

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Jud. St. George, January 8, 1918.

No. 14.—Under the provisions of section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon M. H. Sy. Cerechi Jagannatha Rao, Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Vizagapatam, Vizagapatam Taluk, in the district of Chittor, for the term of his appointment as Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Vizagapatam, such of the ordinary and additional powers of a Magistrate of the third class as are specified hereinunder in respect to offences under sections 3 to 7, both inclusive, of the Madras Towns Police Act, 1888, which may be committed within the limits of the town of Vizagapatam, Vizagapatam taluk, in the district of Chittor:—

Ordinary power.

Schedule III of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, section 5—Items 1 to 6, 14, 15 and 17 to 19.

II.—Additional power.

Schedule IV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898—Items 4 and 5 of the powers conferable by the Local Government on a Magistrate of the third class.

No. 15.—Under section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undersigned officers are appointed to be Magistrates of the third class, and under section 17 if they are invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of the third class:—

Mr. Herbert Rao Ursilli, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the district of Vizagapatam.

Mr. William Hugh Brown, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the district of Madras.

Mr. Robert Leland McLean, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the district of Salem.

Mr. George Richard Fossdale Tottisham, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the district of Coonoor.

Mr. Christopher Hughes Eusterman, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the district of Bangalore.

Mr. John Maurice Davies, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the district of Ootacamund.

Mr. Percy Lester Peacock, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the district of South Canara.

Jud. St. George, January 11, 1918.

No. 16.—Under section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M. H. Sy. Rao Sathia Panduranga Rao, Sub-Panika Guru, to be a special magistrate for the town of Vizagapatam in the district of Vizagapatam and to confer on him all the ordinary powers of a magistrate of the first class and further to direct, under section 17 (1) of the Code, that he shall exercise these powers as a member of the Bench of Magistrates established in that town.

No. 16.—Under section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undersigned gentlemen to be special magistrates for the town of Vizagapatam in the district of Vizagapatam and to confer on them all the ordinary powers of a magistrate of the second class; and further to direct, under section 17 (1) of the Code, that they shall exercise these powers as members of the Bench of Magistrates established in that town:—

M. H. Sy. Somayya Chettiar, M. H. Sy. Kandukkudi Venkateswaran Venkata Rao.

No. 16.—Under the provisions of section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon M. H. Sy. Nagappa Ramaswamy, Sub-Inspector of Police, Uppangundi taluk in the district of South Canara, for the term of his appointment as Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Vizai, such of the ordinary and additional powers of a Magistrate of the third class as are specified hereinunder in respect to offences under sections 3 to 7, both inclusive, of the Madras Town Police Act, 1888, which may be committed within the limits of the town of Vizai, Uppangundi taluk in the district of South Canara:—

Ordinary power.

Schedule III of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, section 5—Items 1 to 6, 14, 15 and 17 to 19.

II.—Additional power.

Schedule IV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898—Items 4 and 5 of the powers conferable by the Local Government on a Magistrate of the third class.

No. 16.—Under section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undersigned officers are appointed to be Magistrates of the third class:—

Mohammed Sulaiman Balakhan, in the district of Kurnool.

M. H. Sy. K. Rangappa Appanna Somayya, in the district of Kurnool.

M. H. Sy. A. Narayana Moorthy Venkateswaran, in the district of Kurnool.

M. H. Sy. Narasimha Venkateswaran, in the district of Kurnool.

M. H. Sy. S. Venkateswaran Venkateswaran, in the district of Kurnool.

M. H. Sy. Haliya Idrusuddin Rao, in the district of Kurnool.

M. H. Sy. S. Narasimha Appanna, in the district of Kurnool.

M. H. Sy. Poddalakka Chandru Venkateswaran, in the district of Kurnool.

M. H. Sy. Telukuda Madan Krishnan, in the district of South Canara.

M. H. Sy. Manikallu Ammani Nayak, in the district of South Canara.

M. H. Sy. Hale Hulabhattar, in the district of South Canara.

No. 16.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undersigned gentlemen to be special magistrates of the first class for the town of Vizagapatam in the district of Vizagapatam, special magistrates subject to the terms and conditions specified in Notification No. 400, dated the 16th October 1912, published at page 1004 and 1005 of Part I of the *Madras Gazette*, dated the 26th May 1913, published at page 985 of Part I of the *Madras Gazette*, dated the 13th June 1913:—

M. H. Sy. Sri Venkateswaran Dev Varma Rao.

M. H. Sy. K. T. Krishnaswamy Pantula Guru.

M. H. Sy. T. Appanna Chettiar Rao.

No. 17.—The Governor is pleased to appoint M.B.R. Aswagari Sambanayagi Nagur, alias Satiyapu Arunachal to be a Special Magistrate for the town of Chingleput, with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in Notification No. 145, dated the 15th October 1913, published at pages 204 and 205 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette of the 16th also as amended by Notification No. 480, dated the 20th May 1918, published at page 118 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 10th June 1918.

No. 18.—Under the provisions of section 382 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Governor in Council is pleased to empower the Bench of Magistrates, Visakhapatnam, when exercising the powers of a magistrate of the first class, to try summarily all or any of the offences specified in sub-section (1) of that section.

Fort St. George, January 12, 1918.

No. 19.—Under section 13 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, M.R.B.R. Velliyar N. Venkata Rao Aravali, Revolutionary Deputy Collector in the district of Cuddalore, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the first class, and under section 51, he is invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as persons whom the Government may order as a Magistrate of that class, except the power to try summarily under section 382.

WITNESSED ALIAS OF POWERS.

Fort St. George, January 8, 1918.

No. 20.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a honorary Parliamentary Magistrate for the City of Madras exercised on the Honorable Mr. Justice Mr. Khan Ghulam Bahadur Khan Bahadur, who has resigned his appointment.

Fort St. George, January 12, 1918.

No. 21.—Under the provisions of section 42 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a Special Magistrate for the town of Ponnani in the district of Chingleput exercised on M.R.B. S. Nylapalli Sambanayagi Aravali, who has resigned his appointment.

ADDENDUM.

Fort St. George, January 8, 1918.

In line 8 of the Judicial Department notification No. 480, dated the 10th June 1918, published at page 118 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 20th May 1918, between the words "villages of" and "Mastekoppam" insert the words "Kavaladi, Salem district".

E. RAJAGOPALACHARIAH,
Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, January 7, 1918.

No. 22.—It is hereby notified for general information that copies of the *Prize Court Rules, 1914* (as amended by the Order in Council, dated the 10th September 1914), are now available for sale in the public at Rs. 1 per copy and can be obtained from the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

Fort St. George, January 8, 1918.

No. 23.—Whereas he has reason to believe that that section of the will of Kallara in the Trichinopoly and Tanjore districts under the signature of *Sri Jagannatha Bhatra of Annangudi* and *Kannayakanji Chettiyar of Palangampatti* and known as the *Kumarpal Kallara*, is adduced to the systematic commission of non-bailable offences, the Governor in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 8 of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911), hereby declares that the said Kumarpal Kallara is a criminal tribe for the purpose of the said Act.

2. Under section 10 (3) of the said Act, the Governor in Council is pleased further to direct that every registered member of the said criminal tribe shall, in the prescribed manner, notify his place of residence and any change or intended change of residence and any absence or intended absence from his residence.

Fort St. George, December 10, 1914.

No. 24.—Under the provisions of section 26 of the Administrator General's Act, 1912, the Governor in Council directs the rates of the following addenda to the rates for the office of the Administrator-General already made under the said Act, and published at pages 285 and 286 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 17th March 1914:—

Books II, above (3), sub-addenda (4), for the line—	Per cent.
" In the case of estates the total value of which exceeds Rs. 1,000 but does not exceed Rs. 5,000 "	... ... ... ... 4
Substitute the following—	
" In the case of estates (unregistered under section 32 without letters of Administration) the total value of which does not exceed Rs. 1,000 "	... ... ... ... 3
In the case of estates the total value of which exceeds Rs. 1,000 but does not exceed Rs. 5,000 "	... ... ... ... 4

Rule VI, Clause (1).—After the word "Administrator-General", where it first occurs, insert the words "or the books, accounts or other documents belonging or relating to trusts under the charge of the Administrator-General".

For the word "accounts", where it has occurs, substitute the words "books, accounts or other documents".

Clause (2).—After the words "in question", insert the words "and also as to his last file".

Clause (3).—After the words "Administrator-General", insert the words "or the books, accounts or other documents belonging or relating to trusts under the charge of the Administrator-General". After the words "subject to", where it occurs for the second time, delete the words "except the accounts, reports and certificates" and insert the word "inspector" instead.

No. 26.—Under the provisions of section 21 of the Official Trustees Act, 1893, the Governor in Council directs the issue of the following addenda to the rules for the office of the Official Trustees already made under the said Act, and published at pages 375 to 384 of Part I of the *Pdt St. George Gazette*, dated the 17th March 1911:—

Rule VI, Clause (1).—For the word "trustee", where it occurs for the first time, substitute the word "person".

After the word "Official Trustees", where it first occurs, insert the words "or the books, accounts or other documents belonging or relating to trusts vested in the Official Trustees".

For the word "accounts", where it has occurs, substitute the words "books, accounts or other documents".

Clause (2).—After the words "in question", insert the words "and also as to his last file".

Clause (3).—For the word "trustee", substitute the word "person".

After the words "Official Trustees", insert the words "or the books, accounts or other documents belonging or relating to trusts vested in the Official Trustees".

After the words "subject to", where it occurs for the second time, delete the words "except the accounts, reports and certificates", and insert the word "inspector" instead.

Pdt St. George, January 9, 1913.

No. 27.—In Noticelet No. 25, published on pages 38 and 39 of Part I of the *Pdt St. George Gazette*, dated the 11th January 1913, substitute the following to form II annexed to the official rules under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871:—

Part II.	Page.....
Title or name.	Page.
Order to 11th Jan.	
Particulars of trustees.	1
Period of absence of trustees.	2
Date on which the number is to be sent to Government.	3
Instructions which are to be followed.	4
Names and designations of persons in whom the master must be repatriated.	5
Name of station or village.	6
Name and designation of person signing note.	7
Date.	
Signed.	Signature.

Pdt St. George, January 11, 1913.

No. 27.—Under the government of section 6 (d) (a) of the Criminal Procedure Code, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, from the 1st February 1913, the railway line from Mysore to Bangalore will come to belong to the Erode Baroda Police station in the Trichinopoly Baroda Police Circle to which it now belongs, and that the sub-district line from Mysore to Hosur will be under the jurisdiction of a railway police station in the same circle to be formed at Bangalore.

Port St. George, January 12, 1898.

No. 88.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

ARMED DEPARTMENT

King's Police Medal.

(Proclamation.)

Dated, the 1st January 1898.

No. 1.—His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, has been pleased to award the King's Police Medal on the following officers and men of the Indian Police establishment :—

INDIA.

Name of officer or rank.

Estimation of service for which he deserves the distinction.

- Claude De Solla-Jones Cuningham, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, first grade.
- Dashed Kelly, Sergeant, 2nd grade.
- Laverton Edward Scudamore, Assistant Superintendent of Police, second grade.

For long and distinguished service and marked abilities.

For long and valuable service.

For meritorious service in suppressing the depredations and abstaining a class named over a dangerous criminal tribe known as the Naiknepali Korahas.

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

Port St. George, January 9, 1898.

Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (I of 1894), the Governor is Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 120000 square feet, to be used a little camp or site, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a fortification leading to the mouth of Chembarambi River, under sections 1 and 1 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Madras, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to make order for the acquisition of the land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Madras, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Properties of land which are divisible or practicable with respect to its present number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Estimate of the land required to be taken up.	Value to be taken up.
Banchet, 1 acre	A. L. R. R. M. Aravindan Sethuram, Member of Parliament and the P. P. Patel Family Committee of Banchet.	Rock, river, soil, marsh, &c., of Aravindan Chettiyar, rock and land, vicinity of the place wherefrom the rock is to be removed.	Rs. 100/-

P. RAJAGOPALA AGHAIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS

Port St. George, January 6, 1898.

No. 6.—Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Lock and Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Hastings Poore, M.A., to be Lay Trustees of Holy Trinity Church, Nolman, Penang, see Brigadier-General F. W. G. Valentine and Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. Lamport, M.A., who have left the station.

NOTIFICATION.

Port St. George, January 28, 1898.

No. 7.—The following resolution of the Government of India is republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Encyclopaedia.

Book No. 100. Gazette 1814.

No. 445.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be substituted for the existing note to paragraph 6 of the Home Department Circular No. 4-370-310 (Col. 1), dated 20th, the 10th December 1898, which was published as Appendix A to the Department of Education Circular No. 212, dated the 20th May 1898 :—

Note.—The term "distant-order" means that Government will provide for the purchase and placing of trees and shrubs and their up-keep including reasonable expenditure on watering (including, when necessary, the employment of bullocks and marrons), and necessary implements. The authority on operations having for their object the reclamation or embellishment of mountainous or the maintenance of a high standard of gleaning, e.g., the provision of signal breeding places, should be kept separate from these Forests.

A. DUTCHWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Dear Mr. Gentry, January 22, 1916.

Statement of Financial Resources and Expenditure of the Government of Madras for October 1894.

A. BUTTERWORTHS.
Class Summary.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVES.

No. 4.—Mr. Thomas Arthur Bennett, Lieutenant, R.N.R. (Retired), Port Officer, Singapore, combined privilege leave and furlough on medical certificate for one year from or after the 1st January, 1915, under articles 213, 219 and 269 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations.

APPOINTMENT.

Port St. George, January 8, 1915.

No. 5.—Mr. David Reception Clarke, Lieutenant, R.E.S. (Retired), Port Officer or special duty with the dredger "Kazan," to be Port Officer, Singapore, and Mr. T. A. Bennett, granted leaves.

NOTIFICATION.

Port St. George, January 22, 1915.

No. 6.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY,

MERCHANT SERVICE.

Dated, the 12th December 1914.

No. 1174-27.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 49 of the Marine Passengers' Ships Act, 1887 (X of 1887), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that, for the purposes of the Act, the "season of fair weather" and "season of foul weather" shown in the schedule appended to the Notification issued by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 1213, dated the 16th March 1914, as subsequently amended by the Notification issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2774-27, dated the 18th May 1914, shall be further modified as follows:—

For—

"(D) Sind .. .	1st January to 13th May .. .	.. .	Fair, -
	13th May to 31st August .. .	.. .	Foul,
	1st September to 31st December .. .	.. .	Fair,
Bengal and Malabar .. .	1st January to 1st May .. .	.. .	Fair,
(as far South as .. .)	1st June to 31st August .. .	.. .	Fair,
Karwar). .. .	1st September to 31st December .. .	.. .	Foul,
	<i>For—</i>		
"(D) Sind, Bengal and Kashmir. .. .	1st January to 25th May .. .	.. .	Fair,
	25th May to 31st August .. .	.. .	Foul,
	1st September to 31st December .. .	.. .	Fair."

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Port St. George, January 22, 1915.

No. 7.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished:—

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,

GATES OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

Dated, the 1st January 1915.

No. 141-E.—His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty the King, Emperor of India, has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in, and appointments to, the said Order:—

To the Knight Grand Cross:

Mohammed Ali Vilayet Ali Rajagopal Krishna Yatindra Lala, Bahadur, K.C.I.E.,
President Mahatma of Varkagiri.

To His Excellency,

Charles Dennis James Carmichael, Esquire, Indian Police, Deputy Inspector-General of Police,
Madras.

(By Order of the Grand Master.)

Z. B. WOOD,
For Secretary to the Most Excellent Order
of the Indian Empire.

KARMA-KHID NAMO.

Delli, the 1st January 1915.

No. 2-D.—His Excellency the Vicerey and Governor General is pleased to announce that His Excellency the Hon. Earl of Lonsdale has been generally pleased to award the Karma-Khid Medal of the First Class for Public Service in India to—

William Douglas St. Leger, Esquire, Deacon, St. George's Cathedral, Madras.

No. 3-D.—His Excellency the Vicerey and Governor General is pleased to announce that His Excellency the Vicerey and Governor General is pleased to award the Karma-Khid Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to—

Alexander Noel, Esquire, Agent of Messrs. A. & F. Harvey & Co., Cotton Merchants at

Tiruchirapalli, University Station, Madras Presidency.

Robert William Hamilton Watt, Esquire, Chemist, Municipal Council, Adyar, Bellary

district, Madras Presidency.

No. 4-D.—His Excellency the Vicerey and Governor General is pleased to award the Karma-Khid Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to—

The Rev. Dr. John Andrew, Minister, United Free Church of Scotland, Chingleput,
Madras Presidency.

Miss Annie Jane Arkwright, Principal, Girls' School, Tanjore, and G.M.S. Missionary, Palam-

cott, Tiruvannamalai, Madras Presidency.

HYDERABAD.

Delli, the 1st January 1915.

No. 5-D.—His Excellency the Vicerey and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of

Khan Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

M.L.H. Ry. Shamsuddin Aliyaar Padmasabha Ayyer Arayyal, Senior Dyessa Palkkhan,
Tambaram, in the Madras Presidency (retired).M.L.H. Ry. Tariq Ali Ebad Aliyyal, Hon. General President of the Calicut Taluk Board,
Malabar district, in the Madras Presidency.

No. 6-D.—His Excellency the Vicerey and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of

Khan Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

Khan Bahadur Muzaffar Ali Khan Sabir, Civil Surgeon, in the Madras Presidency.

No. 7-D.—His Excellency the Vicerey and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of

Rao Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

M.L.H. Ry. Kanchappa Venkateswara Rao Arayyal, Zamindar of Tapaswadi, Tanjore

district, in the Madras Presidency.

Rao Bahadur V. Murugappa Modaliyan, Head Store-keeper, Government Department, Port Blair.

No. 8-D.—His Excellency the Vicerey and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of

Rao Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

M.L.H. Ry. G. Sankar Pillai Venkateswara Rao Arayyal, merchant of Coonoor, Nilgiri district,
in the Madras Presidency.

M.L.H. Ry. Venkateswara Venkateswara Rao Arayyal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, in the Madras

Presidency.

M.L.H. Ry. Venkateswara Venkateswara Rao Arayyal, 2.A., I.C. Provincial Education

Service, Assistant Inspector (Aiding Inspector) of Schools in the Madras Presidency.

M.L.H. Ry. Madugiraj Venkateswara Rao Arayyal, 2.A., 2.B. Chairman of the Municipal

Council, Bellary, in the Madras Presidency.

M.L.H. Ry. Venkateswara Venkateswara Rao Arayyal, 2.A., 2.B. Police Commissioner and

Government pleader of South Arcot and Chittapur District Courts, in the Madras Presidency.

M.L.H. Ry. Lakshminarayana Rao Arayyal, Lecturer, Kumbakonam College, Tanjore district,
in the Madras Presidency.

No. 12-D.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Ram Sethi, as a personal distinction, upon
Saiyid Mulla Ali Khan Chaudhuri Sethi, Landholder of Negapatam, Tirupati district, in the
Madras Presidency.

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No. 12-D.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Ram Sethi, as a personal distinction, upon
M. H. Sy. Kanchanachurni Venkateswara Ayyar Arangal, M.A., M.B., High Court Vakil of Madras, in
the Madras Presidency.

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No. 12-D.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Bis Sethi, as a personal distinction, upon
M. H. Sy. Calcutta Charanjit Singh Arangal, Sub-Assistant Physician, Administrative
Department, High Court of Judicature, Madras,
M. H. Sy. Joseph D'Cunha Arangal, Senior Under-Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Government Maternity
Hospital, Madras.
M. R. Sy. Adonis Suresh Arangal, Manager, Agricultural Department, Madras.
M. R. Sy. Pandian Subbapati Venkateswara Pillai Arangal, Reporter of Police, in the Madras
Presidency.

J. H. Wason,
Political Secretary to the Govt. of India.
A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, December 12, 1875.

No. 35.—The Legislative Council of the Government of Fort St. George will meet in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Tuesday the 2nd day of February 1876.

E. Under rule 35 of the rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Legislative Council, the Secretary to the Council transmits to the Council Chamber during the session should make application to the Secretary to the Council through a Member of the Council and such application should reach the Secretary not later than Saturday the 20th January 1876.

W. FRANCIS,
Secretary to the Council.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, January 5, 1876.

No. 16.—Under article 211 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. M. G. K. Webb, Assistant Commissioner, Pala, Akbaria and Cattina department, is granted, during one medical certificate from the 5th October to 11th November 1875, both days inclusive.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.
Fort St. George, January 5, 1876.

No. 25.—Under articles 210, 212 and 213 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. R. J. Sundarayya, Assistant Clerk, Forest Assistant Settlement Officer, No. 11 Pala, will be granted privilege leave for three months and further for one year in continuation thereof with effect from or after 5th January 1876.

APPOINTMENT.

F. Fort St. George, January 5, 1876.

No. 16.—M. E. Sy. C. P. Krishnamurthy Ayyar Arangal, Unsuccessful Assistant, No. 118
Entomology Party, is set as Deputy Collector, Serampore.

NOTICES.

Port St. George, January 8, 1935.

No. 17.—M. R. Ry. Pappada Tukiaraswamy, alias Guru, Special Assistant Settlement Officer, No. IV Party, to be Special Assistant Settlement Officer, No. II Party, and to be also Special Deputy Collector in the Selangor, Cameron and Trengganup districts.

No. 18.—M. R. Ry. Barbara Sibbi Bas Ajiwal, Special Assistant Settlement Officer, No. I Party, to be Special Assistant Settlement Officer, No. IV Party, and to be also Special Deputy Collector in the Melaka, Malacca and Kedah districts.

No. 19.—M. R. Ry. G. R. Venkateswaran Apper Ajiwal, Acting Deputy Collector, South Coast, to be Special Assistant Settlement Officer, No. V Party, and to be also Special Deputy Collector in the North Coast district.

Port St. George, January 11, 1935.

No. 20.—The following postings of Tax Officers are ordered:—

- (1) M. R. Ry. Basu Sibbi M. Basu Rao, Extra Deputy Commissioner of Revenue, as officer from Iskandar, to be District Forest Officer, Tanjungpandan or Teluk Intan.
- (2) M. R. Ry. A. B. Myres, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Revenue, as officer by M. R. Ry. Basu Sibbi M. Basu Rao, to be District Forest Officer, South Coast.

ERRATA.

Port St. George, January 8, 1935.

In notification No. 5, dated 16th December 1934, published on page 53 of Part I of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 8th January 1935:—
For "1934" occurring in the sixth line of the notification, read "1935".

Port St. George, January 11, 1935.

In column 3 of the schedule appended to notification No. 688, dated 26th November 1934, published on page 1709 of Part I of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 12th December 1934:—
For "1934" read "1933".

NOTIFICATIONS.

Port St. George, January 8, 1935.

No. 21.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1897, His Excellency the Governor in Council having ordered the survey of the town of Gopuram in the district of Malabar under the provisions of the said Act.

Port St. George, January 8, 1935.

No. 22.—Whereas the proprietor of the village of Erapadip in the Maranapar taluk, Kozhikode district, has applied for a survey of the village and has agreed to defray the expenses of such survey, His Excellency the Governor in Council in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3(1) of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, directs that a survey of the village be made and a record of rights in respect thereof be prepared by M. R. Ry. J. Venkateswaran Apper Guru, Special Assistant Settlement Officer, No. V Party, who is hereby appointed a Revenue officer for this purpose. The record of rights to be prepared shall show:—

- (1) the name of the owner and whether the owner is a company or non-company subject, or white man or an subject the name of the owner with the name of the occupant;
- (2) the boundaries, extent and all the boundaries of the land held by the person constituting the subject/owner as shown in the survey map of the village;
- (3) whether the land is cultivated, uncultivated or garden land and if irrigated, the source of irrigation and whether double or single crop;
- (4) the most lucrative payable at the time when the record of rights is prepared and whether the same is permanently fixed or not; and whether the subject is entitled to the benefit of revenue (a) to charge (i) of section 30 of the Estates Land Act, 1908;
- (5) how the rent has been fixed whether by decree or under the pretences of the Estates Land Act, 1908, or otherwise;
- (6) any right in duly incident to the holding;
- (7) if the land is claimed as held free of rent, whether rent is actually paid or not; and when next to be paid, whether the occupant is entitled to hold the land without such payment, and if so entitled, on what authority; and the rent payable if the land be liable to rent;

(9) whether the land is regular, landholder's private land, old waste, military waste or forest;
 (10) the determination of public rights to forest paths, carts and cart tracks, paths, Gold
 channel, irrigation and drainage channels and surface damage through oil leak or
 perches or waste;

(11) the name of the irrigation canals such as channel, tank or well, its watercourse, system
 and irrigable area, etc;

(12) rights and obligations of the landholder and the ryotwari in respect of water-supply and the
 security and maintenance of the sources of supply.

No. 20.—Under the provisions of section 1 of the Madras Castle Diseases Act, 1886, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby directs that the provisions of the aforesaid Act shall be set in force at Port St. George in the Uppal taluk of the South Canara district between the 1st March and 15th April 1912, both days inclusive.

No. 21.—Under the provisions of section 1 of the Madras Castle Diseases Act, 1886, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby directs that the aforesaid Act shall be in force within the limits of the village of Umaraliyur in the Gingee taluk, South Arcot district, from the 1st February 1912 to the 1st March 1912, both days inclusive.

L. DAVIDSON,
Secretary to Government.

Port St. George, January 12, 1912.

No. 22.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished:—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

COTTON.

Bombay, the 21st December 1911,

No. 214 W.—The following Order in Council is republished for general information:—

AT THE COUNCIL-CHAMBER, WHITSMALL.

The 20th DAY OF NOVEMBER 1911.

By the Lord of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Importation Prohibition) Act, 1910, that no Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Excise Duties Act, 1875, as amended by the Act now in force, 1910, while a state of war exists, be issued or issued to by an Order made by the Lord of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade; and whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to that effect:—

That there should be added to the list of prohibitions of exports to all destinations, contained in the Proclamation dated the 10th day of November 1910, the following article:—

Bathkut, now,

Now therefore, Their Lordships, having taken into full consideration the representations, arguments in writing, and in hourly audience, that the same be approved:

Whereas the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Calcutta, the 2nd December 1911.

TAXES ON IMPORTATION OF SUGAR.

The following statement shows in respect of each of the descriptions of sugar distinguished in the Tariff Schedule IV (including molasses and all other kinds of sugar), both the total imports into India in the month of November 1911, and the average value per cent. as calculated on the returns received from the Customs Houses and, *secondly*, a closing total showing the total imports into India since the beginning of the year (1st October to 1st November) and the average unit value per cent. so far established. It is published in conformity with the procedure laid down in Circular No. V of 1911, in order to enable merchants to compute the probable rate of duty for the year 1912.

Description of sugar.	Imported during the month of November 1911.			Imported during the month of October 1911.	
	Quantity.	Average unit value per cent.	Quantity.	Average unit value per cent.	
Sugar, crystallized, <i>first</i>	0 cwt.	Rs. 2. 2. 0.	0 cwt.	Rs. 2. 2. 0.	
Fruit, crystallized and soft, refined in China	112	11. 11. 3	1,034	11. 11. 3	
<i>iii.</i> from Java, 100% Dutch Standard and shorts	108,113	11. 11. 3	98,039	11. 11. 3	
<i>iiii.</i> from Java, 80 to 90 Dutch Standard and shorts	212,153	11. 11. 3	192,109	11. 11. 3	
<i>v.</i> from Java, 100% Dutch Standard and shorts	19,902	9. 0. 0	16,400	9. 0. 0	
<i>vi.</i> from Malacca, 90 to 100 Dutch Standard and shorts	84	11. 11. 3	49,916	9. 0. 0	

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Inspector.

THE HISTORY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Bethel, the 28th December 1914.

No. 2182-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (19th of March 1878), as amended by Act XIII of 1884, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the taking by sea of wheat and wheat flour out of British India in the following manner, namely—

(i) No wheat or wheat flour shall be taken by sea out of British India unless it is so taken from the Ports of Calcutta, Bombay or Karachi, and is destined for some port in the United Kingdom or a British Possession;

(ii) the total quantity of wheat including its equivalent in wheat flour exported from the said Ports shall not exceed the following amounts, namely:-

For the purposes of this subsection thirteen cwt. of wheat flour shall be reckoned as the equivalent of one sack of wheat.

2 This notification shall come to have effect on the 1st April 1968.

Post Office, December 28, 1894.

— No. 27.—That the Excellency the Governor in Council with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is hereby pleased to declare under the provisions of section 24 of the Madras Forest Act, 1858, that the area specified below, which, in Notification No. 285, dated 18th August 1858, published at page 740-753 of part I of *Madras Gazette*, dated 13th August 1858, was declared to be reserved forest under section 16 of that Act, shall cease to be reserved forest with effect from 1st March 1863.—

Symptoms of local dyspepsia.

Brian McLEOD

Malaysian forests in a state that their golden and rare with a population of 5000 trees under 10-cm-dia in height and 1000 more distributed in about 30-50 trees per acre or so a string.

BRUNSWICK, 1900, 1901 AND 1902.

The Society is represented by an Executive on all ships. The vice is to be elected for the formation of an organization.

COMPOSITION OF LAMPS

Bull. Amer. Geophys. Union, 1935.

Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, His Excellency the Governor or Council
hereby directs that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 40 acres, to be used
for the purpose of a model farm at Mall village and under
the name of "Mall Model Farm".

sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Sattur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take up for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Sattur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHAFUL.

Description of land, acre or day, less or panchayat, with survey or panchayat number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Date to be taken up.
Formal Report, Simlipalai taluk, Kalliyal village			
Govt. day, S. No. 2634	Bamdeo Aggarwal ..	North, E. No. 1024; east, E. No. 1074 and 1075 and part of 1074-A, south and west, E. No. 1074.	10th Jan.

Port St. George, January 5, 1915.

Under section 5 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, His Excellency the Governor is Council hereby directs that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 95 acres, in the name of a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a village school in Machakandia; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar, Ramchandrapur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take up for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Ramchandrapur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHERIA.

Description of land, acre or day, less or panchayat, with survey or panchayat number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Date to be taken up.
Written Report, Ramchandrapur taluk, Ramchandrapur village,			
Village, Govt. S. No. 2635-A	Chander Choudhury ..	North, west of the house of Gajendra Sethapura; east, west of the house of Balaram Sethapura; south, path along, west, west of the house of Balaram Sethapura.	27th Dec.

Port St. George, January 5, 1915.

Under section 5, Art. I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby directs that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 95 of acres, in the name of a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a combined Range office and quarters at Vanspura, and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Jummalahadag, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take up for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Jummalahadag, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHERIA.

Description of land, acre or day, less or panchayat, with survey or panchayat number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Date to be taken up.
Written Report, Pethapur taluk, Pethapur village,			
Govt. day, S. No. 2636-A	Mukunda Krishnamal ..	North, E. No. 1271; east, E. No. 1271; south, E. No. 1180; west, E. No. 1180.	27th Dec.

Port St. George, January 5, 1915.

Under section 5 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby directs that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1-18 acres, in the name of a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of sericulture; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chitradhara, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take up for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chitradhara, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

FORMS.

Description of land, not or dry, loose or porous, with surface or patches shallow.	Surface or deeper or deeper.	Dimensions of the land required to be taken up.	Estimate to be taken up.
South East District, Puducherry taluk, Puducherry village.			
Apparai, No. 125. Br. No. 115 E.	Rice-fields. - - -	No. 10, Nos. 219 and 220, near No. 115; south, No. 220, east 200, south No. 115; Kochi, No. 111, near No. 110; south, No. 110; west, Nos. 119 and 120;	40
Br. No. 115 F.	Agras. - - -	No. 114, south, No. 115, south, Nos. 113 and 114, west, No. 220;	41
		Total ...	81

L. DAVIDSON,
Surveyor in General.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

EXTENSION OF LETTER.

Fort St. George, January 5, 1915.

Under article 293, 294 and 295 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.R., Dharmapuri Taluk Apparai Palkkai Appar Arayal, Sub-Engineer, Fifth Grade, is granted leave for six months in extension of that granted to him in the notification published in Part 2 of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 26 October 1914.

PERMOTIONS.

Fort St. George, January 7, 1915.

With effect from the 1st December 1914, viz. M.R.R. S. Adelvaram Pillai Arayal, Temporary Sub-Engineer, Darjeeling division, is promoted home.

M.R.R. Palamudi Palakkad Appar Balayya, Sub-Divisional Officer, Kozhikode sub-division, Head-quarters, Kozhikode, from Orissa, First Grade, temporary, to Sub-Engineer, State Works, Calcutta.

Fort St. George, January 8, 1915

With effect from the 14th December 1914, viz. Sub-Controller Harry Street Taylor, Temporary Sub-Engineer is promoted home.

M.R.R. K. Krishnaswamy Appar, Sub-Divisional Officer, Elara Town and Waterworks sub-division, Gudalur, Coonoor division, Head-quarters, Nilgiri, from Orissa, Second Grade, temporary, to Sub-Engineer, Sixth Grade, Calcutta.

TRANSFERS.

Mr. Donald William Gillan, Assistant Engineer, from the Tadikona Project division, VII Circle, to the I Circle.

Mr. Archibald George Great Bassett, Assistant Engineer, from the South Presidency division, V Circle, to the VII Circle.

S. R. MURRAY,
Joint Surveyor & Ordnance, P.W.D.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, December 20, 1914.

Under subsection 1 of section 48 of the Land Acquisition Act II of 1884, the Governor in Council hereby withdraws from the acquisition of 172 acres of land, in survey No. 993 A-1 of mica Thirukkottai in the Kodaikanal district, which was deemed to be needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of Prince's Canal and specified in the schedule appended to notification published at page 103 of Part 1 of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 26 October 1914.

W. B. MOLESWORTH,
Under Surveyor & Ordnance, P.W.D.

Fort St. George, December 18, 1914.

CLERK OF CHALES IN THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE DATED DECEMBER 18, 1914.

Name of estate.	Date of		Remarks.
	Closing.	Re-opening.	
Balai sandal.	1st May 1913	1st May 1913	
Others sandal below Agulchukka channel.	1st Dec.	1st Dec.	
Others sandal from below Agulchukka channel to sea.	26th March 1913	1st Dec.	
Dharmapuri sandal.	1st Aug. 1913	1st Aug. 1913	
Vellore sandal.	1st Aug. 1913	1st Aug. 1913	
Old Vellore sandal.	2nd January 1913	1st Aug. 1913	Date of closing 8 A.M.
Udai sandal.	1st Aug. 1913	1st June 1913	Date of re-opening 8 A.M.
Gummal and Valpar sandal.	1st Aug.	1st Aug. 1913	
Aval sandal.	1st Aug.	1st Aug.	
Sandakpani sandal.	1st Aug.	1st Aug.	
Devai sandal.	1st Aug.	1st Aug.	
Palai sandal.	1st Aug.	1st Aug.	

Note.—The sandals do not become thoroughly watertight for about 48 hours after re-opening.

W. M. ELLIS, Col., R.E.,
Secretary to Government, P.W.D. (Madras Branch).

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Fort St. George, December 18, 1914.

Under section 8, Act I of 1884, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 575 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the diversion of a tidal channel; and, under sections 8 and 9 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Madras, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Madras, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

BENARALA

Description of land, part or part, or parcels, with names or place-name under-	Name of owner or occupier	Boundary of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Bengaluru District, Madras Taluk, Kalyappuram village.			
W.C. S.P. No. 74 —	Hukumchand Rao, Katta Amma, Satti Amma, and Katta of Kalyappuram Committee.	North, N.W., N.E., and S.E.; north and west, B.N. 36.	575

W. G. MOLESWORTH,
Deputy Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

Fort St. George, January 8, 1915.

Under section 8, Act I of 1884, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 99 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for providing a drainage channel to the northern bank of Chinnakanal in Kalyappuram village, Madras Taluk, Madras Division; and, under sections 8 and 9 of the same Act, the Collector of Madras, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Madras, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

BENARALA.

Description of land, part or part, or parcels, with names or place-name under-	Name of owner or occupier	Boundary of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Bengaluru, no. 36-48			
Pattabadi and Arjepur Towns, Kannanur, Kotta, Kalyappuram, Bengaluru, and Bangalore Districts.	North, east, and, S. No. H-1, south, S. No. H-1, west, remaining portion of S. No. 36-48.	99	—

Port St. George, January 11, 1865.

Under section 6, Act I of 1864, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1.66 acres, be the same or little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for repairs to the flood bank of the Mahendri canal; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Surveyor Colonial Officer, Gloucester, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Surveyor Colonial Officer, Gloucester, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Schedule.

Description of land, with or dry, leach or percolate, with surface or ground water.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Rate to be paid up.
Crown Grant, date unknown, No. 18, King's College.			
No. 100 20-2-1.	Ernest Pandy	No. 100 20-2-1, area, No. 400; north, No. 200 2-2, west, No. 218.	4/-
No. 100 20-2-2.	Domestic Trustee	No. 100 20-2-2, area, No. 400; south, No. 200 2-4 & 19, west, No. 218; north, No. 200 2-10, east, No. 200; south, No. 200 2-11, west, No. 218.	4/-
No. 100 20-2-3.	Buster Stacey	No. 100 20-2-3, area, No. 400; south, No. 200 2-12, west, No. 218.	4/-
No. 100 20-2-5.	Hugh Stacey	No. 100 20-2-5, area, No. 400; south, No. 200 2-13 & 14, west, No. 218.	4/-
No. 100 20-2-10.	Arthur James	No. 100 20-2-10, area, No. 400; south, No. 200 2-14 & 15, west, No. 218.	4/-
No. 100 20-2-11.	Charles Bowditch alias Bangalore and Friends Berlin being one, master and general Carrier Bowditch.	No. 100 20-2-11, area, No. 400; south, No. 200 2-14 & 15, west, No. 218.	4/-
No. 100 20-2-15.	Malabar Pandy	No. 100 20-2-15, area, No. 400; south, No. 200 2-16, west, No. 218.	4/-
No. 100 20-2-16.	Ernest Pandy being master, mother and son Bowditch.	No. 100 20-2-16, area, No. 400; south, No. 200 2-17, west, No. 218.	4/-
No. 100 20-2-17.	James Malapane	No. 100 20-2-17, area, No. 400; south, No. 200 2-18, west, No. 218; south, No. 418 2-3;	4/-
No. 100 20-2-18.	Frederick Malapane	No. 100 20-2-18, area, No. 400; south, No. 418 2-3;	4/-
No. 100 20-2-19.	James Malapane	No. 100 20-2-19, area, No. 400; south, No. 418 2-4;	4/-
No. 100 20-2-20.	Ferry Boatman Dying Bowditch, Dominion Standard Landline Rooms	No. 100 20-2-20, area, No. 400; south, No. 418 2-5.	4/-
Total ..			4/-

Port St. George, January 8, 1865.

Under section 6, Act I of 1864, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1.15 acres, be the same or little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the repair to the flood bank of the Mahendri canal; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Surveyor Colonial Officer, Gloucester, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Chilantharum, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Schedule.

Description of land, with or dry, leach or percolate, with surface or ground water.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Rate to be paid up.
Crown Grant, date unknown, King's College.			
Opposite, Opp. No. 2-8.	Government Agent, Chilantharum Agent, Resident and collector of Revenue, S. V. Government Agent and S. V. Resident Agent and S. V. Collector Agent.	Opposite and over, No. 18; south, No. 400; Opposite and over, No. 19.	4/-

Port St. George, January 11, 1865.

Under section 6, Act I of 1864, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1.15 acres, be the same or little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the repair to the flood bank of the Mahendri canal; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Surveyor Colonial Officer, Gloucester, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

1

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Reserve Divisional Officer, Quarantine, and kept inspected at regular times during office hours.

Rev. 8/25/2007 - Document # 13233

¹Under section 6, Act 1 of 1901, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby orders that the land measured in the following schedule and amounting 41 acres, be set aside as a little meadow or pasture, to wit, to the question of a head-channel for the irrigation of a wet field; and under section 1 and 2 of the same Act, the Honourable Domenec O'Brien, Thurlkley, Esq., is appointed to perform the functions of a Commissioner under the Act and directed to take such steps as

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Reserve Divisional Officer, Tarkhalyar, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

POLLING.

Description of land, soil or tree, just as far as possible described in detail.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land referred to in letter of.	Tax to be taken up.
Each acre district, Porellapetah, above village.			
Egyptian, W. h., S. No. 100 E.	Kishan Patel	No. 222 A 1 acre, No. 223 A 1, south, No. 224 C, west, No. 400.	Rs. 10. -11.

V. R. MURUGAN,
Under Secy. to Secy., P.W.D. (Registration Branch).

LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS.

The following list of papers, placed at the disposal of the Press between 1st and 15th January 1915, is published for general information—

No.	Department	C.O. No. and date	Subject.
1	Public	No. 1001, Dec. 26.	Madras College for Women, Trichy.—Complying to the request of Government and the Director of Public Instruction, in view of the augmentation of the sum of students who wish to join the — received from the II Secretary, Madras College Examination, Trichy.
2	Do.	No. 1002, Dec. 26.	Emigration to America.—Revolving the report of the Trustee of East India "Ceylon" to the effect that the amount remitted by the School-scholars and others in the shape of the monthly value of Rs. 20 per month to Mr. G. Narayana and Doctor P. Krishnamoorthy to enable them to procure their passage in chartered steamer of the Victoria Steamship Company, Madras, for a period of two years and during this period to receive a stipend of Rs. 100/- per month, and that a gratuity amounting to Rs. 100/-—therefore a sum of Rs. 40,000/- required for a scheme for the development of the seafaring industry of Ceylon.
3	Local and Municipal	No. 1003 M., Dec. 16.	[A]
4	Do.	No. 1004 M., Dec. 16.	[A]

N.B.—A copy of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained, at payment of the price named against each, by application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.



2

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I OF THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

No. 23

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 12, 1915.

(Price 10 annas.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, January 12, 1915.

The following notifications of the Government of India are republished:—

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Dated, the 12th December 1914.

No. 1381-W.—In continuation of the notification by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department No. 1047-W., dated 12th December 1914, the following papers are published for general information:—

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE EUROPEAN CRISIS.

CORRESPONDENCE AND STATEMENTS IN PARLIAMENT TOGETHER WITH AN INTRUSIVE NARRATIVE OF EVENTS.

INTRODUCTORY NARRATIVE OF EVENTS;

(1)

On the 2nd July, 1914, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, nephew of the Emperor of Austria, heir to the Throne, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army, left Vienna to attend army manoeuvres in the Province of Bosnia. On Sunday, the 28th, he visited Sarajevo, the Capital of the province, and made a progress through the town accompanied by his wife, the Duchess of Hohenberg. While passing through the streets there assassinated was fired on by an assassin. Both the Archduke and Duchess were killed.

No crisis has ever aroused deeper or more general terror throughout Europe; none has ever been less justified. Sympathy for Austria was universal. Both the Government and the public opinion of Europe were ready to support her in any measures, however severe, which she might take in necessity to take for the protection of the murderer and his accomplices.

It immediately appeared, from the reports of our representatives abroad, that the press and public opinion of Austria-Hungary attributed much of the responsibility for the crisis to the German Government, which was said to have encouraged a revolutionist movement amongst the Slav populations of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

That there had for many years been a strong Slav national movement in those two provinces there is no doubt. This movement in an embryonic form had existed the previous, then part of the Turkish Empire, also the insurrection against the Turkish Government in the interests of local autonomy, culminating in the war of 1877-78 between Russia and Turkey. It had continued when Austria took over the administration of the provinces under the Treaty of Berlin in 1878. Austria then judged her word to Turkey that her autonomy should not "distract from the rights of sovereignty of the Empire the Balkan over these provinces." Forty years later, however, in 1918, she suddenly presented their annexation to her People. On the 7th October of that year, the annexation was demanded in messages by the King of Serbia and King of Ferdinand's wife, and scores of official meetings and popular示威 (demonstrations) leading immediately resulted itself, and the Serbian Government protested in the Press against the annexation as a "deep injury done to the Serbs, nations, and rights of the Balkan people." Serbia's attitude, coupled with the resistance felt by Russia and certain other Balkan Powers, nearly brought about a European war—but after its march of extremes this was broken by making an offer abandoning her protest and promising to live in good terms with Austria. Her national aspirations still remained, however, and were strengthened by her experience in the Balkan wars of 1912-13—successes which were compensated by Austria's opposition to her territorial expansion. As Serbia grew, Austrian suspicion of her designs increased.

(I)

In the light of this history the view of anti-Serbian feeling which swept Austria-Hungary after the Sarajevo incident is easily understood. It was a feeling based on patriotic enthusiasm. Europe was moved to action by magnificence and its sympathy with its master.

But the deepest of European peace which is involved was immediately evident from the reports which reached the Government at London. Anti-Serb riots took place at Sarajevo and Vienna. The members of the Serb party in the Provincial Council of Croatia were attacked by their colleagues with cries of "Proserb savages." Melior Vienna threatened the Berlin Legation. The Austria press almost without exception, used the most virulent language, and called for the most stringent punishment of Serbia. There was no sign that the popular movement was checked, and perhaps encouraged, by the Austrian Government. Both the British and also the German Government knew that the peace might be disturbed.

In view of these reports, it naturally became incumbent on disinterested Powers to exercise what influence they possessed in a direction which would reconcile parties with peace. Unfortunately, though the chiefs of public opinion in Austria had to a less degree, also in Germany, were glad, the interests of the Austrian Government remained almost equally obscure. The Austrian Foreign Office maintained an attitude of silence towards the British and Russian Ambassadors. On the 7th July the Government were unable to make a public announcement that a joint meeting of the Cabinets of Austria and Hungary, which had just taken place, was only concerned with the question of domestic measures to repress the Pan-Serb propaganda in Bosnia. On the 8th July, the Minister-President of Hungary made, on the whole, a pacific speech in the Hungarian Parliament, defending the loyalty of the majority of the Ruthen subjects of the Empire. On the 11th July the Serbian minister at Vienna had no reason to anticipate a threatening communication from the Austrian Government and as far as the 24th July, the day before the disastrous ultimatum was delivered at Belgrade, the Minister-President of Hungary stated in Parliament that the situation did not warrant the opinion that a separate line of events was necessary or even probable.

Mr Grey's Government had therefore largely to fall back on conjecture. It was known that the situation might become serious, but it was also known that Serbia had made professions of readiness to accept any demands compatible with the integrity of its independent State. It was known that the opinion of the Bosnian and French—and also of the Germans—their comment was that the Serbian Government was not itself to blame for the crisis, but that Serbia must be ready to investigate and put an end to the propaganda which had apparently led to it, and which was said to have originated in particular Sarajevo's acts. Sir E. Grey advised Serbia to share herself moderate and conciliatory. He promised the British Ambassador to see his audience with the Serbian Government in the same direction. None could be done, for no actual evidence had yet been furnished that Serbia territory had in fact been used the base for revolutionary operations. It was only known that a secretariat had been set up at Sarajevo, the proceedings before which were secret. The Serbian Government stated that they were only waiting for the Austrian Government to communicate the evidence which reflected before setting out their own investigations on foot. The Serbian Government also stated that both the successive Austrian embassies had informed the Serbian Government, as early as yesterday, that one of these men was homeless and was under their protection. It was remembered that Austria had tried an previous occasion to force gain on the Serbian Government by means of police evidence brought forward in Austria's parts, and had failed. It was therefore assumed on all sides that before Austria took any action the world climate to the public her case against Serbia. When Sir E. Grey said this to the German Ambassador on the 14th July, the latter replied that he certainly assumed that Austria would at any rate say that she would be forced back, as a matter of fact, by His Majesty's Government in the receiving statement of the evidence on which Austria had founded her ultimatum till the 28th August.

It was, therefore, necessary to wait. The situation was so clear as it could be made till Austria would return to those of her从前. There was nothing doubtful in the general international situation. The only considerable element which Austria could not take into full consideration—whether she did, she would have certainly the consequence of her action. The Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente remained as they had always been. We had been quite steadily assured that no new secret agreement had been entered into the former, and Sir E. Grey had stated emphatically in Parliament, on the 12th July, that the later had remained unchanged as far as we were concerned. Russia's interest in the Balkans was well known. As late as the 23rd May the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs had commented in the Duma on the policy of the "Morgan for the Balkans," and it was known that any attack on a Balkan State by any great European Power would be regarded as a menace to that policy. If Serbia was in the Austrian influence and in the R. Grey on the 26th July, "regarded as weak in the Austrian sphere of influence"; if Serbia was to be banished; then surely Russia could not remain indifferent. It was not a question of the policy of Bosnian statesman, of Dr. Palenkovich, but of the deep friendly feeling for the Balkan populations held in the Bosnian people for many years now—a sentiment of development. These things had been, as Sir E. Grey said to Ferdinand on March 1912, in discussing the Balkan war, "a stain upon us in European opinion." In this point they were the facts of the European situation, the products of years of development, tested and proved during the last decade. Future work might change them, but the product of years could not be passed over in a day.

(II)

Two days were at least as much as Austria devoted to allow for the task. On the 26th July she showed her hand, she delivered an ultimatum at Belgrade and required an answer in forty-eight hours. She made her demands, directed towards the abdication from Serbian national life of everything which was hostile to Austria. These demands involved the suppression of newspapers and literature, the suppression of national schools, a suppression of the University schools, the closure of all religious foundations, the participation of Austrian officials in judicial proceedings in Serbia, the arrest of two open leaders, the provision of all results in arms across the frontier, a full disclosure of acts of anti-Austrian terrorism and immediate restoration of the enforcement of those measures. In addition, the Serbian Government was to publish on the front page of the "Official Journal" a modified statement, which amounted to a full recognition of her all-god errors, and a promise of amendment. A very brief summary was annexed to the ultimatum, giving the bare findings of the ministerial

at Sarajevo, with no corroborative evidence. No independent news had ever been called on to supply a greater humiliation.

Between the delivery of this ultimatum and the declaration of war between Great Britain and Germany there was an interval of only twelve days. In the whirl of negotiations which now ensued, there was no time to draw breath and ponder. At the outset, therefore, it may be well to sketch briefly the British attitude towards the Austria-Serbian question.

Austria was under prosecution. She had in complete of a dangerous popular movement against her government. What she could do to subdue this movement she did not know. She desired the conciliation and progressive government of the Balkan States; she desired, in the words recently used by the German Minister for Foreign Affairs before the Duma, that "the Balkan Government would recognize that, in the matter of establishing a State, the acquisition of territory is incidental; the duration and confidence of the new State must be secured." The dispute between Austria and Serbia did not necessarily affect that object; it was a dispute between two governments, both of which Great Britain had nothing to do. Sir E. Grey, therefore, repeatedly stated that he had no concern in that dispute, that he had no role to interfere between Austria and Serbia, but he would express his opinion on the merits of the纠纷. Britain was on one side. If the dispute affected the interests of Russia, that the interest of Europe was at stake, and from the first, Sir E. Grey told the Austrian Government that they did not act in Russia's interest, and also when Russia, could take any but a very minor part in such a doubtful question, the situation. The press of Europe must be consulted, and it could only be guaranteed, as Mr. Argout had said to Parliament in March 1903, in discussing the Balkan crisis, by a "spirit of forbearance, patience, and accommodation"—by a "loyal spirit of give and take on the part of the Great Powers already assembled." It was to the spirit of conciliation, above that Great Britain interested in the European peace,

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On the 22d July the Austrian Ambassador told Sir E. Grey that an interview was being handed to Serbia. "For the 23d hour Sir E. Grey heard that 'there would be something in the nature of a truce book.' He immediately telegraphed his views abroad. Next morning the text of the interview was leaked to him, and he learned that the first part was forty-eight hours. He telephoned to the German Ambassador that, as he had been left for deliberation, he felt helpless. There was no time to advise Russia or influence Serbia.

At this critical moment everything depended on Germany. As the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs said a little later, "the key of the situation was to be found in Berlin." What was Germany's attitude? Privately the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs expressed his doubts as to the ultimatum officially, that the Russian Government called it "unjust and impudent," and said that they "desired especially the resolution of the conflict." Everybody claimed that, but it was not true for persons. The next morning the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs had arranged the French and British Ambassadors in St. Petersburg, had said that Austria's very recent assurance was, and had asked for the support of Great Britain and France. The French Ambassador had pledged the support of France, as was well known to his friends under the name of his office. The next morning the Russian Government stated publicly that Russia could not remain indifferent to the Austria-Serbian conflict. The next evening Sir Vaneau was to be called on to give the Russian Embassy some details. "Locuston" was a good person, but we had to deal with facts. Austria had invaded Europe, and with amazement had come to itself.

During these forty-eight hours Austria had made three attempts at peace. Besides all things, she had given of the ultimatum had to be extended. Great Britain and Russia urged this at Vienna. Great Britain urged Germany to join in pressing the Austria Government. All the Allies concurred to do this in "prosecution" the message to Vienna.

Secondly, Sir E. Grey urged that Great Britain, France, Germany, and Italy should work together as Vienna and St. Petersburg in favour of conciliation. Itily however, France asserted; Russia declared herself ready to intervene and she had no objection, "if relations between Austria and Russia become threatening."

Thirdly, the Russian, French, and British representatives at Belgrade were instructed to advise Serbia to go to an armistice with Austria.

But it was too late. The缓冲, which Austria would not submit, had expanded and after all, Serbia did not need advice. On the afternoon of Saturday, the 25th, she returned to Austria a reply which amounted to an acceptance of all Austria's demands, subject to certain points to be done, necessary for passing over into and securing her neutrality, and subject to an understanding by Austria-Hungary of her position with regard to the participation of Austro-Hungarian troops in Serbia's political processes. The sign and for keeping, nothing more. This arrangement was accepted—and over through protests. But the same day the British Ambassador at Vienna reported that the tone of the Austrian press had become impulsive. One newspaper, it was not denied, was to make very threatening. In spite of the conciliatory nature of Serbia's reply the Austrian Minister left Belgrade the same evening, and Serbia ordered a general mobilization.

But an article of the Serbian daily had been communicated to Sir E. Grey not long before it was published. He immediately telegraphed to Vienna to the effect that she would urge Austria to accept it. Serbia again countered him with "protection" of the expansion of Sir E. Grey's hope to Vienna through the British Ambassador there. The fate of the struggle is poised as may be gauged from the fact that the Serbian Ambassador told the British Ambassador directly afterwards that Serbia had made a protest of going away, and that no concession came all a空.

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During the next four days, 26th to 29th July, there was only one question before Europe—how could Austria and Serbia be brought to an agreement? It was evident that Serbia did not believe that Austria could, or could, any sort of the absolute rule of the Serbian State, if she were actually attacked. More often, the question was not merely one of government policy; the popular resistance of two great soldiers was involved. Austria had justified, no doubt with perfect honesty, that she would take no territory from Serbia. But the Austrian Minister was being looked at in a sort of tested popular enthusiasm. They and themselves that they would be safe from power if they did not follow the popular desire for a conflict with Serbia. Would this popular enthusiasm be checked with any more positive opposition against the enemy? Hardly so. Hence, therefore,

speedy and that she would have to intervene if Serbia were invaded; but she promised Austria on the 9th that she would use all her influence at Belgrade to induce the Serbian Government to give instructions to Austria, and only asked Austria to delay her reply in order to give time for deliberation. A memorandum, setting it was too late, she declared war on Serbia on the 10th. Russia ordered a partial mobilization on the 28th.

But meanwhile Sir Edward Grey has proposed that the German, Italian, and French Ambassadors should meet him in London to discuss the best course towards a settlement. Italy and France at once accepted. Russia said she was ready to stand aside but Germany refused. This is not like what she used to do in days of yore—“and proposed instead direct negotiations between Russia and Austria. These, no doubt, actually began, as we have seen in the last paragraph, but they were not about by the Austrian declaration of war against Serbia. Austria then apparently concluded that the moment for such negotiations was passed. She had, moreover, taken from the “Russian reply in any way, and it was difficult to see after that what Russia could negotiate with her about. Russia therefore fell back on Sir E. Grey's proposal for a conference of Ambassadors in London, which she had originally expressed, but resolved to accept. The Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs urged Sir E. Grey to induce Germany to indicate in what way she would consent to work for a settlement.

This brought the narrative of events down to Wednesday, the 29th July. Russia was mobilizing partially at her northern frontier, Austrian troops were marching Belgrade. But, on the other hand, Russia was sending from Berlin. Up to the 28th at least, both Germany and Austria had seemed unwilling to admit that the situation was likely to reach a crisis. It was said, it was reported, and Prussia was in an equal position to go to war. Germany had said, “It is ready to do.” Sir E. Grey's report advised that she should make no sudden representations to Vienna for fear of offending Austria's opinion. But on the evening of the 28th the German Chancellor invited the British Ambassador that he was invited to meet Sir E. Grey at Petersburg. On the strength of this assurance and similar assurances made by the German Ambassador in London on the 26th, Sir E. Grey telegraphed to Berlin and said, in accordance with the request of the Russian Government, urging the German Government, if they did not like the idea of the Ambassador's conference in the form he had suggested it, to suggest any other form they pleased. “Nobis,” he said, “was ready to enter into negotiations by any method that Germany thought possible if only Germany would press the button of the lantern of peace.” The telegram was despatched at about 4 o'clock on the evening of the 28th.

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This appeal was followed almost immediately by a strange response. About midnight a telegram arrived at the Foreign Office from His Excellency's Ambassador at Berlin. The German Chancellor had sent for him at six o'clock. He had said that Great Britain would promise to remain neutral in a war between Germany and her allies, Poland and those parts from France but her colonies. He wished to give any undertaking that Germany would not invade Belgrade, but he proposed that, if Germany remained peaceful, no territory would be taken from her.

For Sir E. Grey's answer was a perplexity indeed, but he added an exclamation and an offer. The business of Europe was to work the peace. That was the only question with which Great Britain was concerned. If Germany would give by her actions any sign that she desired peace, Great Britain would warmly welcome a formal agreement with her whereby the whole weight of the two nations would be thrown permanently into the scale of peace in years to come.

For the next twelve days proposals and negotiations continued, nows dictated and all supported by Great Britain. This remained a spark of hope. But from the British point of view the face of Europe had changed. On the 29th July the only conflict in progress had been on the frontier of Serbia and Austria; the only fear of further war had lain in the relations of France and Austria. Germany's interests were gone. Russia had said she desired nothing but a period of peace to allow of her internal development. France would not fight except to help her ally. There had seemed no longer difficulty in bringing the peace if it was only a question of settling the mutual ambitions between France and St. Petersburg. But now a new element of danger had been introduced. Great Britain now knew that Germany was contemplating an attack on France. The only guarantee of the Low Countries had her enemies been considered as one of the strongest reasons of prolonging the peace of Europe. Their position and the nature of the country rendered them the natural bulwark of Northern Europe. If it were made impossible for a Great Power to seize those lands would become increasingly difficult and dangerous. With the growth of the idea of a new system of international law based on justice, the neutrality of Belgium had been deemed as a permanent safeguard in this end. As such, it had been recognized by two international treaties made by all the Powers, and recognized by two generations of statesmen. But, when the peace of Europe was an over-objection, it was found that Germany was preparing to tear out the main root of that peace.

Germany's position must be understood. She had fulfilled her treaty obligations in the past; her action now was not warlike. Belgium was of infinite military importance in a war with France; if such a war occurred, it would be one of life and death. Germany feared that, if she did not occupy Belgium, France might do so. In face of this expansion, there was only one thing to do. The neutrality of Belgium had not been denied on a pretence for war, but to prevent the outbreak of war. The powers must confirm Belgian neutrality in order to permit the war to commence. The British Government, therefore, on Friday, the 31st July, asked the Belgian and French Governments for an engagement to uphold it. France gave the necessary engagement the same day; Belgium gave it the day after. Germany refused to reply. Meanwhile there could be no doubt of German designs.

Meanwhile, as the 30th and 31st negotiations mentioned between Russia and Austria. On the 30th Germany had suggested to Austria that she should stop as soon as her troops had occupied Belgrade. Late on the same night Russia offered to stop all military operations, if Austria would recognize that the subject with her was to have a guarantee of general European interest and would disengage from her alliance the points which constituted a violation of the sovereignty of Serbia. As Austria had in fact agreed to do the very thing she had refused to do in the first days of the crisis, namely, to disown the whole quarter of her dominions to Serbia. Russia asked the British Government to assume the direction of these discussions. For a few hours there seemed to be a hope of peace.

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At this moment, on Friday, the 21st, Germany suddenly descended on Belgium at Maubeuge, demanding that she should consent to an armistice which was to be signed. Every allowance was made for the natural removals which, as history has repeatedly shown, occur in nations when mobilization is begun. At that time he said that, according to the information, in the presence of His Majesty's Government, mobilization had not at the time commenced as far as France as Germany, although general mobilization was not publicly proclaimed in Germany till the next day, the 22nd August. Peace also began to tremble on that day. The German Embassy of Italy came to a dinner, a hall prepared from Sir E. Grey for joint work, with Germany, France, and Italy said. Britain's cry should be conserved, and in the afternoon, the German Ambassador at St. Petersburgh received a declaration of war. Yet at this same day, Saturday, the 1st, peace seemed given. Before that the world on no account supposed hostilities if the Germans did not cross the frontier and France declared that her troops would be kept a mile from her frontier as a protest a collision. This was the situation when very early on Sunday morning, the 2d August, Germany commenced Lemberg, a small independent State, whose neutrality had been guaranteed by all the Powers with the usual object of the smaller provinces of Poland. The lie was cast. War between Germany, France, and Russia had become inevitable.

Only two questions now remained for this meeting. His Majesty's Government had then attempted to receive a general peace. Should they now make a stand? The grounds on which that question was now asked did not rest in the statements of Sir E. Grey and Mr. Asquith of the Foreign Office which were published in this volume,⁴ and no additional expositions are needed here. But one fact may be emphasized. From the 25th July, when Huszar first asked for British support, he had been in the full hope, when a conditional promise of moral assistance was given to France, Sir E. Grey had unhesitatingly declined to give any means of support to either of our present allies. He maintained that the position of Great Britain was that of a disinterested party whose influence for peace at Sagres and Tivoli would be enhanced by the knowledge that we were not committed absolutely to either side in the existing dispute. He refused to believe that the war could in European politics be fought without some such measure as to keep our feet free, and, not having been convinced by Huszar's insistence in holding firmly to Austria on the 11th July and to Germany on the 22nd July, that we must not agree to remain neutral if a European coalition took place, he gave his pledge to our friends abroad, but to themselves gave them reason to fear that the 20th July, the 2nd July, and the 1st August—a series running of the effect which would be produced on our friends and on the confidence of the Belgian people by a violation of the neutrality of Belgium.

At the moment's declaration of war to Russia on the morning of the 1st, the Tsar had no power at all. He may have been able to issue an order to his troops to march on Moscow, but he could not have sent them to fight. In this condition how I wish to assure you once more that I have done all in my power to over-act it. It is right to say that the Tsar's Government before this has had a true statement of the attitude both of Russia and France throughout that crisis. On the other hand, with every wish to be fair and just it will be admitted that the impasse of Germany and Austria were an evidence of a sincere desire to save the peace of Europe.

Washington, D.C., September 28, 1914

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第八章

Составлено Гильдия РадиоМир

186 Report and Findings Department of Education Nos. 400 W. and 401 W., dated respectively, the 2nd day of

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Answers to the Three or Concerns

Reviewed by Dr. Elmer Gray in the North of Canada, August 3, 1941.

Last week I stated that we were working for peace not only for this country, but to preserve the peace of Europe. To-day events move so rapidly that it is exceedingly difficult to state with accuracy the actual state of affairs, but it is clear that the peace of Europe cannot be preserved. Russia and Germany, at any rate, have declared war upon each other.

Belgium, Germany, at any rate, I would like to state the position of His Majesty's Government. I would like to start the discussion by referring to the House what our attitude is with regard to the present situation. We have always been ready under what circumstances the Government of the Allies or the House can be asked to be, or to remain, with a decision on the matter. First of all I may say, very shortly, that we have consistently maintained a position which, with all the circumstances, in my power, to preserve peace. The House may be satisfied on that point. We have always done it. During these last years, as far as His Majesty's Government are concerned, we would have no difficulty in proving that we have done so. Throughout the Indian wars, by general admittance, we carried the cross. The re-organisation of the Great Powers of Europe was responsible for working for peace in the Balkan crisis. It is true that some of the Powers had great difficulty in upholding their people of war. It took much time and trouble before those men agreed, and they were willing to give time and trouble rather than undertake difficulties.

In the present crisis, it has not been possible to renew the passes of agents, because there have been difficulties, and there has been a discrepancy—at any rate in some quarters—as about what we ought to know things as to our men, as any man in the great risk of passing, and, as we now have the result of that in that the policy of passing as far as the Great Powers generally are concerned, is in danger. I do not want to dwell on that, and to comment on it, and to say where one blames责任 in us to be which Powers were most in favour of passing, which were most disposed to risk or encourage passing, because I would let the House to approach this subject in which we are now from the point of view of British interests, British honour, not British obligation, has far more power than it has power.

You shall publish papers as soon as we can regarding what book plan had best when we are working for peace and what these papers the publishers I have no doubt that is every human being

they will make it clear how strenuous and genuine and whole-hearted our efforts for peace were, and that they will enable people to form their own judgment as to what forces were at work which operated against peace.

I could do nothing to the question of British obligation. I have answered the House—and the Prime Minister has assured the House more than once—that if any issue such as this arises we should come before the House of Commons and it is also my duty to say to the House that it was due to decide what the British attitude should be, that we would have no secret agreement which it should spring upon the House, and tell the House that because we had entered into that engagement there was no obligation of honor upon the country. I will do what that point to clear the ground first.

There has been in Europe two diplomatic groups—the Triple Entente and what came to be called the Triple Empire, for some years past. The Triple Entente was not an alliance—it was a diplomatic group. The House will remember that in 1936 there was a crisis—also a Balkan crisis—regarding in the annexation of Rumania and, subsequently, the Prime Minister, Mr. Brodrick, came to London, as happened to come to London, because it was planned before the news broke out. I told him definitely then, this being a Balkan crisis, a Balkan affair, I did not consider that public opinion in that country would justify us in proceeding to give anything more than diplomatic support. There was never asked from me, more was never given, and there was never promised.

In the present case, up till yesterday, we have been given no promise of anything more than diplomatic support—up till yesterday, inasmuch as more than diplomatic support. Now I must make this question of obligation clear to the House. I must go back to the first Morocco crisis of 1936. That was the time of the Algiers Conference, and it came at a time of very great difficulty to His Majesty's Government when a general strike was in progress, and Ministers were scattered over the country, and I—speaking then, as well as in my constituency and those days at the Foreign Office—was asked the question whether, if this crisis developed into one between France and Germany, we would give armed support. I said then that I could promise nothing to any foreign Power unless it was subsequently to receive the whole-hearted support of public opinion here if the situation arose. I said, in my opinion, of course, that France, on agreement which had just been the subject of agreement between the country and France, on agreement exceedingly popular at that time—then it out of that agreement war was forced on France or that France, in my view, public opinion in this country would have rallied to the material support of France.

I gave no promise, but I expressed that opinion during the crisis, as far as I remember—almost in the same words, to the French Ambassador and to Spanish Ambassador at the time. I made no promise, and I used no threats; but I expressed that opinion. That position was accepted by the French Government, but they did so at the time, and I think very reasonably, "If you think it possible that the public opinion of Great Britain might, should a similar crisis arise, rally you in favor of France, then you are entitled to demand military advance, you will not be able to give that support, even if you wish to give it, when the time comes, unless our conversations have already taken place between naval and military experts." This was done. In that, I agreed to it, and authorized them subsequently to take place, but at the distinct understanding that nothing which passed between military or naval experts should bind either Government or restrict in any way their freedom to make a decision as to whether or not they would give that support when the time comes.

As I have told the House, upon that occasion a general strike was in prospect; I had to take the responsibility of doing that without the Cabinet. It could not be announced. An answer had to be given. I consulted my Secretary of State, Mr. Churchill, the Prime Minister; I consulted, I remember, Lord Halifax, who was then Secretary of State for War; and the present Prime Minister, who was then Chancellor of the Exchequer. That was the time I could do, and they authorized that on the distinct understanding that left the hands of the Government free whenever the crisis arose. The fact that conversations between military and naval experts took place was later on—I think much later on, because that event passed, and the thing sound to be of importance—but later on it was brought to the knowledge of the Cabinet.

The April crisis followed the winter Morocco crisis—and throughout that took precisely the same line that had been taken in 1936. Subsequently, in 1937, after discussion and consideration in the Cabinet, it was decided that we ought to have some kind of understanding or writing, which was to be sent in the form of a confidential letter, that these conversations should not give any binding up or the freedom of either Government, and on the 2nd November 1937 I wrote to the French Ambassador the letter which I will now read to the House, and I received from him a letter in similar terms in reply. The letter which I have read to the House is this, and it will be known to the public how so the record that, whatever took place between military and naval experts, they were not to bind any engagement upon the Government....

"My dear Ambassador,

"From time to time in recent years the French and British naval and military experts have consulted together. It has always been understood that such consultation does not restrict the freedom of either Government to decide at any time what is best for it to do and to meet the other by armed force. We have agreed that consultation between experts is not, and ought not, to be regarded as an engagement that restricts either Government to certain forms of aggression that has not yet arisen and may never arise. The disposition, for instance, of the French and English fleets respectively at the present moment is not based upon an engagement to be operative in war."

"You have, however, pointed out that, if either Government had given reason to expect an unprovoked attack by a third Power, it might become essential to know whether it could do that event depend upon the armed neutrality of the other."

"I agree that, of itself, Government had given reason to expect an unprovoked attack by a third Power, or something that threatened the general peace. It should immediately discuss with the other whether both Governments should act together to prevent aggression and to preserve peace, and, if so, what measures they would be prepared to take to do so."

Lord Claverton asked: "What is the date of this?"

Mr. Gwynne—"The 2nd November 1937. That is the starting point for the Government with regard to the present crisis. I think it makes it clear that what the Prime Minister and I said to the House was perfectly justified, and that, as regards our freedom to decide in a crisis what our line should be whether we should intervene or whether we should abstain, the Government

remained perfectly free, and, a further, the House of Commons assented perfectly free. That I say to the ground from the point of view of obligation. I think it was due to press our good friends in the House of Commons that I should give this full information to the House now, and say what I think is obvious from the letter I have just read, that we do not consider anything which has previously taken place in our diplomatic relations with other Powers in this matter as restricting the freedom of the Government to decide what actions they should take now, or restrict the freedom of the House of Commons to decide what their actions should be.

Well, Sir, I will go further, and I will say this: The situation in the present crisis is not precisely the same as it was in the Monroe question. In the Monroe question it was primarily a dispute which concerned France—dispute which concerned France primarily—dispute, as far as concerned us, affecting France out of an agreement relating between us and France, and published to the whole world, in which we agreed to give France diplomatic support. No doubt we were pledged to give nothing but diplomatic support; we were, at any rate, pledged by a definite public agreement to stand with France diplomatically in that question.

The present crisis has originated differently. It has not originated with regard to Morocco. It has not originated with anything which primarily concerned France. It has originated in a dispute between Russia and Serbia. I can see this with the most absolute confidence—an Government and no诚意 has been shown to be involved in any way in a dispute with America and Spain, than in Government and the country of Russia. They are involved in it, because of their obligations of honour under a definite alliance with Russia. Well, it is only fair to say in the House that that obligation of honour cannot apply in the same way to us. We are not parties to the Franco-Russian Alliance. We do not even know the terms of that Alliance. So far I have, I think, faithfully and completely cleared the ground with regard to the question of obligation.

I now come to what we think the ultimate result of all. For many years we have had a long-standing friendship with France. I remember well the feeling in the House—and my own feeling—for I spoke on the subject, I think, when the late Government made their agreement with France—the warm and cordial feeling resulting from the fact that those two nations, who had had perpetual differences in the past, had closed these differences away; I remember saying, I think, that it seemed to me that some leading influences had been at work to produce the cordial atmosphere that had made that possible. But how far this fraternizing entails obligation—it has been a friendship between the nations and marked by the nations—for that entails an obligation, let every man look to his own heart, and has own feelings, and constitutes the extent of the obligation for himself. I conceive it myself as I find it, but I do not wish to argue upon points also grave than their feelings dictate, or as to what they should feel about the obligation. The House, individually and collectively, may judge for itself. I speak my personal view, and I have given the House my own feeling in the matter.

The French fleet is now in the Mediterranean, and the northern and western coasts of France are absolutely undivided. The French fleet being concentrated in the Mediterranean, the situation is very different from what it used to be, because the friendship which has grown up between the two countries has given there a sense of security that there was nothing to be gained from us.

The French coast are absolutely undefended. The French fleet is in the Mediterranean, and has for some years been concentrated there because of the feeling of existence and branding which has existed between the two countries. My own feeling is that if a foreign force engaged in war with France had set sight, and on which she had not been the aggressor, came down the English Channel and bombarded and battered the undefended coasts of France, we could not stand aside, and we are going on probably within sight of our eyes, with our arms folded, looking on dispassionately, doing nothing. I believe that would be the feeling of this country. These are times when one feels that if these circumstances actually did arise, it would be a feeling which would spread with irresistible force throughout the land.

But I also want to look at the rather without sentiment, and from the point of view of British interests, and it is on that that I am going to base and justify what I am personally going to say to the House. If you say nothing at this moment, what is France to do with her fleet in the Mediterranean? I also leave it there, with an anti-social fleet, as what we will do, as leaves her neighbour and "strategic assets" absolutely undivided, in the way of a German fleet moving down the Channel to do as it pleases in a war either in a war of life and death between them. If we say nothing, it may be that the French fleet withdraws from the Mediterranean. We are in the presence of a European confederacy, can anybody see fleets in the consequences that may arise out of it? Let us assume that to-day we stand aside in a spirit of neutrality, saying, "No, we cannot interfere and engage in help either party in this conflict." Let us suppose the French fleet is withdrawn from the Mediterranean, and let us assume that the consequences—which we already know—are what has happened in Europe since to countries which are in power—feel, rapidly whether countries are of peace or at war—let us assume that out of that some consequences, unforeseen, which make it necessary of a sudden moment, in defense of vital British interests, we should go to war; and then assume—which is quite possible—that Italy, who is now neutral—because, of course, she considers that this war is an aggressive war, and the Triple alliance being a defensive alliance has also done did not assume—but assumes that consequences which are not yet known, but which are perfectly logically according her own interests, cause Italy depart from her attitude of neutrality at a time when we are forced in defense of vital British interests, irrespective of diplomatic ties, then who will be the position in the Mediterranean? It might be that at some critical moment these consequences would be turned upon us because our trade rests in the Mediterranean might be vital to this country.

Nobody can say that in the course of the next few weeks there is any particular trade route, the keeping open of which may not be vital to this country. What will be our position then? We have not lost a fleet in the Mediterranean which is equal to dealing with a concentration of other fleets in the Mediterranean. It would be the very moment when we could not stand more safely to the Mediterranean, and we might have regard that country from our negative attitude at the present moment to the most appalling risk. I say that from the point of view of British interests. We did obviously that France was entitled to know—and to know of whom, whether or not in the event of such aggression her northern and western coasts she might depend upon British support. In that emergency, and in those appalling circumstances, yesterday afternoon I gave to the French Ambassador the following statement:

"I am satisfied to give you assurance that if the German fleet comes into the Channel or through the North Sea to undertake hostile operations against the French coasts or shipping

the British fleet will give all the protection in its power. This assurance is, of course, subject to the policy of His Majesty's Government securing the support of Parliament, and must not be taken as binding His Majesty's Government to take any action until the above contingency of action by the Germans has taken place."

I read in the House, and as a declaration of war on our part, not as calling immediately aggressive action on our part, but as calling us to take aggressive action should that contingency arise. Things were very friendly from here to him. This assurance is, and I cannot give this in any very formal way; but I understand that the German Government would be prepared, if we would pledge ourselves definitely, to agree that its fleet would not attack the neutrals road of France. I have only heard that shortly before I came to the House. But it is for the author an agreement for us. And, Sir, there is the more serious consideration—becoming more serious every hour—now is the question of the neutrality of Belgium.

I shall have to go before the House at some length what is our position in regard to Belgium. The governing factor is the treaty of 1839, but that is a treaty with a history—history unbroken since. In 1870, when there was war between France and Germany, the question of the neutrality of Belgian roads, and various things were said. Among other things, Prince Bismarck gave an assurance to Belgium that—referring his earlier assurance, he gave in writing a declaration which he had made in reference to the treaty in question—that the German Confederation and its allies would respect the neutrality of Belgium, & being always understood that that neutrality would be respected by the other belligerent powers. This results in a recognition in 1870 on the part of Germany of the neutrality of those treaty rights.

What was our own attitude? The people who had done the affairs of the British Government were Lord Granville in the House of Lords and Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons. Lord Granville in the 1st August 1870, used these words:—
"He said:—

"We might have expanded in the country and to foreign nations, that we could not think the country was bound either morally or internationally, or that its interests were concerned in the maintenance of the neutrality of Belgium; though the neutral rights have had many invasions, though it might have been easy to attack it, though it might have proved us from some impossible danger, it is a quare which His Majesty's Government thought it impossible to adopt in the name of the neutrality with any due regard to the country's honour in the country's interests."

Mr. Gladstone spoke as follows two days later:—

"Then, Sir, I add, the obligation of the treaty. It is necessary, we would thus permit me, to enter into the complicated question of the source of the obligations of that treaty; but I am not able to subscribe to the doctrine of those who have held in this House what plainly amounts to an opinion, that the simple fact of the existence of a generation in nowise binds any party to it, irrespective altogether of the particular question on which it may fall out of the law, or the custom, or usage as the guarantee-system. The great authority upon that point is, I believe, to whom I have been accustomed to listen, such as Lord Abberline, Lord Palmerston, and others. Knowledge such that rigid and, if I may venture to say so, that impracticable view of the guarantee-system. The consequence, then, is already an existing obligation to defend, in an important case, and a mighty element in the case, to which we are bound to give full and ample satisfaction. There is also this further consideration, the facts of 1870, we must all feel exact damage, and that in the interests interests against the unauthorised aggression of any Power whatever."

The treaty is an old treaty—1839—and that was the new basis of it in 1870. It is one of those treaties which are founded, not only on a guarantee for Belgium, which benefits under the treaty, but in the interests of those who guarantee the neutrality of Belgium. The basis of the guarantee, at least, as strong indeed as in 1870, and we cannot take a more narrow view of a less stringent view of our obligation, and of the importance of those obligations, than was taken by Mr. Gladstone's Government at 1870.

I will read to the House what took place last week on this subject. When mobilisation was begun up, I knew that that question was, in a most important element in our foreign and imperial subject for the House of Commons. I telegraphed at the same time in similar terms to both Paris and Berlin to say that it was essential for us to know whether the French and German Armies, respectively, were prepared to consider as responsible to respect the neutrality of Belgium. These are the results. I got from the French Government this reply:—

"The French Government are resolved to respect the neutrality of Belgium, and it would only be in the case of another Power violating that neutrality that France might find herself under the necessity, in order to secure the defence of her subjects, to act otherwise. This assurance has been given several times. The President of the Council gave it to the King of the Belgians, and the French Minister at Brussels has spontaneously passed the assurance to the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs to day."

From the German Government the reply was:—
"The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs could not possibly give an answer before consulting the Emperor and the Imperial Chancellor."

Sir Edward Goschen to whom I had said it was important to have an answer soon, said he hoped the answer would not be too long delayed. The German Minister for Foreign Affairs then gave the Edward Goschen to understand that he never doubted whether they could answer at all, as my reply they might give itself not last, in the event of war, to have the undoubted effect of dissuading to a certain extent, part of their plan of campaign. I telegraphed at the same time to Brussels to the Belgian Government, and I got the following reply from Mr. Frans Van der Steene:—

"Belgium expects and desires that other Powers will observe and uphold her neutrality, which she intends to maintain to the utmost of her power. In an Address on 20th November 1906, Minister for Foreign Affairs said, that in the event of the violation of the neutrality of this territory they believed that they were in a position to defend themselves against invasion. The relations between Belgium and her neighbours were cordial, and there was no reason to suspect their intentions; but he thought it well, nevertheless, to be prepared against invasion."

It now appears from the news I have received to-day—which has come quite recently, and I am not yet quite sure for it has reached me in an absolute form—that an ultimatum has been given to Belgium by Germany, the object of which was to offer Belgium friendly relations with Germany

as conditions that she would facilitate the passage of British troops through Belgium. Well, Mr. Lloyd has taken those documents absolutely definitely, up to the last moment, I do not wish to say all that was said would say if one were in a position to give the Belgian full, complete, and absolute information upon the point. We were not satisfied in the course of last night or so earlier, if a guarantee were given that, after the war, Belgian neutrality would be preserved; that would concern us. We replied that we could not bargain away whatever interests or obligations we had in Belgian neutrality.

Surely before I reached the House I was informed that the following telegram had been received from the King of the Belgians by our King—King George :—

"Remembering the numerous proofs of your Majesty's friendship and that of your predecessor, and the friendly attitude of England in 1914, and the proof of filiality and the just powers again, I make a vigorous appeal to the diplomatic Intercession of your Majesty's Government to safeguard the integrity of Belgium."

Diplomatic intervention took place last week on our part. What our diplomatic intervention does? We have great and vital interests in the independence—and integrity is the best part—of Belgium. If Belgium is compelled to submit to allow her neutrality to be violated, of course the situation is clear. Even if by agreement the subject of the violation of her neutrality, it is clear she would only do so under duress. The smaller States in that region of Europe ask but one thing. Their one desire is that they should be left alone and undisturbed. The one thing they fear is, I think, not so much that their integrity will be violated, but that their independence should be interfered with. If in this way which is before Europe the neutrality of one of these countries is violated, if the troops of one of the governments violate its neutrality and an action be taken to restore it, at the end of the war, what-ever the integrity may be, the Independence will be gone.

I have one further question from Mr. Gladstone as to what he thought about the independence of Belgium. It will be found in "Gladstone," volume 30A, p. 1397. I have no bad time to find the whole speech, nearly the country, but the thing seems to me as clear as can exist that no nation could make any difference in the meaning of it. Mr. Gladstone said :—

"We have no interest in the independence of Belgium which is wider than that which we may have in the internal operations of the government. It is found in this answer to the question whether, under the circumstances, spoke now, that country, endowed as it is with influence and power, might safely stand by and witness the perpetration of the direct wrongs over which the pages of history, and that becomes participants in the sin."

Mr. H. If it is the case that there has been anything in the nature of an ultimatum to Belgium, asking her to renounce or violate her neutrality, whatever may have been offered to her in return, her independence is gone if that holds. If her independence goes, the independence of Holland will follow. I ask the House from the point of view of British interests, to consider what may be at stake. If France is beaten in a struggle of life and death, hasten to her rescue, leave her position as a great Power, becomes subordinate to the will and power of one greater than herself—Germany—which I do not anticipate, because I am sure that France has the power to defend herself with all the energy and ability and resources which she has shown so often still, if war were to happen, and if Belgium fell under the same devastating influence, and thus Holland, and then Germany, thus would not Mr. Gladstone's words come true, that you oppose to us there would be a common interest against the unresisted aggression of any Power?

It may be said, I suppose, that we might stand aside, hold our strength, and that, whatever happened in the course of this war, at the end of it interfere with others to put things right, and to adjust them to our own point of view. If, on a given day this, we run away from their obligations of honour and interest as regards the Belgian Army, I doubt whether, whatever material form we might have at the end, it would be of very much value to have at the expense that we should have lost. And, on my belief, whether a great Power should publicise this war or not, it is going to be a product of the end of it to assist in "express strength." For us, with powerful fact, which we believe able to prevent our enemies, to protect our allies, and to protect our interests, if we are engaged in war, we shall suffer far from more than we shall suffer even if we stand aside.

We are going to settle, I am afraid, terribly in this war, whether we are in it or whether we stand aside. Foreign trade is going to stop, not because the trade routes are closed, but because there is no trade at the other end. Colonial actions required in war—all these populations all their resources, all their wealth, engaged in a desperate struggle—they cannot carry as the trade with us, as they are carrying in times of peace, whether we are parties to the war or whether we are not. I do not believe for a moment, that at the end of this war, even if we stand aside, and remained aside, we should be in position, especially position, to tell our home dominions to make war and happen in the course of the war, to prevent the whole of the West of Europe against us, until that had been the result of the war—falling under the domination of a single Power. I am quite sure that our moral position would be such as to have lost us all respect. I can only say that I have not yet given the question of Belgian neutrality apprehension, because I am not yet sure of the facts, but, if the just turn out to be as they have reached us at present, it is quite clear that Germany is an obligation on the country to do its utmost to prevent the one-quarter to which these two will lead if they are undisputed.

I have read to the House the very suggestion that we have just taken definitely with regard to the use of force. I think it is due to the House to say that we last week no engagement yet with regard to sending an expeditionary force out of the country. Mobilisation of the first two million men, mobilisation of the army is taking place, but we have as yet taken no engagement, because I feel that, in the case of a European confederacy such as the Triple Alliance, with our extensive representation in Italy and other parts of the Empire, or in countries in British neighbourhood, with all its resources hitherto—we must take very carefully who constitutes the one which we mean by sending an expeditionary force out of the country, and who know how we stand. One these I would say.

The one bright spot in the whole of this terrible situation is Ireland. The general feeling throughout Ireland—and I could like this to be clearly understood abroad—does not make the

British question a complication which we feel we have now to take into account. I have told the House how far we have at present gone in consistency and the conditions which influence our policy, and I have got to let House and devil at length agree how vital is the question of neutrality of Belgium.

What other policy is there before the House? There is but one way in which the Government could make honourable at the present moment of keeping aside this war, and that would be that it then immediately issues a proclamation of unconditional neutrality. We should do that. We have made no condition to France that I have had to the House which prevents us doing that. We have got the renunciation of Belgium which prevents us also from any neutralisation, neutralist, and, without those conditions absolutely valid and satisfactory, we are bound not to interfere according to the use of all the forces in our power. If we did take that line, my right hon. friend "We will have nothing whatever to do with this matter" under no circumstances—the House may object, the possible position in the Maas river basin, with damage to British interests, and what may happen to France from a failure to support France—if we were to say that all those things mattered nothing, were of nothing, and to say we would stand aside, we should, I believe, sacrifice our respect and good name and reputation before the world, and should set up the most serious and grave economic antagonism.

My right hon. friend has again to explain the view of the Government, and to place before the House the large and important, and for a moment important, view which I have said, and after the intervention, incomplete as it is, that I have given to the House with regard to Belgium, that we must be prepared, and we are prepared, for the consequences of having to use all the strength we have at any moment— we know not how long we are compelled to take our part. We know, if the form will be as I have stated, though I have mentioned no particular estimate on our part, we shall do our best to assist to the best of our ability, and to know the whole of the case, that the use of it may be forced upon us. As far as the members of the Cabinet are concerned, we are ready. I believe the Prime Minister and my right hon. friend the First Lord of the Admiralty have in their addresses that the conditions of those forces were never at a higher mark than they are today, and never was there a time when condition was more justified in the power of the navy to protect our commerce and to protect our shores. The thought is with us always of the submarine and mines intended, from which so many ships to Europe will escape by submarine, and from which no neutrality will avail us. The moment of facts that can be done by an enemy ship to our trade is infinitesimal, compared with the amount of harm that must be done by the economic condition that is caused by the Continent.

The next vital responsibility is resting upon the Government in deciding what to advise the House of Commons to do. We have discussed our point to the House of Commons. We have discussed the issue, the situation which we have, and made clear to the House, I trust, that we are prepared to face that situation, and that should it develop, as probably many days, we will face it. We waited for peace up to the last moment, and beyond the last moment. How hard, how persistently, and how sincerely we waited for peace last week the House will see from the papers that will be before it.

But that is over, as far as the peace of Europe is concerned. We are now face to face with a situation and all the consequences which it may yet have to itself. We believe we shall have the support of the House at large in proceeding by whatever the consequences may be and whatever measures may be based upon us by the development of facts or actions taken by others. I believe the steamer, as quickly as the situation has faced upon it, has not had time to make the move. It, perhaps, will consider of the general interests of Alsace and Lorraine, and not the complications of this steamer which have grown out of the quarrel between Austria and Serbia. Russia and Germany we know are at war. We do not yet know officially that Austria, by silly whom Germany is in support, is yet at war with Russia. We know that a good deal has been happening on the French frontier. We do not know whether the German Ambassador has left Paris.

The situation has developed so rapidly that technically, as regards the conditions of the war, it is most difficult to describe what has actually happened. I want to bring out the underlying forces which would affect our own policy, and our own policy, and to put them clearly. I have put the main facts before the House, and, if, as seems not impossible, we are bound, and rapidly bound, to take our stand upon those facts, then I believe, what the country realises what is certain, what the real issues are. The importance of the independent progress of the War of Europe, which I have endeavoured to describe to the House, as shall be suggested throughout, not only by the House of Commons, but by the documents, the condition, the courage, and the valourous of the whole army.

(F) *Further statement made by Sir Edward Grey in the House of Commons, August 5, 1914.*
Germany and Belgium.

I want to give the House some information which I have ascertained, and which was not in my possession, when I made my statement this afternoon. It is information I have received from the Belgian Legation in London, and is to the following effect:

"A German naval yesterday evening at 1 o'clock sent a note proposing to Belgian friendly neutrality, recognising full passage on Belgian territory, and promising maintenance of independence of the Kingdom and protection of the neutrality of ports, and threatening, in case of refusal, to treat Belgium as an enemy. A like note of similar tenor was sent for my reply. The Belgians have answered that in such a case their neutrality would be a flagrant violation of the rights of neutrals, and that to accept the German proposal would be to sacrifice the honour of a nation. Decisions of this duty, Belgium is freely resolved to repel aggression by all possible means."

Of course, I can only say that the Government are prepared to take due grave consideration the information which it has received. I must ask further comment upon it.

(2) Statement by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons, August 6, 1914.

Mr. Bruce Laird—Will he ask the Prime Minister whether he has any statement that he can now make to the House?

The Prime Minister (Mr. Asquith)—In consistency with the statement of policy made last by my Right Honourable friend the Foreign Secretary yesterday, a telegram was early this morning sent by him to our Ambassador in Berlin. It was to this effect—

"The King of the Belgians has made an appeal to His Majesty the King for diplomatic intervention on behalf of Belgium. His Majesty's Government are also informed that the German Government have declared to the Belgian Government a new programme threatening military invading force passage through Belgian territory, and proceeding to subdue the independence and integrity of the kingdom and its provinces. At the conclusion of peace, threatening in case of refusal to treat Belgium as an enemy. An offer was accepted within twelve hours. We also understand that Belgium has categorically refused this as a flagrant violation of the law of nations. His Majesty's Government are bound to protest against the violation of a treaty to which Germany is a party in common with themselves, and most respectfully announce that the demand made upon Belgium may not be proceeded with, and that her neutrality will be respected by Germany. You should act for us as ourselves apply."

We received this morning from our Minister at Brussels the following telegram—

"Grenze Nierwehr has this morning addressed note to the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs stating that, as Belgian Government have declined the well-intended proposals submitted to them by the Imperial Government, the latter will, shortly in their report, be compelled to carry out, if necessary by force of arms, the measures considered indispensable in view of the French invasion."

Sixty minutes—during immediately afterwards—we received from the Belgian Legation here in London the following telegram—

"General and extensive that neutrality has been violated at Gemmendorf (near Aix-la-Chapelle)."

Subsequent information tended to show that the German forces had penetrated still further into Belgian territory. We also received this morning from the German Ambassador here the telegram set out by the German Foreign Secretary, and communicated by the Ambassador to us. It is in these terms—

"Please inform my minister that my cabinet on the part of the British Government wish regard to our interview by reporting most promptly formal assurances that, even in the case of armed conflict with Belgium, Germany will, under no pretence whatever, enter Belgian territory. Security of the frontier is to be had by that we solemnly pledged our word to Holland strictly to respect her neutrality. It is obvious that we could not profitably allow Belgium neutrality without making at the same time mutual arrangements as regards to Holland. Please advise upon the 21st day that Germany may well not be exposed to French attack across Belgium, which was planned according to absolutely uncompromisable information. Germany had consequently to disregard Belgian neutrality, it being for her question of life or death to prevent French advance."

I have to add this on behalf of His Majesty's Government. We cannot repeat this as in any sense a satisfactory communication. We have, in reply to it, repeated the request we made last week to the German Government that they should give us the same assurance in regard to Belgian neutrality as was given to us and to Belgium by France last week. We have asked that a reply to that request and a satisfactory answer to the telegram of this morning—which I have read to the House—should be given before midnight.

(3) Statement by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons, August 6, 1914.

Mr. Bruce Laird—May I ask the Prime Minister if he has any information he can give to-day.

The Prime Minister—Our Ambassador at Berlin received his despatch at 7 o'clock last evening, and since 12 o'clock last night a state of war has existed between Germany and ourselves.

We have received from our Minister at Brussels the following telegram—

"I have just received from Minister for Foreign Affairs—"

—that is the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs—

- "a report of which this following is a literal translation—
- "The Belgian Government agreed to have to inform His Majesty's Government that this morning armed forces of Germany passed into Belgian territory in violation of Belgian neutralism by land.
- "The Belgian Government are further resolved to resist by all means in their power,
- "Belgian neutrality and freedom and freedom to re-pelate, as governors, in defence of her territory.
- "These would be concerted and common action with the object of resisting the hostile measures employed by Germany against Belgium, and at the same time of guarding the independence of Prince of the independence and integrity of Belgium.
- "Belgium is happy to be able to declare she will assure safety of her territory."

We have also received to-day from the French Ambassador here the following telegram received by the French Government from the French Minister at Brussels—

"The Chef de Cabinet of the Belgian Ministry of War has asked the French authorities to prepare for war for the operation and receipt of French troops with the Belgian army pending the results of the appeal to the guaranteeing Powers are being

made. Orders have therefore been given to Belgian provincial Governors not to regard movements of French troops as a violation of the frontier."

This is all the information I am at the moment able to give to the House, but I take the opportunity of giving notice that to-morrow, in Committee of Supply, I shall move a vote of credit of £10,000,000.

(B) *Statement by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons, August 8, 1914.*

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That a sum, not exceeding £100,000,000 be granted to His Majesty, beyond the ordinary grants of Parliament, towards deferring expenses that may be incurred during the year ending March 31st next, for all measures which may be taken for the security of the country, for the conduct of Naval and Military operations, for sending the fleet supplies, for promoting the interests of trade, industry, and maritime communications whatever be reason of increased or enhanced expense due, or otherwise for the relief of distress, and generally for all expenses arising out of the existence of a state of war."

The Prime Minister (Mr. Asquith).—In asking the House to agree to the resolution which Mr. Speaker has just read from the Chair, I do not propose, because I do not think it is in any way necessary, to retrace the ground again which was covered by my speech before you to the Foreign Secretary two or three nights ago. He stated—and I do not think any of the statements he made were capable of answer nor certainly have not yet been answered—the grounds upon which, with the utmost reluctance and with infinite regret, His Majesty's Government have been compelled to put this country in a state of war with, for many years past, the leading nation of Central Europe, a friendly Power. But, Sirs, the papers which have since been presented to Parliament, and which are now in the hands of hon. Members here, will I think show quite充分ly, how overwhelming, how potent, even when the last glimpse of hope seemed to have faded away, were the effects of our right standpoints based on justice for Europe and on the maintenance of a lasting peace. Everyone knows, in the great crisis which assumed last year in the East of Europe, it was largely, if not mainly, by the self-sacrifice of all Europe, due to the steps taken by my right honourable friend that the area of the conflict was limited, and that, so far as the great Powers are concerned, peace was maintained. If his efforts upon this occasion have, unfortunately, been unsuccessful, I am certain that this House and the country, and I will add publicly and sincerely, will reward him what is, after all, the best tribute that can be paid to any statesman. That, again, according to his statement, and by no lack in the honour and wisdom of his own country, he has strenuously, as few men have done, to maintain and preserve the greatest interest of all neutrals—neutral powers. These papers which are now in the hands of hon. Members elsewhere show something more than that. They show that were the terms which were offered to us in exchange for our neutrality, I trust that not only the Members of this House, but all our fellow subjects everywhere will feel that compensation, will need, learn and make the compensation which passed only a week ago to-day between India and Austria in this matter. The terms by which it was sought to buy our neutrality are contained in the communication made by the German Chancellor to Sir Edward Goschen on the 20th July, No. 55 of the published Paper.¹ I quote a word refer to him for a moment. After referring to the state of things as between Austria and Russia, Sir Edward Goschen says as follows:—

"It is then proposed, to under the following strong but feeble neutrality. He said that it was clear, as far as he was able to judge the main principle which governed British policy, that Great Britain would never sign by and allow France to be crushed in any conflict there might be. That, however, was not the object at which Germany aimed. Provided that neutrality of Great Britain were secured, every assistance would be given to the British Government that the Imperial Government"—

Let the House share these words:

"based at no territorial acquisition at the expense of France should they press victorious in any war that might occur."

Sir Edward Goschen proceeded to put a very pertinent question:—

"I addressed His Excellency about the French Colonies. What are the French colonies? They were very part of the dominions and possessions of France outside the geographical area of Europe."

"Indeed he said that he was unable to give a similar undertaking in that respect."

Let me come to what, in my mind, personally, has always been the chiefest and almost the prevailing consideration, namely, the position of the war "names":—

"He regards Holland, however, His Excellency said that so long as Germany's advances respected the integrity and neutrality of the Netherlands, they were ready to give His Excellency's Government an assurance that she would do likewise."

Then we come to Belgium:—

"It depended upon His Excellency what operations Germany might be forced to enter upon in Belgium, but when the war was over, Belgian integrity would be restored if she had not sided against Germany."

Let the House observe the difference between those two cases. In regard to Holland it was not only independence and integrity but also neutrality; but in regard to Belgium there was no mention of neutrality at all, nothing but an assurance that after the war came to an end the integrity of Belgium would be respected. Then His Excellency added:—

"Ever since he had been Chancellor the object of his policy had been to bring about an understanding with England. He trusted that these guarantees"—

the assurances I have just set out to the House—

"—might from the basis of that understanding which he so much desired."

What does that amount to? Let me put it the blunt. I do not wish the object of inflaming passion, certainly not with the object of exciting feelings against Germany, but I do not wish to

¹ See Feb. 22, No. 50, page 40.

and makes clear the position of the British Government in this matter. What did that proposal amount to? In the first place, it meant this: What below the back of France—that was not made a party to these manceuvres—should have gone, if we had succeeded in that, a free hand to Germany to assert, in the event of a successful war, the whole of the extra-European dominions and possessions of France. What did it mean in regard to Belgium? When she addressed, as she has addressed, in these last few days, her message appeal to us to fulfil our solemn guarantee of her neutrality, what right should we have given to that Belgian appeal? "We should have been obliged to say that, without her knowledge, we had tacitly given to the Power threatening her our obligation to keep our English word." The French has need, and the country has need, of course, in the last few hours, the most patriotic appeal addressed by the King of Belgians, and I do not envy the men who can read that appeal with an unmoved heart. Belgian are fighting and losing their lives. What would have been the position of Great Britain to-day in the face of that spectacle, if we had assented to that odious proposal? Yes, and what are we to get in return for the betrayal of our friends and the violation of our obligations? What are we to gain in return? A position—nothing more, a position as to what Germany would do in certain circumstances, a promise, as it appears—I am sorry to have to say it, but it must be put upon record—given by a Power which was at that very moment endeavouring its intention to violate its own treaty and invading us in the same. We can only say, if we had done as proposed, we, as a Government, should have incurred suspicion with our friends, and we should have betrayed the interest of this country, of which we are trustees. I am glad, and I think the country will be glad, to come to the reply which my right hon. friend made, and of which I will read to the House two of the most salient passages. That document, No. 207 of my *Post-war* paper, record a word, says the attitude of the British Government, and, as I believe, of the British people. My right hon. friend says,—

"His Majesty's Government do not for a moment consider the Chancellor's proposal. But they should be bound to neutrality in such events. What he asks us to do is to agree to stand by while French colonies are taken by France, as long as Germany does not take French territory as distinct from the Colonies. From the material point of view—"

My right hon. friend, as he always does, uses very impudent language:—

"such a proposal is unacceptable to France, without further injury to Europe being taken from her, could be no answer to us to lose her position as a Great Power, and hence no substitute to German policy."

That is the material aspect. But he proceeds:—

"Altogether, apart from that, it would be a disgrace for us to make this bargain with Germany as the expense of France, a disgrace from which the good name of this country would never recover. The Chancellor also is often called to forgive every shadowy obligation or interest we have as regards the neutrality of Belgium. We could not tolerate that bargain either."

He then says:—

"We must preserve our full freedom to act, as circumstances may merit or we require."

And he adds, I think, sentences which the House will appreciate:—

"You should . . . add most sincerely that the only way of maintaining the good relations between England and Germany is that they should continue to work together in preserving the peace of Europe . . . For that object the Government will insist in that way with all sincerity and good will."

"If the peace of Europe can be preserved and the present crisis safely passed, my two countries will be in position some arrangement by which Germany will be a party, by which she could be assured that no aggressive or hostile policy would be pursued against her or her allies by France, Russia, and America, jointly or separately. I have desired this and worked for it."

The sentiment was never more true:—

"as far as I could, through the last Italian crisis and Germany having a stranglehold object, our relations steadily improved. The Duce has definitely given the Emperor orders the subject of definite proposals, but of this present crisis, so much more acute than any that Europe has gone through for generations, he surely passed. I can repeat that the relation and position which will follow may make possible some more definite responsibility between the Powers than has been possible before."

That document, in my opinion, states clearly, in stenographic and unexpurgated language, the attitude of this Government. Can any one who reads it fail to appreciate the tone of sincere sincerity and earnestness which underlies it? I can say honestly, that the Government of this country is up to great presentments—and I repeat the proposal made to us as proposals which we might here discuss with-out consideration and almost without answer—can any man doubt that in spite of great presentation the right hon. Gentleman, who had already secured the title—and no one ever more deserved it—of "First Maker of Europe," paid little to the very last moment of the last hour in that happened but uncharitable forethought? I am entitled, to say, and I do so in behalf of this country—I speak not for a party, I speak for the country, as a whole—that we made every effort my Government could possibly make for peace. But this war has been forced upon us. What is it we are fighting for? Every one knows, and as just known, better than the Emperor, the terrible family-feuds existing, economic, social, personal and political, which was, and especially a war between the Great Powers of the world, most vital. There is no man amongst us living upon this bank or those living Capet—men living perhaps that very last of existence for a hundred years had to pass through, there is nothing analogous to who has won during the whole of that time, but surely before his time the closest transfigured sentence which was, was in a real sense, most bring about, not only to the people who live for the moment living in this country and in the other countries of the world, but to posterity and to the whole prospects of European civilisation. Every step we took we took with that clause bring-

our side, and with a sense of responsibility which it is impossible to describe. Unhappily, it—in spite of all our efforts to keep the peace, and with the full and courageous assentance of the South, & the rest of us decided to stand by our side, nevertheless, though it is the duty as well as the interest of this country to go to war, the House may be well assured it was because we believe, and I am certain the country will believe, we are undertaking our action as a last resort.

If I can arrest what we are fighting for, I apply to you another. To the first place to fall—
colonial reparation of colonies, as I suppose is likely, it is had been entered into between Great Britain, which is an acknowledged man, and possibly here represented, & me, secondly, we are fighting the colonial culture and power in the development of mankind, which, by the arbitrary will of a master and overwhelming Power. You not taken up either ever extend from a great empire, and this is one of the greatest histories will ever know—with a closer acquaintance and stronger conviction than I could hope for or express, nor for a wider knowledge of its own selfish interests. But that in fighting in defense of principles, the maintenance of which is vital to the welfare of the world. With a full consciousness, not only of the wisdom and position, but of the obligations which, we ought to discharge this great task, we are entering into the struggle. Let us now seize possession of the resources, not only of the United Kingdom, but of the vast territories of which it is the center, shall be thrown into the scale, and it is that their object may be adequately secured, that I am anxious to see this Committee—so make the very several demands upon them—give the Government a Vote of Credit for necessary. Last not group, and I am sure the Committee do not wish it, is the technical—formalities between Votes of Credit and Supplementary Estimates and all the various and numerous who were in that committee. There is a much higher point of view than that. It is not necessary to do so. I am sure I could easily furnish you, the course we propose to take, but I do not care to do so. Inasmuch I think it would be foreign to the proper and legitimate, of the Committee. There is one thing which I shall not mention, that is the Bill of Supply. Standing at the beginning of the Session, but we have thought it right to ask the Committee to give us no confidence in the extension of the traditional acts of Votes of Credit as this power, which we are adding thereto, allow us to expand, may be applied not only for ordinary naval and military operations, but to arm the Royal Engineers, promote the construction of roads, works, harbors, and canals—whether by means of munitions or industry against such as otherwise—for the relief of distress, and generally for all acts of war arising out of the existence of a state of war. I believe the Committee will agree with us, that it was wise to retain the acts of Votes of Credit as to include all these various matters. It gives the Government a free hand. Of course, the Treasury will account for it, and any expenditure that takes place will be subject to the approval of the House. I think it would be a great pity—if not a great disaster—if, in a crisis of two magnitudes, we were not enabled to make provision—for were made to see that it was under the simpler conditions that prevailed in the old days—for all the various contingencies and developments of exigencies which the existence of a state of war between the great Powers of Europe must have entailed on any one of them.

I am asking also as a member of Secretary of State for War—a position which I hold until that morning—for a Supplementary Estimate for men for the Army. Perhaps the Committee will differ. For a moment put in my that personal matter that I took upon myself the office of Secretary of State for War under conditions, open which I soon got back but which are fresh to the minds of everyone, as he passed with the object that the condition of things in the Army, which all of us desired, might speedily be brought to an end and a sufficient number re-enlistable. I believe that is the case, in fact, I know it was. There is an enormous and varied body in which the spirit and habit of discipline are more deeply ingrained and developed than in the British Army. Had as I should have done in the work of their office, and I would have done so under several occasions, it would not be fair to the Army, it would not be just to the country, that any Minister should divide his attention between that Department and another, will tell me that the First Secretary of State, who has been most affairs of all departments and who is ultimately responsible for the whole policy of the Cabinet, should give, as he could only give, preference attending to the affairs of our Army at a great cost. I am very glad to say that a very distinguished admin. and administrator, is the person of Lord Kitchener, with that great public spirit and patriotism that everyone would expect from him, of whom respect slipped late the trench. Lord Kitchener, as everyone knows, is not a politician. His association with the Government as a Member of the Cabinet for this purpose will not be taken in any way identifying him with any act of political opinion. He has, as a great public-spirited, responded to a great public call, and I am certain he will have with him, in the discharge of one of the most arduous tasks that has ever fallen upon a Minister, the complete confidence of all parties and all opinion.

I am asking on his behalf for the Army power to increase the number of men of all ranks, in addition to the number already voted by me last October. I am asking the Committee will not refuse permission, for we are authorized to ask for it and only by our own sense of the gravity and the importance of the case, but by the knowledge that before it proposed to send an additional two Divisions, and that every one of our self-governing Dominions spontaneously and willingly, has already tendered to the master-beds of their possibilities, both in men and in money, every help they can afford to the Empire in a manner of need. Sir, the Mother Country must set the example, while the example with gratitude and affection to those that exertion from the existing members of her family.

Sir, I will say no more. This is not an occasion for controversial discussion. In all that I have said, I believe I have not gone, either in the statement of our case or in my general description of the previous we think it necessary to take, beyond the strict bounds of truth. It is not my purpose—it is not the purpose of any patriotic man—before taking, to indulge in details, to cast individual aspersions. The master is far too gross for that. We have a great duty to perform, we have a great trust to fulfil, and confidently we believe that Parliament and the country will enable us to do it.

No. 1904-W—In continuation of the publication by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 1903-W, dated 17th December 1904, the following papers having been presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty are published for general information:—

DISPATCHES FROM HIS MAJESTY'S AMBASSADOR AT BERLIN RELATING TO THE OFFICIAL GERMAN ORGANISATION FOR INFLUENCING THE POLICIES OF OTHER COUNTRIES.

No. 1.

To E. Gossler Esq. Edward Gray. (Received March 2.)

Berlin, February 12, 1904.

Mr. I have the honor to transmit herewith a report on the establishment, under German control, of a powerful secret association for the purpose of influencing the foreign press in the interest of the German export trade and of the spread of German influence generally.

I have, etc.,

W. E. GOSSLER.

Enclosed 1 to No. 1.

Report.

For some time past a variety of schemes had been ventilated in the press with the object of improving German prestige abroad. It was said that in certain foreign parts Germany was being ignorantly and wrongfully abased, that she could obtain no fair hearing because the press of those foreign countries was in hands hostile to any German enterprise, and because the telegraphic agencies serving those countries were equally biased. An "Association for Free Speech" was to have resulted thus will be a powerful pro-German propaganda in the countries most likely corrupted at. It was feared that the necessary funds could have been raised by contributions from all the trading and industrial interests interested in the German export trade, and, in view of the supreme importance to Germany of her export trade, it was intended that agents of the association should be sent and stationed abroad to assist the exporting industries to lobby action and an active policy generally, such as private individuals could pursue more effectively than officials.

The opportunity to realize this scheme started to offer itself under the following circumstances. A plan was being prepared to start a German-American Economic Society. Similar societies with an appendix to other countries already exist—e.g., a German-American Society, a German-Czechoslovak Society, a German-Roman Society, etc. The foundation of a German-American Society had been advocated in connection with the ratification of the American tariff which gave袒tion. Influence and chance of an increased export to the United States. It was stated that any success failing with German-American efforts, M. Ballin, of the Hamburg-American Line, was approached to take the matter in hand. He consented. Under his inspiration the idea of a German-American Society was abandoned and the idea of a World Society was substituted. A preliminary meeting was held at which the various German foreign societies were represented, there were present also representatives of the "Central Association of German Industrialists," and of the general rival, the "Federation of Industrialists," as well as of most of the leading industrial cities. Intense discussion, however, soon ensued, and several important members left in their resignation.

The details of the foundation were to have been settled at a meeting convened for the 8th February, to-day the whole scheme which proposed was off. It is not realized, by any will have to be immediately altered. In the meantime the original plan of a German-American Society has been passed. This society is, in fact, to be constituted in Berlin early in March in the form originally intended.

It would seem strange had Mr. Ballin so readily accepted defeat. The explanation lies in the fact that, at the request of very highly placed persons, his influence has been transferred to another more delicate and more or less secret organization, devised to undermine those forces of M. Ballin's world-wide "Well-being" which threatened the German regulation abroad.

A short time ago, a meeting, of which the record has been well kept, was convened in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, of which Dr. Hesse, the acting head of the Press Bureau of the German Foreign Office, was the organizer and at which the Foreign Secretary himself was present. The meeting was attended by members of the leading colonial powers of this country, the North German Lloyd, the Hanseatic Company, the Deutsche Bank, the Deutsche Gesellschaft, the Allgemeine Elektricitäts-Gesellschaft, Siemens and Halske, the Schlesisch-Westphalische, the Cracow Woolen, etc. They formed a private company with the purpose of "furthering the German industrial foreign abroad"—a curiously vague project. The money will be financed by private subscribers and by a Government grant. The sum first suggested as a temporary reserve from private subscription was £2,000, but the company present at the first meeting were so anxious that it definitely promised annual subscriptions totalling £10,000. The Government will add £2,000 per annum—the whole Royal Foreign Fund, as far, as the disposal of the Imperial Foreign Office for similar projects (i.e., for the purpose of undermining its foreign political abroad).

This company has entered into an agreement with the "Agent Royal" that the latter will be given only political news concerning Germany if supplied through "Wolf's Telegraphic Service." The latter will receive its German news entirely from the new company. The company intends to make a similar arrangement with Wolf's Telegraphic Bureau for those foreign countries in which Britain controls telegraphic communications. If further desired, the "Deutsche Kabelgesellschaft," a smaller German news agency, supplying telegrams from certain stations (e.g., Berlin) and working in agreement with Wolf's Telegraphic Bureau, is to be financed by the new company to run a service in connection with Wolf's.

All the names represented at the meeting have furthermore agreed to pay into the company's bank户 the very first sum which they are accustomed to spend abroad in their advertisements to

foreign papers. The total of this sum alone is believed to be not less than £10,000 per annum—in the amount can available for the purpose of the new company will reach a total of £10,000. The company will be famous from the advent onwards of its members only in those foreign papers which publish thereon information originating exclusively from the new company, which is to be reported in the only authentic source of information concerning Germany and all things German. The information they are to receive free of cost at a nominal sum is that the willing foreign papers will derive very substantial benefits from their collaboration with the company; i.e., lucrative advertising-space and free matter written in the language of the country in which the papers are published. The foreign press is to be handled by the company's agents appointed in the various foreign centers, and moreover reports are to be telegraphed home and copied by telegrams issued by the company. The countries in which the system is to be immediately inaugurated are chiefly the South American States and those of the Far East, but the system is to encompass countries outside Europe. The German cable rates for post telegrams are to be applied in the interests of this new company.

It is difficult to say whether the evil which the new company is to remedy really exists or exists to any perceptible extent, but it is certain that a very influential private company has been called into existence with every official encouragement amounting to enormous revenue for the purpose of pro-German propaganda purposes. Whether the evil exists or not—the money will be spent on some service as popularly favoredly claimed. It does not seem to have occurred to the promoters of the scheme that they are preparing the ground for a vast system of international blackmail—hardly a proper way to meet the demand and.

Note.—Information since received by the Foreign Office has exclusively established that such no agreement, whatever may be intended by the German Company, which is to be entered into, is far from contemplated by the German Government.

No. 2.

To Mr. Gossage in Mr. Edward Grey. (Received April 6.)

Sir,

BRAZIL, April 5, 1912.

In my despatch of the 22d February last concerning the recent foundation of a German society to supply the foreign press of certain countries with news favorable to Germany and German interests, it was forecasted that German cable rates for post telegrams would probably be reduced in the interests of the new society.

I have the honor now to report that, in fact, reduced rates for telegrams to the United States, Canada, Argentina, Chile, Peru, and the British colonies are in force from operation, as from the 1st April 1912. These telegrams, which are to be entirely "home" or week-end telegrams, will be activated at the reduced rate between Saturday midnight and Sunday midnight, to be delivered on Monday or Tuesday respectively. These week-end telegram fees have reached the cable station at Emden before midnight on Saturday, but can be handled in any telegraph office on the return of the week.

The rates, which is some small reduction in one-fourth of the usual rates fixed,

are—

To New York, Canada, Argentina, Chile, Peru (minimum charge for each telegram 20 M.)		Pence per word.
To Rio and elsewhere (minimum charge 10 M.)	" "	80
To German South-West Africa (minimum charge 15 M.)	" "	90
	" "	78

Proprietors are proceeding by extending the reduced telegram service to other distant countries. Telegrams sent to the United States or Canada are sent at the reduced rate only to New York or elsewhere respectively; whereas they are forwarded sailing free of charge, by letter, or at the head telegram rates per word by telegram.

I have, etc.,

W. R. GOSSAGE.

No. 3.

To Mr. Gossage in Mr. Edward Grey. (Received May 4.)

Sir,

BRAZIL, May 3, 1912.

With reference to my despatch of the 2d ultimo, I have the honor to report that according to an arrangement in the "North German Gazette," the system of reduced rates for what are called "week-end telegrams" is to be extended as from the 1st instant to Cape Colony, Brazil, the Orange Free State, Transvaal, Bechuanaland, British India, Burma, Ceylon, Malaya, Penang, Singapore, and Labuan, under the conditions detailed in my above-mentioned despatch. The rates are as follows—

To Cape Colony, Natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal To South Africa, Rhodesia, Malaya, Penang, Singapore and Labuan		Pence per word.
To North Rhodesia and Nyasaland	" "	28
To British India, Burma, and Ceylon	" "	30
	" "	28
	" "	30

I have, etc.,

W. R. GOSSAGE.

No. 6.

Sir E. Gouche to Sir Edward Grey (Received June 10)

DUSK, June 9, 1914.

Sir,

I had the honor, in my despatch of the 25th February last, to explain a scheme under which a society had been founded with the object of supplying the foreign press, by telegraph, with information favourable to Germany generally and to German industrial enterprise in particular. I have since transmitted 2 lists of the societies to which, under the name of "newspaper telegrams," the only news have been very considerably reduced to assist the propagation of the said society.

I enclose herewith the letter to forward a translation of a cutting from the "Deutsche Export-Zeitung," of the 10th June, 1914, in which the existence of the scheme is set forth for the first time, as far as I know, adumbrated in public print.

The "Deutsche Export-Zeitung," which is published in Berlin, is a weekly periodical devoted to the interests of the German export trade. It is regarded as well informed, and enjoys a good reputation generally.

The article describes the various particulars set out in my despatch; it confirms more especially the fact that the Imperial Foreign Office is supporting the scheme with an annual subscription of twenty thousand marks in secret service funds. It supplies a list of the members of the society, the names of the directors, etc. The last paragraph of the article merits special attention on account of a certain revealing designation.

I am informed that the editor has gone forth from high official quarters not to produce or in any way to refer to this article, as its independent publication is an unanswerable consideration of importance and embarrassing.

I have, etc.,

W. E. GOUCHE,

Enclosure to No. 6.

Extract from the "Deutsche Export-Zeitung" of June 9, 1914.

GERMANY'S WORLD-WIDE ECONOMIC ATLAS.

A SPECIMEN OF THE CIRCUIT OF NEWS AGENTS.

Our readers will remember that one of the items in the programme of the German Association for World Commerce was the establishment of a news service abroad on generous lines. Whilst the other parts of the Association's programme met with hostile criticism as soon as they became known, the proposed service for the supply of news abroad was greeted with general sympathy, as such a service promised to have a useful effect on our foreign salesmen. The failure to organize the Association for World Commerce caused unfortunately to render it doubtful whether the organization of the news service could be realized. It is still the case, notwithstanding that, according to information which has reached us from well-informed quarters, the scheme for a German news service in foreign countries has by no means been abandoned, but that, on the contrary, an extensive organization is already being put in hand.

A German syndicate was very quickly formed a few weeks ago for the purpose of this foreign news service. It was the intention of a news agency already existing in Berlin to merge it gradually to be extended over the whole globe. The syndicate will be reply in an appropriate form to the proposed news-service covering Germany and in the same mode goes for, and by the judicious publication of newspapers issuing the necessary articles to spread abroad the knowledge of the true side of German industry and of Germany's position worldwide.

We are in a position to give the following information concerning the organization of the enterprise. It is provided over by a directorate, consisting of three men, viz.—

"Frey Consultant von Berlin";

"Lindau," Budget (retired); and

"Erich Schulte," a director of the Deutsche Bank.

A special administration board, the main duty of which is to take main suggestions as to the figure of rates and the methods of reporting statistics among others—

"Professor Bartholomäus, of the law school of Bayreuth";

"Herr Rappo, of the Deutsche Bank";

"Commercial Counsellor Hoffmann, of Breslau";

"Herr Hartmann, Director of Berlin";

"Deutsche Handelsbank, of the West German Lloyd";

"Director Hoffmann, of the Deutsche Bank";

"Director Hebermann, of the Hamburg-American Line";

"Deutsche Kompagnie, of the Deutsche Wafra and Hanseatic-Pelzsch";

"Herr von Langen, of the Deutsche Bank";

"Frey Consultant Bartholomäus";

"Gessler-Krämer, of the Maschinen-Fabrik, Düsseldorf";

"Director Hebermann, of the Deutsche Gesellschaft";

"Frey Consultant von Bamberg";

"Herr Eduard Böhl, Hamburg, etc., etc."

The management will be entrusted to two managers, Herr Asch and Dr. Hause. The former has for some time and several years been engaged in the business known to the readers of the "Deutsche Export-Zeitung" through a series of articles dealing with the question of a supply of news covering the whole world.

For the present the enterprise has taken the form of a trust syndicate constituted for three years, which is, later on, to be replaced by a more systematic form of organization. The annual subscription payable by the firm which are members amounts to a minimum of £30. It is a significant fact that

The Imperial Foreign Office has voted a grant of £7,500 towards the expenses of the journalists, provided the sum accepted is contributed by German financial houses. As the subscription and the contributions by the States already exceed the sum of £1,000, the contribution from the Foreign Office funds amounts to £6,500. At every firm subscribing a sum of £1,000 there will, or may be, for every 100 subscribers the subscriber receiving one, it may be expected that the Imperial Foreign Office will have a powerful and decisive influence upon the managers of all the journals generally and upon the development of the news-service in particular.

We further learn that efforts are now being made to induce the joint German and Foreign Economic Service to join the venture, as these writers include predominantly economists and persons interested in the German foreign trade. These services, it is true, appear to be still divided in their opinion concerning the new enterprise—*at least, in fact no definite division has been arrived at.*

It is believed that an increasing partnership will make it possible to establish a reserve fund out of subscriptions and voluntary contributions received, so that, later on, the interest of the service fund may suffice to defray the expenses of the news-service. It is also hoped that the Berlin press may eventually be induced to pay for the news supplied. Finally, it is intended to send journalists to the various countries where these are likely to be most influential in favour of German interests in the manner indicated above.

The task which the journalists have set itself is to fulfil *somewhat of a thankless duty*. But only the future can show whether the task can be accomplished in the manner indicated. We are of opinion that a good result can be achieved, and, perhaps with greater success, by striking the German language and translating them into English for this purpose will prove of the disposal of the official departments. At the same time, the joint German and Foreign Economic Services might well, as indeed most of them already do, work jointly for a better appreciation abroad of the state of German industry and of German economic progress. The extended dispatch of journalism we believe, however, to be sure to be a mistake as it would certainly run counter to the editorial office in the joint press, provided that they represent a high rate officially supported by the German Empire. If such things are intended, it would be better to fall back upon gentlemen who are already in touch with the respective editorial offices, and who could serve German interests without attracting too much attention as world journalists and not of the press.

No. 1095-W.—In continuation of the notification by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 1082-W, dated the 17th December 1914, the following papers having been presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty are published for general information:—

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE RUPTURE OF RELATIONS WITH TURKEY.

No. 1.

Mr. Edward Grey to Mr. Rosewell.

TOURON D'OR, August 1, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

Turkish ships building in Great Britain.

Arrangements are being made with the firm of Armstrongs, Whitworth and Co. for His Majesty's Government to take over the Turkish battleship "Dardan II" now building with that firm.

Please inform Turkish Government that His Majesty's Government are anxious to take over the vessel.

No. 2.

Mr. Rosewell to Sir Edward Grey. (Received August 5.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 5, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

Grand Vizier and Minister of the Finance spoke to me with some surprise of the detention of Turkish ships, which they seemed to consider uniformly at war. Minister of the Interior referred to the very heavy financial penalties by which the ship had been paid for with money borrowed at a rate amounting to interest at 10 per cent.

No. 3

Mr. Rosewell to Sir Edward Grey. (Received August 6.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 6, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

Grand Vizier in day returned assurance that Turkey intends to observe strict neutrality. Melibetian had been detained upon only because it would take months to complete, and because the Government wished not to be taken by surprise in case of aggression by Bulgaria, though ship had also been detained by command of Russia. Arbitrable, I think, is German Ambassador, Vice-Chairman of German military mission which nothing had as political significance. He regarded them as Turkish emigrants who were doing good work, and, as they had offered to remain, it would have been negligent to refuse.

No. 4.

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Roosevelt.

TURKISH GREEN, August 4, 1914.

(Cablegraph.)

Telegrams of 2nd August.⁴

I am sure Turkish Government will understand perfectly for His Majesty's Government to keep all warships available in England for their own safety in this crisis. Financial and other loss to Turkey will receive all due consideration, and is subject of sincere regret to His Majesty's Government. You should inform Grand Vizier.

* See No. 2.

No. 5.

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Roosevelt.

TURKISH GREEN, August 5, 1914.

(Cablegraph.)

If Turkey remains neutral and Egypt remains quiet, and should no further commitment arise, His Majesty's Government do not propose to alter the status of Egypt.

A report has reached me that it is being alleged that the annexation of Egypt is under consideration by His Majesty's Government.

You should emphatically contradict this to the Turkish Government, and say that we have no intention of infringing Turkey, and you should add an assurance to the terms of the last paragraph.

No. 6.

Mr. Roosevelt to Sir Edward Grey. (Received August 14.)

CONVERSATION, August 14, 1914

(Cablegraph.)

An official newspaper was recently published here which showed a distinctly friendly tilt towards Great Britain. This newspaper dealt with the registration of the Turkish warships by His Majesty's Government. The Grand Vizier has told me that the Turkish Government had to pay to the Turkish public, as the taxes had subsided towards the previous money for the vessels, that they were taking a stronger line than really was the case. He said, however, that we should not attach too much importance to publications of this kind.

Public opinion is daily growing more critical, and I think that if His Majesty's Government were able to give an assurance that Turkey would leave the ships, if possible, on the condition of hostilities, such an assurance would have a modifying effect.

I have received a most emphatic assurance from the Grand Vizier that nothing will induce Turkey to join Austria and Germany so long as he remains in power. His position is strong enough to give a certain value to his assurance.

No. 7.

Mr. Roosevelt to Sir Edward Grey. (Received August 14.)

CONVERSATION, August 14, 1914.

(Cablegraph.)

A report has reached me from one issued at the Dardanelles, dated evening of the 10th August, that two large warships, thought to be the "Dardan" and the "Breslau," have entered the Straits, and that the German crews will be sent them. Announcement of these results at Bagdad late on same evening was reported in a second telegram.

No. 8.

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Roosevelt.

TURKISH GREEN, August 14, 1914.

(Cablegraph.)

I learn that at 8.30 p.m. last night "Gosia" and "Breslau" reached the Dardanelles. These ships should not be allowed to pass through the Straits, and they should either have written twenty-four hours, or be destroyed and sent up. You should point out to the Turkish Government that these are the duties required upon them by their neutrality, and that His Majesty's Government expect that they will act up to these obligations.

No. 8.

Mr. Fremantle to Sir Edward Grey. (Received August 12.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 11, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

My telegram of 10th August.
The Ottoman Government have bought "Oberon" and "Soviet." Officers had more will be allowed to return to Germany. Grand Vizier told me that purchase was due to our insistence of retaining German. They must have also no objection to question of the Islands on equal terms with Greece, and it was in no way directed against Greece, the idea of which he mentioned. He finally said that the British naval mission might be allowed to remain.

+ See No. 7.

No. 10.

Mr. Fremantle to Sir Edward Grey. (Received August 12.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 11, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

Following from Churchill, Durkowellen, under:
"The large German ship has just left for Constantinople.
"The small German ship has surrendered war papers here, and destroyed Masonic documents on French ships under threat of sinking them.
"We have preferred, according to arrangement or supplies of German ship before sight.
"It seems that they desire to leave Turkey the 1st.
Military authorities seem to have completely lost their heads. British ships are continually detained at Durkowellen, and port officials here are refusing to issue papers to outgoing vessels.

No. 11.

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Fremantle.

FOREIGN OFFICE, August 12, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

My telegram of 11th August.
If the crews of the "Oberon" and "Soviet" are returned to Germany at once and if the transfer of those vessels to Turkey is now safe so that they may now rejoin an Turkish ship with Turkish crews, there seems no reason that the British naval mission should be withdrawn.

+ See No. 8.

No. 12.

Mr. Fremantle to Sir Edward Grey. (Received August 12.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 12, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

I sent the Grand Vizier this morning and made strong representations to him against restrictions of free passage of the Straits, which the military authorities are now imposing under various pretences. I said they had been holding up passenger and grain ships in the Dardanelles, refusing to deliver papers to ships wishing to leave Constantinople, and ordering grain ships to return to Constantinople at short notice.

The Grand Vizier admitted that the War Office had been most high handed in their action, in violation of international obligations.

It seems that the Minister of War has now got entirely out of hand, and I gather that he alone is responsible for the present situation. Measures are definitely becoming serious but a Cabinet Council is being held this afternoon, and I hope I may be able afterwards to report more satisfactorily.

I should add that all foreign shipping is affected by the restrictions to which I have alluded above.

No. 13.

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Fremantle.

FOREIGN OFFICE, August 13, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

Your telegram of 12th August.

You should at once point out to Grand Vizier that Turkish Government must not permit German ships to remain out of war in the Straits, and ask why British merchant ships are detained.

+ See No. 10.

No. 14.

TURKISH FOOLS IN THE RUINED DRYD. (Received August 12.)

(Continued.)

L'ambassadeur de Turquie présente ses compliments à Sir E. Grey et à l'Amirauté le lendemain d'avoir été à la Haye lorsque le navire de guerre qu'il vient de recevoir à Flushing de son Government.

"Pour ce faire, il a été nécessaire de faire sur l'Amirauté quelques petites modifications dans l'ordre d'abordure dont les résultats actuels, je vous assure, démontrent que ces modifications sont satisfaisantes."

AMERICAN BRITISHABLE ATTACHEE.
LONDON, 13 NOV. 1914.

The Turkish Ambassador presents his compliments to Sir E. Grey and has the honour to communicate herewith the text of a telegram just received from his Government, which runs as follows:—

"In order that there may be no doubt as to the definite attitude which the Turkish Government has decided to observe in the existing struggle, I inform you herewith that they are determined to maintain strict neutrality."

TURKISH ATTACHEE,
LONDON, August 12, 1914.

No. 15.

MR. BROWNE TO SIR EDWARD GREY. (Received August 14.)

CONVENTIONALISME, August 14, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

Admiral Longue has received orders from Minister of Marine that His Excellency will make arrangements for the "Gloster" and "Bretaña." This will take time, but arrangements will be made; and His Excellency has undertaken to hand over the two ships finally to the British Admiralty.

Admiral Longue informs me that a month will probably suffice before "Talbot Bellin" (the "Gloster") can be sent forward by the Turkish fleet; but the feasibility of transfer may be complete definitely in a day or two. Further delay in taking delivery from the Germans is unpredictable.

Minister of Marine declared there was no intention of sending the ships outside the Bay of Marmara until the end of the war.

No. 16.

MR. BROWNE TO SIR EDWARD GREY. (Received August 14.)

CONVENTIONALISME, August 14, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

Admiral Longue and all officers of British Naval Mission have suddenly been replaced in their respective commands by Turkish officers, and have been ordered to continue work of Ministry of Marine if they remain. Although I have been given to understand by a member of the Government that they are still anxious to get officers and crew of the "Gloster" and "Bretaña" out of Turkey, this will probably mean cessation of workable and technical experts at least, which will cause much dangerous situation here.

No. 17.

SIR EDWARD GREY TO MR. BROWNE.

TURKISH DIPLOMA, August 14, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

As soon as French and Russian Ambassadors are similarly instructed, you are authorised to despatch to Turkish Government that Turkey will observe scrupulous neutrality during the war against France, Russia will uphold her independence and integrity against any nation that may wish to utilise the general European complication in order to attack her.

No. 18.

MR. BROWNE TO SIR EDWARD GREY. (Received August 15.)

CONVENTIONALISME, August 14, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

This morning Grand Vizier assured me again most solemnly that Turkish neutrality would be maintained. That Germany was doing her utmost to compromise the Turkish Government he did not deny, and he went so far as to admit that there was a danger of provoking Russia & Turkey had herself to garners designs which it served Turkey's interests to implement in. This ambiguous expression no doubt refers to the fact that a certain number of German experts will be left on "Gloster" and "Bretaña," owing to the inability of the Turks to handle these ships themselves. It would have been an impossible situation for Admiral Longue, if he had had under his direct orders a mixed crew of Turks and Germans, and perhaps reason of his withdrawal from exercises connected with us at this consideration.

The "Gloster" and "Bretaña" are at present lying off Constantinople. The Grand Vizier has assured me that there is no intention of moving them from Marmara. They are now flying the Ottoman flag under nominal command of Turkish officer, and have been transferred. This at least is good sign.

1-Govt.-B

No. 19.

Mr. Haldit to Sir Edward Grey. (Received August 27.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 16, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

I have received the following telegram, dated the 15th August, from His Majesty's vice-consul at Trebizond:

"A new field of mines has been laid in the sea formerly sown with mines of observation type. It may be assumed that those latter had previously been removed."

The new mines, so far as the number of forty-one, were laid by the 'Mihali' from Kocaeli to Dardanelles in a double-line. Seven were kept on the ship, and the twenty-four from the 'Tulumba' which is proceeding to Constantinople, were also taken on board.

"The 'Lady Sirona,' a German ship which has arrived here, carries a wireless installation."

No. 20.

Sir E. Haldit to Mr. Edward Grey. (Received August 18.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 18, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

I have been accorded most cordial reception upon my return to my post by the Grand Vizier, whom I consulted whether the German crews would be removed soon, and what guarantee he would give that the "Geben" and "Breslau" would be sent neither against Great Britain nor against Russia. I also expressed my surprise that the Turkish Government should be separately encroaching upon German interests, and that they should have maintained such a serious bound of neutrality as was implied by their action in the seizure of the German ships.

His Highness said that he deeply deplored that breach of neutrality, which he could not deny, but charged me to give him time to get rid of observations, which he promised he would do gradually, but not until a series of Turkish successes, with news from London, Turkish Government had no time to replace Germans.

He Highness added that he had protested against the action of the "Geben" in bounding British and French coasts, the Dardanelles, and he expressed the hope that I would not take too serious a view of that action.

Situation. It is evident. But I have great hopes that if His Majesty's Government will exercise patience it may yet happen that the Grand Vizier solemnly recited me that either the "Geben" or the "Breslau" should go into the Black Sea or the Mediterranean.

His Highness and I had dinner at a French ship, 'Wellington' in England, by His Majesty's Government had caused the whole crew, and, as almost every Turkish subject had adhered towards their partition, a terrible impression had been made throughout Turkey, where British subjects had been marshalled to intercept them. Grey's telegram against Turkey, Turkish population would have understood it. There had been no place for the shot, as if he had promised to return them when the war was over. But it was in fact a military. Germans had not been slow to exploit the situation, of which they had taken every advantage.

His Highness was much impressed and relieved when I informed him of the declaration addressed in your telegram of the 16th August. He said that this would fit of sufficient assistance to him and he assured me that I need not be anxious lest Turkey should be drawn into war with Great Britain or with Russia. The present crisis would pass.

I am convinced of the absolute personal sincerity of Grand Vizier in these utterances.

* No. 21.

No. 21.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir E. Haldit.

PARIS, August 18, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

I told the Turkish Ambassador, who had expressed apprehension as to our intentions towards Turkey, that Turkey would have nothing to fear from us, and that her integrity would be preserved in any negotiations of peace which affected the Near East, provided that she preserved a real neutrality during the war, as in the "Geben" and "Breslau" actively Turkish by sending away the German crews of these vessels, and gave all ordinary facilities to British merchant vessels.

No. 22.

Sir E. Haldit to Sir Edward Grey. (Received August 19.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 19, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

In view of the possibility that a coup d'état may be attempted with the assistance of the "Geben," in co-operation with the military authorities under German influence, who serve as agents of control, I wish to make it clear that in my opinion the preservation of persons of British race at the Dardanelles is wise. I am anxious to avoid any misunderstanding as to the gravity of this situation, notwithstanding the assurances received from the Grand Vizier,

No. 23.

Sir E. Maitland to Sir Edward Grey. (Received August 26.)

CONVENTIONAL, August 26, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

I saw the Grand Vizier on the afternoon of 12th August, and made strong representations to him with regard to the detention of vessels laden with cargoes consigned from Russo ports to the Mediterranean.

He promised to give immediate instructions that ships should be allowed to proceed. This promise, however, was not definitely reiterated yesterday morning by permit given shippered with goods, and so with permission to proceed, sailing to the Mediterranean, and can ship will sail for the Dardanelles, to depart, but this permission was suspended later.

It appears from this that if the military party, supported by the Germans, were determined to remain, discussions, and that a general condition of neutrality becomes.

I propose to see Grand Vizier, whom I was unable to see last night, as early as possible this morning, and to insist upon his carrying out of his position with regard to laden ships.

If these are permitted to leave, only four ships will remain, and no others have arrived since yesterday.

Of those four ships only one is able to leave immediately, has their men indifferent to that of the other ships remained there, of which the majority have either reached Turkish soil, and which are covered by terms guaranteeing free passage of the Straits at all times, thus making their destination a far unattractive matter.

No. 24.

Sir E. Maitland to Sir Edward Grey. (Received August 27.)

CONVENTIONAL, August 27, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

Minister of Marine came to see me to-day and expressed his relief at being able to talk to me freely.

He put forward the following proposal:—

Firstly, that the Organization should be abolished immediately. I pointed out the difficulty of this, and he suggested that the Minister of Finance should name and discuss the question with me.

Secondly, he demanded the immediate return of the two Turkish battleships acquired by His Majesty's Government at the commencement of the war. I told him that that was impossible, but that I would endeavor to obtain as good terms as possible for them, and that I hoped they would not be needed during the war, and would be returned to Turkey, the meanwhile they should be repatriated as soon from Turkey as possible.

Thirdly, he asked for renunciation of any interference with the internal affairs of Turkey. This need not be taken seriously, and is, of course, an ultimatum proposed.

Fourthly, he asked that if Bulgaria should declare war against the Triple Entente, Western Thrace should be given back to Turkey.

Fifthly, he wanted the restoration of the Greek islands. I told him that this was impossible, and he finally agreed with the basis arranged just before the present war broke out.

His final proposal was that the Allied Powers should endeavor to oblige the Triple alliance to accept my suggestion which might be resorted with respect to the Organization.

Our consideration was of the financial question, and we also discussed the Minister of Finance asked whether I would assume the character of a British, although there was at that time no money at Constantinople. I asked him the purpose for which this oil was required, and he replied that it was for use in "Turkish destroyers." I said that I thought that such a request, when the German news of the "Breslau" and "Gneisenau" were received by the ministers here, would greatly surprise His Majesty's Government, and he replied that he did not wish to make any surprise in their minds, and would therefore withdraw his request, adding that any surprise that the German ships would be allowed to sail was slipping was bound.

I said that, although I personally believed in the necessity of his assurance, there seemed to be no doubt that the German emperor was not the master here. Mankin seemed greatly surprised at this, but finally asked me to assure you that he would open the Dardanelles to the British Fleet, if the German news would not force the two ships when he told them to do so.

No. 25.

Sir E. Maitland to Sir Edward Grey. (Received August 31.)

CONVENTIONAL, August 31, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

Following from His Majesty's vice-consul, Darbanian, dated 12th August.—

"Ships were stopped, 12th August, while certain heavy guns were held in a big bag bag along one side of the channel, which has been rendered extremely narrow. There is a heavy tidal stream to pass to-morrow, and it may not be safe."

"Minor events, but I suspect that there are more as board 'Bismarck.'

"Walter Park, who has remained with other German officials, is believed to be on board the latter vessel."

"Several machine guns have been grinded and have been mounted on both sides of the Straits—communicating masts!"*

No. 26.

Sir E. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received August 22.)

COURTAULD'S, August 21, 1916.

(Telegraphic.)

Your telegram of 15th August.¹
Reply to report which I received from French Ambassador, regarding the unfortunate incident of which
Turkish merchant vessels at Constantinople were seized, and gives formal assurances that similar acts
shall not occur again. Explanation of detention of ships given in Paris's note is that in consequence
of some motor having been detached from their machinery, authorities had prevented reshipping,
returning their voyage until same had been put back up, in order to avoid accidents.

No notice is made of real seizure, which was with of military authorities to requisition grain
and other cargoes.

¹ See No. 14.

No. 27.

Sir E. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received August 23.)

COURTAULD'S, August 21, 1916.

(Telegraphic.)

I was informed by the Grand Vizier to-night that he wanted all the support that the English
Government could give him, and that the sooner they could give a written declaration respecting the
independence and integrity of Turkey the better.

A sharp struggle, which may come to a head, at any moment, is in progress between the
Ministers of the German party, headed by the Minister for War, and a numerous meeting
opposition here.

Marcel Roustang and the German Ambassadors particularly striving to force the Turks into
declaring war on Russia, in which case the "Grecian" and "Russian" will probably fall for the
French side. They are prepared to witness this object, if necessary, by a coup d'Etat; making the
Minister of War dictator.

It is said that the Danube fleet has been thrown ashore, and that the "Grecian," which has
been slightly damaged, will be replaced by the 2nd September, or possibly earlier.

¹ Head of the German Military Mission in Turkey.

No. 28.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir E. Mallet.

FOREIGN OFFICE, August 22, 1916.

(Telegraphic.)

Your telegram of 20th August.¹

The demands made by the Turkish Government are reasonable; we do not, however, wish to reinforce all demands, and you say, therefore, as soon as the French and Russian Ambassadors have received
similar instructions, address the following communication to the Pontois:—
"If the Turkish Government will represent immediately the German officers and crews of the
"Grecian" and "Russian," will give a written assurance that all Turkish ships shall be dissociated from the
present and anticipated passage of merchant vessels, and that all the obligations of neutrality
shall be observed by Turkey during the present war, the three allied Powers will in return agree,
with regard to the Cappadocians, to withdraw their extra-territorial jurisdiction as soon as a scheme of
just reparation is made, which will satisfy modern conditions, is agreed."
There will further give a post guarantee in writing that they will respect the independence
and integrity of Turkey, and will engage that no conditions in the terms of peace at the end of the war
shall prejudice this independence and integrity."

¹ See No. 24.

No. 29.

Tough Books to Sir Edward Grey. (Received August 24.)

(Translation.)

L'Ambassadeur de Turquie présente ses complim-
ents à Sir E. Grey et, se référant à la
convention qu'il a eu l'honneur d'avoir avec son
Excellence et dont il avait rendu compte à son
Gouvernement par un télégramme le 20e de ce
mois, l'exprime à l'ambassadeur que son Altesse
Said Halim Pacha vient de faire savoir par
ses lettres respectives aux deux Maréchaux
de France:¹

1. Que les ordres démissionnaires ont été formés à
qui il faut pour le bien immédiat dans les mœurs
économiques de tout navire marchand;

2. Que les deux ambassadeurs sont chargés de remettre
à Sir E. Grey, et avec référence au
mouvement which he had with him, and which
he reported to the Turkish Government, in a tele-
gram of the 18th instant, hastens to state that His
Highness Said Halim Pacha has just replied in a
telegram dated yesterday, and goes received, as
follows:—

1. The necessary orders have been given to the
proper quarter for the free navigation of Turkish
waters by all merchant vessels.

8. Our Government has informed us that the Turkish Government has received a cablegram from the German Ambassador in Constantinople, dated August 11, 1914, which reads:

AMERICAN IMPERIAL STEAMSHIP,
LONDON, 11 AUGUST, 1914.

1. The Turkish Government will replace the German officers and men by those of the "Galata Detach" as soon as they arrive at Constantinople.

No. 26.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received August 23.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 23, 1914.

(Telegraphed.)

I saw Minister of Marine, as the Turkish transport has now arrived, and asked him when the crews of the "Gozas" and "Bresla" would be separated. He said that it depended upon the Grand Vizier. He was himself in favour of their separation. I shall press the matter strongly, but do not know whether the Ministers are sufficiently strong to insist upon such a step being taken at once.

No. 27.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received August 24.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 24, 1914.

(Telegraphed.)

I have had a further conference of German affairs has recently arrived at Saphis for service here.

No. 28.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received August 25.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 25, 1914.

(Telegraphed.)

The Minister of War has not yet received from his Cabinet. I have made it absolutely clear to the Grand Vizier that there is evidently no reason for delaying transfer of ships now that changes have been made, and I said that His Majesty's Government would wish to know that the Turkish fleet, as well as the Turkish army, should be in the hands of Germany, warning his Highness that the British Fleet would, as soon as the Turkish fleet was in His Majesty's Government's hands, be withdrawn from the Mediterranean. It was therefore obvious that if there was any kind of war between the Turkish Fleet and British subjects and also it could be given up. The situation was also quite interesting enough for the Turkish Republic, which was in part of itself sure if the Turkish Government showed the domination of Constantinople by Germany. The Grand Vizier assured me that the Turkish Government had not the slightest intention of threatening their fleet, and while it is my impression that the forces in favour of the restoration of Ottoman authority by Turkey are already giving, I repeat that I should not be satisfied with less than the actual departure of the French gunboats.

No. 29.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received August 26.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 26, 1914.

(Telegraphed.)

I received yesterday a written assurance from Grand Vizier that sufficient vessels will be allowed to go and come to Turkish ports without hindrance in accordance with existing.

No. 30.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallet.

PARIS, August 26, 1914.

(Telegraphed.)

His Majesty the King desires that your Excellency should convey to His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey a personal message from His Majesty, expressing his deep regret at the manner in which the Turkish people by the detection of the big warships which His Imperial Majesty's troops had made such efforts to capture. His Majesty the King wishes the Sultan to understand that the aggression of the forces of his dominions are the only cause of the detection of these ships, which His Majesty hopes will not be long, it being the intention of His Majesty's Government to withdraw.

return them to the Ottoman Government at the end of the war, in the event of the maintenance of a civil autonomy by Turkey without return to the King's estates, as at present shown by the Ottoman Government.

No. 25.

Sir E. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received August 23.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 23, 1914.

(Telegraphed.)

I have from the Captain's council at Alexandria that forty vessels laden with food stuffs have been passed from Egypt to Asia.

No. 26.

Sir E. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received August 23.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 23, 1914.

(Telegraphed.)

Services of search reported in my telegram of today.²
I am making strong representations to Ottoman Government. The Germans, who are no doubt responsible for the service now reported, are doing their best to embroil us with the Turks.

The Grand Vizir reluctantly denies that it is his intention to attack Egypt in any way or to arrange any sort of military show. To this, I think, he is sincere. Even forming a Moslemic party generally in favor of Turkey would suffice.

² See No. 24.

No. 27.

Sir E. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received August 23.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 23, 1914.

(Telegraphed.)

His Majesty's vice-consul, Darblancé, reports that former charged as the European side of the Straits was further ground on the 12th August. More buoys have been placed in the new channel on the Asiatic side and that channel may now be followed. Passages were prevented on the 9th August by the work of laying these buoys, but they have been removed since today.

No. 28.

Sir Edward Grey to Major Pasha.

FEZ, AUGUST 24, 1914.

Your Excellency,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note which your Excellency will see good also to address to me on the 25th instant.

In reply, I have the honor to state that I have taken note that—

1. The necessary orders have been sent by the Imperial Ottoman Government to the competent authorities to allow free passage in Ottoman waters to all foreign merchant vessels.
2. That the Imperial Ottoman Government will replace the German officers and crews of the late "Schorle" and "Bismarck" by those of the "British Queen." We request the latter arrive at Constantinople.

I have, etc.,

E. Grey.

² See No. 23.

No. 29.

Sir E. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received August 23.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 23, 1914.

(Telegraphed.)

Many Germans have passed through Sappho yesterday on their way to Constantinople. I have protested strongly, but Grand Vizir is unable to control the authorities, which is headed by the German Ambassador and general, Weber Pasha, who is in command of the Danubeans, is said to be trying to bring about the Straits. I have brought this to the notice of the Greek Vizier. He represents most firmly repudiated any such idea, and begged me to have patience, as this situation would not last, and he was getting authority.

In the meantime, general mobilization is proceeding steadily, and preparations are being pushed on in the first. Eighty pounds worth of surgical appliances, dressings, etc., were brought by doctor of the "Governo" today. I am informed that there is a 5-inch gun hidden by means of his

I said that, if this really was the case, it furnished yet another proof of how complacently Germany had treated neutral ports. German warships were, to my knowledge, arriving in the port of Constantinople, and it was obvious that the Russian sailors were to be paid on those ships or on board the Turkish fleet. This being so, it was my duty to warn his Highness the Ambassador that this apparent violation of Turkish neutrality in favor of Germany was bound to have open the Government of the Triple Entente.

No. 44.

Mr. Clutton to Sir Edward Grey. (Received August 26.)

(Cablegraphic.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 26, 1914.

Opposing forces are being mobilized in Egypt and further south, and existing military activity is Red Sea, very little has been explained. About half Turkish officers arrived Alexandria recently and passed through Egypt and Red Sea. Their destination was the Tropics. Two thousand Turkish troops now reported in Suez Canal region.

Egypt is not looking well in case of war, as attack on Egypt is contemplated by Turkey. A few Turkish officers are now in the Delta. Steps have been taken to watch all ships that are known. I learn from a good source that all information of Turkish mobilization reported from Constantinople is untrue. Russian cavalry are being sent to India, the Tropics, Southern, and Egypt, to sit up behind against Ottoman forces. Activity at Suez is reported, but it is uncertain whether this is more than raising of horses to replace regulars withdrawn from the north by mobilization.

No. 45.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received August 26.)

(Cablegraphic.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 26, 1914.

General situation here.

It is possible, though I consider it highly improbable, that Turks may make a dash out of the Danubean provinces their fleet is better prepared. It is equally possible that Turkey may make some forward movement against Serbia or Greece or both. Nevertheless, I trust that you will not rest my various reports of such that I have abandoned all hope that neutrality will be maintained to a point of actual actual neutrality. Roads to Black Sea. I still think that it is far from probable that Turkey will be the first to break the neutrality here.

Some propaganda by German Ambassador here this morning is that Germans are marching to Paris and that they have already won the allies. This message has without doubt come by wireless, as the Ambassador is in direct communication with German General Staff. This news will, I trust, tend to shake Turks still further as they are considerably expert than Triple Entente will be in this regard. There can no doubt that very active preparations are in hand, and that Germans have an excellent band of auxiliaries. Consignments of gold from Germany have arrived for Germans and Americans back private German vessels have brought many their wives, and quantities of mustard gas have been packed and put on board German ships.

I fear that Germany's Ambassador is adopting a line of friendly conciliation for Great Britain, who, he asserts, will come to Russia's aid in any movement against Turkey. He has made the remarkable statement that his Government will offer favorable terms to France, which she will accept, and that Germany will then wage a plottish war with England, whose fleet is not in the straits, and who will make terms with her fleet; and that Germany and England will then combine against Russia.

German Ambassador is evidently anxious to induce great precipitation on our regards. British fleet and as regards Russo's advance in East Prussia, and a desire to make terms now in order to save Germany's invasion force a field struggle with us under more favorable conditions. I have made a lesson privately in the griped question that under no conditions would Great Britain abandon her allies and that whatever the present situation in the field may be, it would be the beginning of a struggle from which we are firmly resolved to emerge victorious.

No. 46.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received August 26.)

(Cablegraphic.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 26, 1914.

From information that has reached me, there is no doubt that in course of time the whole arm of the Dardanelles, Constantinople, and the Bosphorus will become nothing more or less than a work of German hands. Before recently arrived here, Stephen will be sent to Pera fort and more will follow. This is over and above German military resources already allotted to garrison these forts.

I fear that, although Turks have not yet any evidence of the new modern type for mounting in Straits defense, it is very probable that consequence of war will occur in the year 1915 from Germany and Austria through Constantine.

No. 47.

Sir H. Rawlinson to Sir Edward Grey. (Received August 28.)

CONSTANCE, August 28, 1884

(Telegraph.)

Special train full of German soldiers with officers passed Sophia last night for Constantinople, making total passed about 100.

I am informed credibly that large consignment of guns and artillery material has passed through Roumania to Otagurov and is now being brought across to Rudephale.

No. 48.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received August 31.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 31, 1884.

(Telegraph.)

I and my colleagues still do not regard situation as hopeless, and are of opinion that we should go on as long as possible without presenting a rupture. I feel it hard to believe that, when it comes to the point, Turks would declare war on Russia or on ourselves.

Recruiting of a general war is doubtless caused by Germany with the object of diverting energies of Russia from the main object of European conflict. Germans may even argue that in the event of Russians receiving succor shade in Germany, they might be induced to desert from struggle by turn of Constantinople.

There is no doubt that it is object of Germany to involve Russia and Great Britain in serious trouble here in the hope of general Balkan amalgamation and of encirclement for us in India and Egypt. I have to say on good authority that it is admitted in Berlin that, if necessary, they will encourage a "Jehad" with this object.

I have strong impression that Turkish Government, with exception of its extreme charlatans, are aware of Germany's object, which I have mentioned to them, and that they may even their advice for their Ottoman masters. I warned General Vrana this morning of inevitable results of siding with Germany against us, and said that our position was not insuperable, and that amalgamation of allying themselves with our enemies would be useless. His Highness seemed to be impressed, and promised that Ottoman forces should be sent away.

No. 49.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received September 1.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 1, 1884.

(Telegraph.)

Ensemble of Marasim called by Russian Ambassador last night and assured him that he was working hard for neutrality, that he would send every German soldier in a fortnight, and that 200 were leaving to-day, truth of which we shall verify. He may only be gaining time.

No. 50.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received September 1.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 1, 1884.

(Telegraph.)

Legion discussed subject of Turkish neutrality to-day with Grand Vizier. His Highness evidently refers to Minister of Finance, who returns shortly. It is agreed no neutrality than Turkish Govt. government could depend from their neutrality. I repeat that we should not be satisfied until the Ottoman forces left, as Turkish neutrality had already been so greatly compromised already. His Highness with much relevance that all Ottoman forces should go.

No. 51.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received September 1.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 1, 1884.

(Telegraph.)

Balkoman-el-kamel, a highly-placed senator, is in Egypt, probably in Cairo, engaged in inciting revolutionary movement.

No. 52.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallet.

PORT ST. GEORGE, September 1, 1884.

(Telegraph.)

In view that Greco may have made for misapprehension, you should inform Turkish Government that Myself directed you taking measures to patrol Suez Canal on both banks, and that this step is necessary to protect the route and proper working of the Canal. You should add that an admiral is necessary to protect the route and proper working of the Canal.

* See Note No.

No. 13.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received September 3.)

CONVENTIONALIS, September 3, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

I should be glad to know whether British Admiral has instructions in case "Gloster" is sent into Mediterranean under Turkish flag. Should I tell Turkish Government that, so long as she has Germans on board, we shall regard her as German ship and treat her as such, and that, before she goes out into Mediterranean, Admiral Lamson must be allowed to search her? Such there are no Germans on board?

I do not anticipate her going out, but should like to make clear beforehand what our attitude would be in case she does so.

No. 14.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received September 3.)

CONVENTIONALIS, September 3, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

Am I authorized to make public statement that Turkey will have nothing to fear from British ships if she maintains strict neutrality and keeps peace during European conflict, if British trade is not interfered with, and if German naval officers and crews are sent out of the country?

No. 15.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received September 3.)

CONVENTIONALIS, September 3, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

I should be glad to have direction to let it be known that if Turkish fleet leaves the Black Sea we could consider it as part of the German fleet, as it has German crews and officers on board.

No. 16.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallet.

PARIS OFFICE, September 3, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

Your telegram of 2nd September.*

Be long as German crews have not been sent away, "Gloster" will certainly be treated as a German ship if she comes out of the Black. It was only in express condition that German crews would be sent away that we would demand, in which we were usually satisfied, that ship should be interned until the end of the war.

* See No. 12.

No. 17.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallet.

PARIS OFFICE, September 4, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

Your telegram of 2nd September.]

You may make statement you propose, but we cannot assist movements of British fleet.

* See No. 14.

No. 18.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallet.

PARIS OFFICE, September 4, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

Your telegram of 2nd September.] Turkish fleet.

Proposal accepted.

* See No. 14.

No. 19.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received September 4.)

CONVENTIONALIS, September 4, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

I send that Imperial from Constantinople of Committee of Union and Progress left Erzerum on the 1st September for Persia, where he has previously lived. He was accompanied by three Persian revolutionaries from Constantinople, one of them named Agha Mohamed Ali. They have been about Afghanistan and India, Mesopotamia, and also intend to stir up anti-Russian trouble in Persia.

No. 61.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received September 6.)

CONANTREUIL, September 6, 1914.

(Cablegraphic.)

I have today gone over the whole ground with the Minister of the Interior, who states there is nothing to be gained by me. I think there is no improvement in the situation.

Minister quite understands that "Bretton" will be treated as a German ship if she goes out. They assure me that Turkish fleet will not leave the Dardanelles on any account.

No. 61.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received September 6.)

CONANTREUIL, September 6, 1914.

(Cablegraphic.)

There was always possible, but I feel fairly confident, from what I hear from many prominent people with whom I am in touch, that further opinion will change in our favor.

There is growing dissatisfaction among influential people, who are now beginning to realize that they are in a dangerous position. That they resist, and that they are openly declaring that they will not allow war.

In view of all this, I think it can safely say that there are many signs of an improvement in the situation here.

No. 61.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received September 7.)

CONANTREUIL, August 18, 1914.

Sir,

With reference to your telegram of the 13th August¹ to Mr. Balfour, I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of a note which addressed by him to the Sublime Porte in the name of your Excellencies respecting the preparations effected by the Ottoman cruiser "Bretton" off British ships in the port of Constantinople and the detention of British ships in the Dardanelles.

I HAVE, etc.,

LEON MALLETT.

Per Mr. H.

Enclosure to No. 61.

This article communicated by Sublime Porte, Constantinople, August 14, 1914.

It having been brought to the notice of His Britannic Majesty's Government fact, while in the neutral port of Constantinople, both of the cruisers "Bretton," flying the German flag, loaded and armed principally on British ships, the Ottoman Emperor's Chargé d'affaires has been instructed to request that the Imperial Ottoman Government will not permit German ships to come into port in Turkey's ports in the Straits, the neutrality of which is guaranteed by international treaties.

Mr. Balfour is instructed at the same time to enquire on what grounds British ships have recently been prevented from leaving the port of Constantinople, and have been detained or arrested at the Dardanelles, in spite of his several protests.

According to a telegram received today from His Majesty's Vice-Consul at the Dardanelles, British ships are still being held up there, and His Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'affaires has the honor to request that immediate action may be set to allow them to proceed.

No. 62.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received September 7.)

CONANTREUIL, August 21, 1914.

Sir,

With reference to my immediately preceding despatch² there the honor to forward herewith a note verbale from the Sublime Porte, expressing regret for the incidents at the Dardanelles and offering explanations.

I HAVE, etc.,

LEON MALLETT.

Per Mr. H.

Enclosure to No. 62.

This article communicated by Sublime Porte.

(Transcript.)

Le Ministre (répétiteur) des Affaires Etrangères a su l'incident et reconnaît la note verbale que l'Amiral de Sublime Porte a envoyé à son ambassadeur de Sublime Porte indiquant qu'il avait été informé au sujet de la mort de 14 personnes.

The Imperial Ministry for Foreign Affairs had the honour of receiving the note verbale which His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador had good enough to communicate to the Sublime Porte.

En réponse à la Question Impériale, les Affaires Etrangères n'ont pas d'expédition dans les ports & ports de Chypre. Ainsi, le Sr. Marescot a-t-il écrit que pour ce port, il n'existe pas d'autorisation pour échouer dans les ports de Chypre, et qu'il existe deux autorisations pour les plus grandes qui peuvent faire face au port de Chypre.

Concernant les deux dernières questions, il a déclaré que l'ordre d'arrêter les navires, les autorisant à faire escale ou non, ne leur donne pas l'autorisation de faire escale dans les ports chypriotes. C'est pourquoi lorsque ces deux dernières questions ont été posées, il a répondu que le gouvernement impérial devait être informé de l'ordre d'arrêter les deux dernières questions, mais que l'autorisation de faire escale dans les ports chypriotes devrait être accordée.

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères a également déclaré que l'ordre d'arrêter les navires, ayant fait route, les autorisant à faire escale, et les autorisant à faire escale dans les ports chypriotes, devrait être donné par le gouvernement impérial de leur participation au portage et au facilité de leur arrivée à la garnison d'Antioche.

Le 5 octobre, 1914.

Le ministre impérial des Affaires Etrangères a exprimé son rapport à ses homologues de Chypre, & d'Affaires pour le renouvellement du traité entre la Russie et l'Angleterre. Il a déclaré que l'ordre d'arrêter les navires, ayant fait route, devrait être accordé par le gouvernement impérial de l'ordre d'arrêter les navires, et que l'autorisation de faire escale devrait être accordée par le gouvernement impérial de l'ordre d'arrêter les navires.

Il a également déclaré que l'ordre d'arrêter les navires, ayant fait route, devrait être accordé par le gouvernement impérial de l'ordre d'arrêter les navires, et que l'autorisation de faire escale devrait être accordée par le gouvernement impérial de l'ordre d'arrêter les navires.

Le ministre impérial des Affaires Etrangères a également déclaré que l'ordre d'arrêter les navires, ayant fait route, devrait être accordé par le gouvernement impérial de l'ordre d'arrêter les navires, et que l'autorisation de faire escale devrait être accordée par le gouvernement impérial de l'ordre d'arrêter les navires.

Le 10 octobre, 1914.

No. 44.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received September 7.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 6, 1914.

[Telegraphic.]

Minister of Interior yesterday assured me that there was no question of Turkey going to war. I had my pencil sharpened to dictate Minister of Interior from having as a military adventure, resulting in the fact that Turkey would inevitably pay. I told him His Majesty's Government proposed Turkish fleet as soon as Germany first, and that if it went out into the Aegean we should stand it. He gave me the date, and said that they had no intention of leaving Constantinople.

I was especially aware of several infringements of neutrality of which Turkey had been guilty, and I said that as long as a single German officer, naval or military, remained here I should consider Turkey as a German protectorate. I had been informed that Turkish Government struck an important to write despatch which I and my French and Russian colleagues had made them respecting their neutrality. I was greatly surprised at the attitude, but personally somewhat relieved, as to guarantee, integrity and independence of Turkey was like guaranteeing life of man who was determined to commit suicide.

We sincerely desired independence and integrity of Turkey, but he must not imagine that Great Britain was afraid of Turkey, so that we faced in face alternative. It forced upon us. Most ridiculous stories about assassination in India and Egypt and approaching downfall of British Empire were being circulated abroad, and were apparently altered by Minister of War. I hope that Minister of the Interior was not under those and similar dangerous illusions.

Minister of Interior said that he understood.

He then proceeded to state that Turkish Government now wished to sell to the Turkish ships, except. They wanted money body, as the economic situation was desperate. I replied that I did not know His Majesty's Government's name, which I would acquire, but that personally, I should be reluctant to inflict so much a such as the wounded heart of the Turkish people, who were already suffering so much by temporary detention of their ships. Their position might give rise to another temper of indignation.

Moreover, I desired whether His Majesty's Government would readily pay several millions in a country which was entirely in German hands, and which was breathing out threats against ourselves and our allies.

He replied that His Majesty's Government could make what conditions they liked if they bought ships; and that Turkish Government would hand over all Germans. I said that I would reflect on proposal and report to you.

No. 45.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received September 7.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 7, 1914.

[Telegraphic.]

There is fresh evidence that there has been no sale of the "Gastrik" and "Breslau" to Turkey. I have an unanswerable authority that German Ambassador has twice sent down orders to various for a change, their lists, of effects for His Imperial Majesty's ship "Gastrik". I have brought this to notice of Great Victor, and have remained here till we do not enough as possible.

Should I not tell His Highness that His Majesty's Government will require to be satisfied that the sale is a genuine and legal one, before they can recognize the city as Turkish? I think that this should be done, even if the German crews go.

I have said to both Great and Great Victor that if "Gastrik" and "Breslau" leave Dardanelles they will be treated as German ships. They fully realize this, and have assured me that the ships will go as German ships.

No. 46.

Mr. Gladstone to Sir Edward Grey. (Received September 8.)

Cairo, September 8, 1883.

(Telegraphic.)

Presence of enormous Turkish officers in Egypt is evidently a danger, and measures against supposed individuals may become necessary at any moment. A Turkish naval officer recently left Egypt bound for Beirut. A letter belonging to him has been found, in which it is stated that he has been doing his best to cause a strike amongst Moslem sailors and engineers of their Constantinople squadron, which was to have been used as transports for our troops. The letter continues that he has not succeeded in his attempt, but that he will do his best to risk the vessel after the troops have established themselves, noting that a strike on steamers in question has now occurred.

No. 47.

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Gladstone.

Foreign Office, September 8, 1883.

(Telegraphic.)

British Naval Mission.

Before any decision respecting the recall of the mission is taken by His Majesty's Government, I wish to have your views on the subject. I am anxious to take any step, however painful it may be, that would precipitate referential developments, so long as there is a reasonable chance of avoiding them. What effect do you estimate that withdrawal of mission would have upon the political situation?

The Admiralty are of opinion that the position of the mission may become unsafe and that it is already anticipated. They therefore wish it to be recalled and attached to the Embassy until such time as arrangements are made for Admiral Lupton and the other officers. There is clearly ample justification for the view taken by the Admiralty.

No. 48.

Sir E. Walde to Sir Edward Grey. (Received September 8.)

Constantinople, September 8, 1883.

(Telegraphic.)

I have on more than one occasion told General Tiller that revolution is probable in England, especially if present circumstances, at the slight put upon British Admirals, add that, much as His Majesty's Government desire to regard us friendly terms with Turkey, such proceedings as the part of the Turkish Government cannot be indefinitely overlooked.

In many respects the situation seems to show improvement, but unless His Majesty's Government with caution to remove indefinitely it seems to me that the present would be a suitable moment to withdraw it. The Turks could not regard their step as a grievance as it is already justified by their conduct. The mission are at present treated as guests, and their position is consequently both safe and comfortable. Return held on the way is becoming stronger daily, and there is no sign of German troops leaving. As a matter of fact, far from being disadvantageous to us, this is becoming increasingly to the Turkish Government who are still loathingly to believe that the Germans are not an ardent blessing. Great discontent reigns among Turkish naval officers, as Admiral Lupton tells me, as they dislike German officers, and they are glad that they would rather suffer than serve under them.

I am of opinion that the time has come to withdraw the mission, and if this can be approved in principle, I will speak to the Admiral, who feels his position acutely, and ask him to make the necessary arrangements.

* This telegraph arrived Sir E. Grey's Telegraph of September 8, in No. 45.

No. 49.

Sir E. Walde to Sir Edward Grey. (Received September 10.)

Constantinople, September 8, 1883.

(Telegraphic.)

General Tiller informed this morning that the Turkish Government were going to abolish Capitalisation.

I told that this information would greatly surprise my Government, whom I would at once apprise.

The Capitalisation and revolutions were not a unilateral agreement; we had on a former occasion informed the Turkish Government that we were willing to consider any request they might put forward in a generous spirit, but I did not bring up that my Government, would accept such a demand without asking for its judgment. It would, naturally, especially as long as any war in behalf of Germany?

The English Ambassador sent his Festival addresses to General de Vos, but I lost them short.

No. 70.

Sir L. Moller to Sir Edward Grey. (Received September 10.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 7, 1914

(Telegraph.)

Minister of Finance will see to day that note to emphasize an object of the abolition of the Capitulations had already been despatched. German Ambassador had just called to present. Farther as the Eng. Italian Ambassador had informed me that German and Austrian Ambassadors were ready to sacrifice themselves wholly in presenting against the abolition.

German Ambassador has despatched a despatch of this note on the part of Turkey, and I think that he may be speaking the truth but agree with you to make such a move with caution. Nevertheless, statement by Minister of Finance, to which I have alluded above, seems to bear him out in this view.

I have discussed the proposed abolition with the Minister of the Interior, and he maintains that they all feel that the best business to emancipate Turkey from foreign shackles. But he disclaims any interest of Turkey similar here given. He had already sent instructions to all Vizirs and police officials not to interfere per se against foreigners, and he would give instructions that no foreigners should be taken before action started.

I hold the conviction that I thought the nation of the Turkish Government would naturally feel to greater interests than ever in the external affairs of Turkey. I could only regret that they should have acted so precipitately.

No. 71.

Sir L. Moller to Sir Edward Grey. (Received September 10.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 9, 1914.

(Telegraph.)

Abolition of Capitulations.

It has been arranged that all the Embassies shall send in official notes to express acknowledging Turkish note and pointing out that abolition of the Capitulations must be accepted, as soon as of both contracting parties is necessary.

No. 72.

Sir L. Moller to Sir Edward Grey. (Received September 10.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 10, 1914.

(Telegraph.)

Consignments of warlike materials from Germany totalled up to date amount to 3,000 tons of projectiles for "Gletscher," heavy field guns with ammunition, several batteries of heavy howitzers probably for field army use, and some thousands of rifles. More consignments are on the way. All German ministers who have not been able to leave Turkish Empire have been instructed to report for enclosure with Turkish message.

No. 73.

Sir Moller to Sir Edward Grey. (Received September 11.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 10, 1914.

(Telegraph.)

By telegram of 9th September.

Now concluding all the Capitulations was resolved last night. All my colleagues, including German and Austrian Ambassadors, have to-day addressed identical notes to the Egyptian Porte stating that while acknowledging to our respective governments note requesting abolition of Capitulations, we most protest that capitulatory régime is not an independent institution of the Empire, but the result of international treaties, diplomatic agreements and concluded acts of different kinds. It cannot be established in any part a fact, wholly without cause of conflicting parties. Therefore, in the absence of understanding arrived at before Sir Onslow between Ottoman Government and our respective Governments, we must recognise temporary form after that date of a unilateral decision of Belgian Ports.

* See No. 51.

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No. 74.

Sir L. Moller to Sir Edward Grey. (Received September 11.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 10, 1914.

(Telegraph.)

Learn that Germans are now despatched at Alexandria, and shortly expect and expect many more to follow from Berlin, in a series of 100 Army Corps, and large quantity of munition powder through Alexandria, proceeding by railway to Constantinople.

No. 34.

Sir E. Millet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received September 14.)

CONVENTIONALIS, September 14, 1914.

(Cablegram.)

German Ambassador has received instructions from Berlin to publish widely report of resolution in India, with addition that His Majesty's Government have asked Japan to assist, and that Japan has agreed, in return for free immigration to the Pacific Coast, a free hand in China and a \$2,000,000,000. loan. It was warned in time by the Russian Ambassador not to accept all claims by telegraph to stop it, if published and wrote in the Grand Vizier.

Setting official has appeared here, but the agents are publishing part of the story.

No. 35.

Sir E. Millet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received September 15.)

CONVENTIONALIS, September 15, 1914.

(Cablegram.)

This is now publicly in German hands and Minister of Marine is present. German consider that Turkomans are not impossible, and they are increasing this type military authorities. It is well that the Turkish Govt. have moved into the Black Sea, where world be easily saved by additional troops which have just been sent there at the "Wifus."

Though I do not say that this step will entirely cover off, danger is suddenly greater since news has been received of the armed entrance of the state, as the Germans are on the move anxious to create a diversion. My impression is that majority of the Cabinet and the Grand Vizier himself are entirely opposed to any such adventure, and that they are doing what can to prevent it; but they are human, though they will not admit it, that they are powerless to stop it.

Both I and my Russian colleague have received independent information that Georgia and Austria-Hungary are making a determined effort to force the Minister of War to send the "Gedan" and the rest of the fleet into the Black Sea. Fifty transports have been ready for some time and I understand that everything is prepared for the reception an board these vessels of a large number of Turkish troops.

Abolition of the Capitulations is now the principal card in the hands of the peace party. They would, I think, be ready to defer discussion of abolition of judicial Capitulations if assurance of final and unconditional truce could be agreed to forthwith by the three Powers.

I hear that 15 per cent. duties will be applied from the 1st October, but a law is at present under consideration suspending existing contracts. As nothing is at present causing any panic, application of these duties, as a matter of fact, of little consequence. The results also will be applied to foreigners.

No. 36.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir E. Millet.

FORT ST. GEORGE, September 16, 1914.

(Cablegram.)

Text telegram of 15th September + Abolition of Capitulations.
 I am inclined to persist in my demand that the Turkish Government work, as long as they maintain neutrality, what we have said to them already holds good, and that we shall be prepared to consider reasonable concessions about Capitulations; but they must not expect concessions. Do not wait until their present irregular conduct in the states of the German alliance and even exceed. Perhaps we might do say that if they break the peace we cannot be responsible for the consequences; and we hope they will keep the peace, but whether they do or not in their own effect.

* See No. 15.

No. 37.

Grand Staircase's Bright, Barronage and Preliminary Committee to Sir Edward Grey.

(Received September 17.)

VIRGINIA CHAMBERS, Mrs. DODD, COUNSEL,
September 18, 1914.

Dear Sir,
 We are instructed by the owners of the steamer "Belgrave" to seek your aid for the recovery of compensation from the Turkish Government for the detention of their vessel by the Turkish authorities.

The facts of the matter are as follows.—
 On the 14th August last the steamer "Belgrave" sailed from Miskolc with a cargo of barley for Hamburg and arrived off Constantinople at noon on the 16th. The captain waited at Constantinople for orders from the owners of his vessel until the 16th, but he received no communication from his owners or the Turkish authorities nor stopped the delivery of telegrams.

On the 16th August the captain presented to the Captain of Port through the Charilaos Adamopoulos, on the following day at 8 A.M. when he sent his permit to pass through the Charilaos Adamopoulos, in accordance with the usual practice and received a signal from the fort that the road was blocked. This blocking signal was kept up on the 16th, 17th and 18th August; on the latter date several Turkish

troops were placed out and the German warships "Gneisenau" and "Breslau" were plated in by Turkish troops and anchored in Nagara Bay. A German merchant vessel, the "Durchmuth," was also plated in.

The captain of the "Selahis" daily saw the British Consul at Chakia, but the Consul was unable to obtain permission for the "Selahis" to pass through the Dardanelles.

On the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th August, the "Selahis" remained off Nagara Point and on those days Armenian, French and Italian gunners were landed in and out, but no British ships were allowed to leave.

At 2.30 p.m. on the 14th August the captain received orders from Turkish officials to proceed to Constantinople and remain there until the order had been discharged. Several other British seamen that were waiting received similar orders, among them being the steamership "Wellhouse," the steamship "Countess of Warwick" and the steamer "Dorsetshire."

The captain presented his credentials to Constantinople and arrived there at 1.30 a.m. on the 15th August. On arrival he went ashore and noted protest against the detention of his steamer and also saw the British Consul. On the following day the "Gneisenau" and "Breslau" arrived off Constantinople under the Turkish flag. On this day the "Selahis" was boarded by a Turkish officer who asked for the displacement of the vessel and for information as to the safety of carrying horses and troops.

On the 16th the captain of all British ships at Constantinople were told by the British Ambassador, an interview from the British Consul-General, that they were now allowed to proceed and were given the right to pass. On the same day the captain of the "Selahis" obtained a permit and sailed from Constantinople and arrived again off Nagara Point at 3 a.m., the following morning (17th August) when he saw his several previous visitors, but the Turkish authorities canceled the permit and ordered the "Selahis" to anchor. On the 19th August one British ship and the British ship "Wellhouse" loaded with horses and three other steamer were plated out. It was not until the 22nd about 11-12 a.m. that the "Selahis" was allowed to sail.

We respectfully submit that the Turkish authorities should be made to pay compensation for their actions in detaining British ships, and in behalf of the owners of the "Selahis" we request that their claim of \$100, being at the ordinary charter party rate of \$10 a day, for the detention of their steamer from the 16th to the 22nd August, should be made against the Turkish Government by the British Ambassador at Constantinople.

We are, etc.,

BENSON AND HEDGES

No. 38.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received September 17.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 16, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

Minister of Marine has assured me that he is quite aware of German intrigues, and that Turkish Government are not so ignorant as to fall into the trap that has been laid for them. The Ambassador submitted, however, that there had been no idea of sending the fleet to visit Turkish soil, or that the Government had a right to do.

I pointed out, should they do so, if any German officers were on board, there was bound to be a certain amount of political discussion in view of well known facts of German to provide trouble between Russia and Turkey. His Excellency did not desire to this opinion, and said that he would at once see the Grand Vizier in order to bring him up to date.

I have also seen Grand Vizier Ed. Higginson and stated that the Minister of War must obtain the permission of the Sultan before he could issue any such order.

No. 38.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received September 20.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 20, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

Following telegram received from His Excellency's Council of State:

"I am informed officially by Turkish commandant that a British man-of-war is lying near land, any fire is aimed at Anatolia, which is within Ottoman waters. This regards to ask the captain of this warship approaches to be forced to land, or leave, or since these twenty-dear hours have elapsed since they formed the order. You know that I am informing you."

No. 38

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received September 21.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 21, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

Following note to Baron:

"Turkish authorities have, of course, no right to interfere with neutrals in neutral war."

No. 82.

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*Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received September 18.)**Constantinople, September 18, 1914.*

(Cablegraphic.)

Turkish military preparations.

In conversation with the President of the Chamber to-day, I find that if it was really Turkey's intention to go to war with Russia, I considered such a policy absolute madness.

President said that, even if Turkish fleet went into Black Sea, it would not be with any hostile intentions towards Russia, with whom they were not going to war. I pointed out to him that Germany was pressuring Turkey to send their fleet into Black Sea, with one object only, namely, that war might be provoked by some incident. I therefore argued his most strongly against any such action. He said that he was agreed to, and that he saw the force of my argument, to which I replied that as the Minister of War was opposite it was unfortunate no guarantee that it would not be done. President told me that the Cabinet had their own policy, which was to remain neutral, and that they were all averse to the name of Germany. I pressed him hard as to what was the policy of the Minister of War.

I do not regard situation as hopeless. Party in favour of neutrality is growing, but it would be useless to rely on their power to reverse the present policy.

I hear that the main mass of the submarine "Ghezire" has been sent to Beyrouth-Kanak, on the Bosphorus. Turkish fleet went to Haliç yesterday for review, and will probably remain there till next week, when the "Hamidiye" and "Mahmutyek" will be ready. Heavy guns and most continuous fire were by both. It is probable that there are German naval vessels resident in Turkey who have been incorporated in Turkish army. Two hundred Germans arrived at the Dardanelles on September 17th.

Cavalry and horse artillery are reported to have moved from Trebizond towards the frontier.

No. 83.

*Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received September 20.)**Constantinople, September 20, 1914.*

(Cablegraphic.)

I believe that Minister of War is the only firebrand. Committee of Union and Progress is exercising a retarding influence. I speak it is understood that party in favour of peace is daily increasing.

Turkish Ambassador had a conversation yesterday with Minister of Marine. latter assured him frankly that Turkish Government were determined not to be drawn into war, in which his Fleet would be役ed and, if this conversation was correct, it was difficult to understand why present steps to send Turkish Fleet into Black Sea were being made. Minister of Marine replied that Council of Ministers had decided that two divisions only should go into Black Sea and that the fleet should not go. He admitted that the Minister of War, who was responsible for this army and navy, had, in his opinion, it fails, ordered the fleet to go, but, as all orders had to pass through him, as Minister of Marine, he had located that this order should be referred to the United States, with the results above stated.

As an illustration of the entire lack of control possessed by the Cabinet over the Minister of War and the Quartermaster, if any further illustrations are needed, I have to report that despatch's emanating from the Minister of Marine, the "Hamidiye" and three other smaller ships passed us this morning and entered the Black Sea. My source, although late, states that no incident will happen and propose to ignore this proceeding.

No. 84.

*Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received September 21.)**Constantinople, September 21, 1914.*

(Cablegraphic.)

I have just had an animated interview with the Grand Vizier, and I am convinced that he is sincere. Other Ministers are all pacifically inclined, still the example of the Minister of War. So long as the latter remains negative on almost every point at any moment. I visited the Grand Vizier on the subject of the "Hamidiye" entering the Black Sea. He reluctantly disclosed all his friends of shaking Russia, and said that Turkish Government had a right to send their fleet into the Black Sea if they wished to. I suggested him that neither the "Ghezire" nor the "Hamidiye" were Turkish ships according to international law, and that if they left the Dardanelles we would undoubtedly treat them as enemy ships. He replied that I had told him this often before, and there was no question of this ship leaving the Dardanelles. I then said that relaxation had reached me that Council of Ministers, in order to assist me in my task, had come to the wise decision that the "Ghezire" and the "Hamidiye" should not penetrate the Black Sea, and yet on the very day on which this decision had been reached by the Cabinet, it was fully disregarded by the Minister of War, as his Highness was distinctly aware. This should have much assisted his Highness' new resolution. Constantinople and the neighbourhood found making more or less than an equal dozen stamp, and we all, including the Highness, were at the mercy of Louis Faure¹ and the Minister of War. Many more German officers and men had arrived, and there may now be between 4,000 and 5,000 German soldiers and sailors here. Grand Vizier replied that he was determined to maintain peace, and that none otherwise were passing the peace party every day. He would never allow Minister of War or anyone else to approach him, holding with the closest secrecy and strict silence be assured me that, in spite of opposition, which he allowed him to hold, nothing could be arranged.

I said that decision peace party was growing, but, notwithstanding, Minister of War was pushing forward warlike preparations unceasingly. I was receiving constant information respecting British

¹ General Louis Faure, Major of the German Military Mission.

official war was being stopped, means of reparation, etc., and I know as a fact that intrigues against Egypt were being made up. If the British could stop those things, why did he not do so, and when would he be able to do so? Mr. Gladstone gave me to understand that if a census did come there would have meant an appearance Ministry of War.

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Cause, September 21, 2014.

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Information regarding Turkish preparations against Egypt has been received.

12 To which preparations entitle me to say that the author of *Sorrows* in Egypt has been fully satisfied, as you are aware, by the plan of Stew Caud, but I think that Turkish Government should be warned that measures for the protection of the Egyptian frontier may become necessary.

2200 200

²⁰ J. Waller to Sir Edward first. (Received September 23.)

Open access, September 10, 1998

(Cinnamomum.)

A Journal was yesterday received by British plenipotentiary from a subordinate official in the Turkish ministry, in which latter plenipotentiary was informed that Foreign parties in Europe, Turkey would be ascertained as soon as 1st October next. I instructed British plenipotentiary to return the letter, and to say that neither had been presented to His Ambassador.

The discontinuation of communications was by far the chief infraction of any intention it
which foreign post offices in Turkey. I accordingly sent Great Britain at once, and said that I intended to resume
the system of communication, and had requested British permission to re-open the letter. Post offices
not dependent upon the Constantinople, and of Turkish Government wished to open the system unaffected
that should appear in Her Majesty's Government through the usual diplomatic channel. I waited half
an hour. His Majesty's Government would not allow themselves to be deceived in this manner, and I would
have written to you instructions, relative to necessary closing of British post offices in the Ottoman
Empire, before your instructions, relative to necessary closing of British post offices in the Ottoman
Government had gone unanswered so long-standing British telegrams, however, had been forwarded to
and that Great Britain was not satisfied at present. It was, however, my opinion that they had been obliged to
all the Powers. I said I was indifferent as to the views of the members taken by my French and Spanish
colleagues, nor had I yet had time to ascertain what they thought. Uncle Tiller assured me that
as understanding had been come to with His Majesty's Government nothing further would be

I would observe that, in my opinion, considerable modification of existing system ~~and~~ probably ~~is~~ required. If British and French governments agree, may I suggest to your arrangement on the basis of conversion of incorporation of the British post office in a section of the Ottoman post. If the latter will be able to take over some of postmen British employees? I think we might also suggest to use English clerks.

300

20-5-2004: An E-mail from [Fermat Research](http://www.fermat.org) (E-mail Received 201)

Brundage, John — 1880

Twelve words

Dear Sirs—Yours of 25th August.*

Sir Winston was most pleased by my audience, when I delivered the King's message. His Majesty was anxious, with Great Britain, and emphatically declared his desire to maintain peace. He requested me to thank the King for his message. Full report follows for discussion.

* See Fig. 24.

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Der Alte und Neue in der E. - Zeit-

Braz J. Crim. Sci., Rio Claro, São Paulo, v. 10, n. 20, p. 1-10, 2016

Flagship

Political situation in Turkey.

His Majesty's Government regard state of things at **Chad** as most satisfactory.

wisdom of neutrality. Great Britain has not, however, as far taken action, as she considers the scope that the peace party will win the day. It should, however, be realized by the Grand Viceroy and his supporters that unless they now succeed in getting the rebellion in hand and bringing it within the limits of neutrality, it will become clear that Constantinople is no longer under Turkish but German control, and that open hostility will be forced on by Germany.

Ms. 58.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallet.

PARIS DUES, SEPTEMBER 24, 1912.

(Telegraph.)

I fear that Egyptian frontier has been violated by armed mounted Arabs and to be encouraged by Turkish troops, and also that Redjan has been reserved for troops. British military authorities consider that branch of the peace an Egyptian frontier is imminent, whether with or without consent of Turkish Government. You should bring these facts to the knowledge of the Grand Viceroy and of the Khedive, who is at present at Constantinople.

Ms. 59.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received September 25.)

CONSTANCEPOLE, SEPTEMBER 25, 1912.

(Telegraph.)

Turkish preparations against Egypt.

I have addressed a note to the Grand Viceroy respecting information recently received on this subject. I enclose his signature which I had several times given him, based upon your telegram of 12 August,¹ and I specially pointed out our confidential source. Finally I warned him that the information respecting Turkish preparations against Egypt would definitely produce a most serious impression upon His Majesty's Government.

I have communicated the contents of my note to President of the Council, Minister of Finance, and Minister of Colonies, and asked them what implication they could give, whatever they assumed, why so many thousand Indian troops were being sent to Egypt by His Majesty's Government. To this I answered, that it was essential to secure the safety of Egypt and the protection of the Suez Canal, and that as the British garrison of Egypt had been sent to Crete, it was necessary to replace it by British Indian troops. This seemed to satisfy them.

I cannot believe that they are not alert to the disastrous consequences of going to war with us, or that they seriously can contemplate an expedition against Egypt. They have undoubtedly been strongly urged to send such an expedition by the Dervishes, and I think that they have allowed, reluctantly to be made, partly to profit as much as possible by Ottoman connections and by allowing the Dervishes to think that they will act, and partly in order to be ready, if Great Britain maintains a serious detour by land or sea.

During of the present situation is obvious, and developments are not improbable, and I shall see the Grand Viceroy this morning and endeavor to bring him to book. There is a memorandum report that the Germans are now making desperate efforts to break the Turk's hands and to compel them to yield their part of the Empire, but that at the same time their efforts are meeting with considerable resistance.

¹ See No. 1.

Ms. 60.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received September 26.)

CONSTANCEPOLE, SEPTEMBER 26, 1912.

(Telegraph.)

I have informed the Grand Viceroy that Austria German intelligence to invade Turkey is an expedition against Egypt is not within my knowledge. General Vicker denied that such intelligence existed, but he readily admitted that pressure was being exerted. He claimed that he was freely enabled to keep out of any such intrigues, any conspiracy on which he might be identified as a participant. I strongly urged my Highness to make his position clear, for preparations at the Dervishes showed that he was either guilty of complicity or that he was not master of his own forces. He answered that his intentions were entirely peaceful, and that he did not mean to engage in any quarrel with Great Britain.

His Highness seemed more preoccupied with the Balkan situation at the moment than with anything else. His and that Turkish Government would be unable to refuse from an attempt to get back what they had lost in Balkan were Balkan conferences opened. No assurance of this would induce him to change his attitude in this respect. He said he would communicate to previous R-

Ms. 61.

Sir Goshen to Sir Edward Grey. (Received September 26.)

COPENHAGEN, SEPTEMBER 26, 1912.

(Telegraph.)

Turkish preparations on front frontier.

This remained quiet with some patrol from no night of 10th September following road towards frontier. Six more battalions are expected at front. In last neighbourhood very strong and several military preparations are being made on its frontier. Three battalions of Redif completely mobilized have marched to a place one day south of Jaffa on their way to the frontier.

Ms. B. 1.

See Edward Gray to Sir L. Mallet.

CONTRABAND, September 18, 1896.

(Telegraphic.)

Abolition of post offices.

You should make the last arrangements you see with regard to post offices, but it must be on record that we possess the subject for future reference, and that we do not agree to their abolition.

Ms. B. 1.

See L. Mallet to Sir Edward Gray. (Received September 26.)

CONTRABAND, September 26, 1896.

(Telegraphic.)

Last telegram of the 23rd September.⁴

I have now seen General Tissier, and pointed out to him an entirely safe way for my power to fall back to the Turkish Empire of proceeding, in a course of verbal hostility and petty warlike action against the Turkish Empire. I insisted to him that this, and again, he had undertaken that the German name of the "Ottoman" and the "Bosporus" should be kept under Turkey, and that actually had these names been broken, but further German efforts and men had actually arrived. This proved sufficiently that he was either ignorant in his ignorance or that he was powerless. His Highness begged that I would end with him with the fact that for eight weeks he had kept the power. He stated that he had every intention of using it if that power was maintained. I replied that it was not his good intention that I declined, but I did distinctly desire his ability to control the situation. He however had evidently gained complete control. An incident might happen at any moment, and the most serious consequences might be involved. His Highness was evidently annoyed at what I said, and angrily replied that he was determined to keep the power, and that, by a matter of peace and war, he was absolute master. Then I met by referring him to the general character of the preparations at Plevna at date, and by pointing out that, whether he wished it or not, a violation of the armistice and among the Bulgarian forces might lead to incidents which would involve him. His Highness said that Minister of War was returning to day, and that he would at once ask what the preparations were in which he returned. He closed with wishes that no accident would come.

I have also seen Shafii Bey, to whom news of preparations against Egypt seemed to be unknown. He expressed a strong aversion to war of any kind, and was seriously horrified at the idea of war with us. He promised to go and see the Minister of War at once. His Highness, General Tissier is different, and, in wisdom any kind of conflict, he is obliged to shut his eyes to much that is going on. I am still strongly of opinion that, unless some sort of gross aggression takes place, we should not violate policy and obtain thus making strategical demands with which His Highness is not yet able to reply, refusing to devote all our efforts towards preventing Turkey from falling into particular hands which Bulgaria and especially Austria-Hungary are aiming. Main fact of the situation is that, in spite of great pressure, General Tissier has kept the power, and that his party is gaining ground.

* See Ms. B. 1.

Ms. B. 1.

See L. Mallet to Sir Edward Gray. (Received September 26.)

CONTRABAND, September 26, 1896.

(Telegraphic.)

On Wed. and Thd. September, 1896, 112 horses, 112 mares, 2 officers, and 86 carts and carriages, all from Armenia, were entered at Aleppo for Damascus.

Some notice was given that in the days past 20 railway wagons were to be in readiness to carry to Damascus for unloading from Beirut via Tel-Aleppo, not that in all there 20,000 to 30,000 men were to be drafted from Beirut to Aleppo, of which at least half are destined for Hama or Damascus.

The Germans consulted with Baghdad Railway, one of whom was an expert in Masjid questions and manufacturing, i.e. Aleppo the morning for Damascus, the other telling me wherein that they were going to Amuda. They left with them 1,000 dynamite cartridges and 1,000 meters of detonating wire. They were, perhaps, uncommissioned to lay a line in Red Sea as there has been talk of Turkish military designs regarding Amuda recently.

Ms. B. 1.

See L. Mallet to Sir Edward Gray. (Received September 26.)

CONTRABAND, September 26, 1896.

(Telegraphic.)

General Tissier has been informed of the information reported by Mr. Chisholm in his telegram of 1st Oct. (see previous) and in my telegram of the same date; I warned His Highness that if these preparations against Egypt were allowed to continue, various consequences would ensue. Minister of War was with General Tissier when I made these representations, and His Highness released me that

No. 181.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallett.

PARIS OFFICE, September 18, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

Under instructions from his Government, Turkish Ambassador has returned to the continued presence in the chancery of Anatolia of H.M.S. "Dido." From Paris and tact we could doubtless observe the rules of neutrality in other countries, since we had gone to war to defend the neutrality of Belgium. I informed him that, as Turkey had violated the rules of neutrality in her own territory, and so long as she persisted in her present unwarmed attitude, His Majesty's Government did not intend that she could appeal to those rules.

In the month of your being apprised on this matter by the Grand Vizier, you should state that His Majesty's Government will observe neutrality towards Turkey, if Turkey will do so towards us, and you should inform him of the reply which has been given to Turkish Ambassador.

No. 182.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallett.

PARIS OFFICE, September 20, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

Very telegram of 27th September 7 and subsequent telegrams.

Dardanelles were closed successively by Turkish authorities, and there is no reason why they should not be reopened. Turkish Government are well aware that we have no intention of initiating any aggression against Turkey.

The wireless messages by British fleet against Dardanelles cannot be withdrawn or long as German officers and men remain in Turkish waters and are in control of Turkish fleet. Until, therefore, the German officers and crews are repatriated, the request that the fleet should be moved cannot be maintained.

You should inform Grand Vizier.

* See No. 82.

No. 183.

Sir L. Mallett to Sir Edward Grey. (Received October 1.)

CONSTANCEVILLE, October 1, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

Council of Paris reports to-day that British man-of-war has left Turkish waters.

It had previously telegraphed that he had done so in order to block Ploegsteert-deutsches in order to prevent departure of British man-of-war, and I had already asked Grand Vizier's views to this report.

No. 184.

Sir L. Mallett to Sir Edward Grey. (Received October 1.)

CONSTANCEVILLE, October 2, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

Information continues to reach us corroborating reports of Turkish preparations against Egypt. Large transport naval corps arrived at Jerusalem yesterday, and I have information of Turkish gun-boats, food-stuffs, and military stores on East Aegean—Hellespont, and also to Alexandria German military officers have been sent to commandant neighbouring districts. This has stimulated preparations, and it is believed in Syria that Turkish Government has decided upon a movement against Egypt. German division being assembled by Adana, Turkish division for that by Iskenderun and Mafra are being removed inland as a preparatory measure against any action which may be taken by British man-of-war when the advance on Egypt begins. It is reported from Hulls that British naval forces are being prepared to sweep-sweep the coast. I have brought the gravity of the situation to the notice of the Grand Vizier in the strongest terms in a further note, though I do not now see any actual movement against Egypt as imminent at the moment. In my note I have informed the High Commissioner that the Germans now in Adana may have an excuse enough for a threat against Egypt, and that they can no longer be regarded as sufficient to an ordinary conclusion of things in their present position, and I have stated that the High Commissioner may only view any further preparations at Jerusalem as on Mafra or similar basis.

In addition to above mentioned military measures, movements of mercantile shipping have been supplemented by those of German naval officer named Elgendorf, who is present en route from Danzig to Ploegsteert with a party of eight Germans. It is to be expected that they will be joined by a smaller party from Hulls and Adana, and that they are carrying a large supply of explosives. I have made representations to the Grand Vizier explaining that such hostile operations against Great Britain must I believe be regarded as a national offence, and that these people must be arrested.

Speaking generally, I am induced to think that with the neighbourhood of Constantinople, on the Black Sea, the East Aegean frontier, and elsewhere, the Turks intend to have their troops at ready for action at a favourable point should the general European situation allow a such opportunity. Should the German Admiral take the "Gneisenau" into the Black Sea and attack the Hellespont fleet, or should things take an unforeseen turn for the worse, Turkish troops would be in a position to cross the Egyptian frontier without much further delay. His Majesty's Government will doubtless consider precisely.

No. 166.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received October 3.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 3, 1914.

(Telegraphed.)

(Coming of Dardanelles.)

Germans have certainly long been working for the closing of the Straits, presumably with the object of obtaining a free hand in the Black Sea. There is every reason to suppose that the Dardanelles are closed by shipping not only by administrative act, but also officially by order. From information that reaches me both in full and otherwise, it seems that these lines have been laid by the Germans, and that the Germans are aware of their position.

No. 166.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received October 4.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 4, 1914.

(Telegraphed.)

H.R.H. the Emperor's Council at Berlin (telegraphed) as follows dated the 3rd October —
"Worships in Many a Name.

"I have received a letter from the Vali saying that your Excellency has been informed by the Turkish Government of the measures proposed to be adopted in Turkey which with regard to foreign belligerent neutrals, he says that the Minister of War in Ankara is about to issue war-warnings, being advised, under such as much as Sayyid and the Dardanelles. Turkish minister was sent therefore from Istanbul with twenty-four hours. Vali adds by saying that he will have to apply to his ministers if I consent and no objection of His Excellency's choice to go outside Fox. I told the Vali that I was asking for instructions from your Excellency, and I informed His Excellency's Council at Constantinople of the fact of Vali's communication."

"It is possible that H.M.S. 'Lawrence' may also be in the river."

No. 167.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallet.

PORTO QUINTA, October 4, 1914.

(Telegraphed.)

(Dardanelles.)

If the Germans who keep the Straits closed, in the great detriment of Turkey. If you, however, you may prefer not to the Turks that the Straits shall still close, as far as the Germans allow, and across them and the Turkish navy cause to be under German control. It should then have no hindrance action on the part of the Turks.

No. 166.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received October 5.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 5, 1914.

(Telegraphed.)

Today is now bankrupt. Supply of coal is, I am glad to say, cut off. Fresh provisions are not coming in, and there is now discontent in the army and even in the army. Situation is desperate very difficult, but Turks would be unlikely to go all lengths with Germany, as they are not German, and in the war since more or less, I think that Turks are possibly less blind to that interests than is generally supposed, and I am still of opinion that situation may be saved. This is now an era of coal, and I am strongly in favour of sending all possible of coal by temporary arrangement.

The question of reopening the Dardanelles is really a temporary question, for the Straits are now officially closed by order, and I am informed that their position is unknown to the Turks themselves.

Russia and French Ambassador agree with me that our interests are not primarily affected by the closure, as the negotiations and other measures taken by the Turks against neutrals had already stopped our trade. This is the line I am taking with the Turks. I think they will begin to realize the facts before long. Total cessation of imports is already causing anxiety to Ministry of Finance, and Turkish Government will soon become aware that they are the chief cause. The Germans have closed the Straits from political motives, partly, as doubt, because they believe that, by closing the Straits and preventing the entry of the British Fleet, it will be easier for them to subdue the Turks to take certain agreed roads. In the Black Sea; partly, no doubt, in order to impede the trade of the Allies and by general consideration by us with Russia.

I think that additional designs of Germany are not unknown to the Turks, who are playing up to Germany, with the intention of falling in with their designs, at any rate, for the present, in the extent of making war, but in order to extract as much as possible for her. In the opinion of many people, Germans are now in a position, to take matters into their own hands, and their own, heads, if they think that German interests demand it. However, the Turks' game is such as I have outlined above, it is conducted by a dangerous set. As a very careful, Turkish Government person has said to me, they are not quite clear how they could be able to prevent it.

No. 118.

Sir E. Millet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received October 8.)

CONSTITUTIONAL, October 8, 1895.

(Cablegraphic.)

Mr. Millet's cable had a long interview with Minister of War yesterday, from which he derived the impression that His Excellency had no such scheme in the Arab world and in Egypt. These may perhaps refer more to the future, and possibly measures are now being taken so as to prepare for the possibility of the River Orontes being wounded in war with Germany; meanwhile the way is being paved indirectly for present or future action. During the conversation, Minister of War declined any information on the part of the Turks of inflicting, themselves, any adverse measures against Egypt and pointed out that ordinary Syrian garrisons had not been reinforced. He said that, as is the case, of other troops within the Empire, Syrian garrisons had been fully mobilised. It was being equipped with necessary transports, armament, etc., on a war scale, and it was being steadily trained with the help of the officers of the German service, as elsewhere throughout Turkey. Everything, he said, depended on the political condition, for which he was not responsible individually; and it was quite possible that the forces may very might really be moved in another direction, even, perhaps, to Constantinople. He quoted the idea of additional Germanic and Turkish contingents against the King of Saudi Arabia, but he admitted that proposals had, naturally, been made to the Sultan's soldiers to effect their sympathies in support of the Empire in all circumstances. He defended the concentration of forces at Mecca, Nablus and Jerusalem, and he added that no troops, but only garrisons, had been moved in the direction of Gaza. Nevertheless, he would venture that some of the modernised forces were evidently preparatory against Great Britain, and in particular of this he pointed to the presence of British men-of-war near the Mouth of the Jordan, to the arrival of Indian troops in Egypt, and to the presence of the British fleet in Turkey—wherever watercourses to the Dardanelles. Military amalgamated that, as far as the arms of the Sultan and His Excellency's Government were concerned, this was due to infringement of neutrality by the Turks, and Great Britain certainly had not the slightest intention of making any attack upon Turkey. It is quite ridiculous to suppose that the arrival of Indian troops in Egypt had anything to do with hostility to Turkey. Minister of War at once advanced such arguments as that Turkey had maintained her neutrality; that German officers and men on auxiliary ships were entirely under Turkish control, indeed they were in the Turkish service. Military attacks and that Turkey could not be surprised that Great Britain should be prepared against Turkey. Ships were assembled further south than Jerusalem or Famagusta on the one side, at Mecca on the other.

No. 119.

Sir E. Millet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received October 9.)

CONSTITUTIONAL, October 9, 1895.

(Cablegraphic.)

Sir Grey's Cable at 11 a.m. telegraphs today as follows:—

"Yall say that he sent over the orders which he transmitted. He has communicated a copy of these to me. They are to the effect that the whole of the Shatt-el-Arab and sea within six miles of the shore are closed to shipping, as they are treated, unless any man-of-war despatched this particular day will be sent upon the place at 2 p.m. These regulations will be enforced from tomorrow evening, Wednesday, 7th October. They are to remain closed, so they mean that H.M.S. 'Eagle' is to leave say H.M.S. 'Duke' will be informed, unless they leave before the time fixed. No other British man-of-war is in the river of Pus. H.M.S. 'Lancaster' is in the Shatt-el-Arab to the best of my belief. His Excellency's Council at Herakatshah has been informed of the above."

No. 120.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir E. Millet.

FORBES DRAKE, October 7, 1895.

(Cablegraphic.)

British warships in the Shatt-el-Arab.

H.M.S. "Eagle," "India," and "Duke" are not in Turkish waters. There can be no question of their being ordered out of ports which are not Turkish up or down being returned by the Turkish Government. According to generally accepted principles of international law, Turkish territorial waters extend to 2 miles out to sea from the coast. Two of His Excellency's ships are being instructed to keep outside the 2 miles limit, while the remaining ship is being told to remain at Herakatshah, which does not belong to Turkey. Our long established rights in pass freely up and down Shatt-el-Arab at all times is still in position, and it must be recognised that we fully observe that right.

No. 121.

Sir E. Millet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received October 8.)

CONSTITUTIONAL, September 23, 1895.

Re: Referring to your telegram of 25th August,¹ in which I was authorised to answer to His Imperial Majesty's message from the King, as the occasion of my reception in audience after my return from Syria, I have the honour to state that I was received in audience by His Imperial Majesty yesterday.

¹ See No. 34.

In view of the difficulty of communicating with His Majesty in an ordinary way, I prepared a written statement containing the message, and I made a verbal statement at my own risk on the subject of the difficulties of Admiral Longue, having previously arranged with the Master of the Ceremonies, who was to act as interpreter, that whenever he translated those by whom or at whom it was directed, I enclose a copy of those statements which I read or arranged, subject to some slight modifications suggested by the two whom the Interpreters took.

His Imperial Majesty listened, not only fully to grasp the sense of the communication, to which he listened with eager attention, but responded with interest and enthusiasm, sharing a considerable group of the views with which His country is now confronted.

I was much impressed with the statement of His Imperial Majesty's continued attachment of his dominions and determination to maintain the union of friendship between the two Empires and to avoid war with any Power.

A memorandum is enclosed recording what passed at my audience.

I have, etc.,
— Louis Mallet.

Enclosure 1 to No. 122.

Communication read to the Sultan by Sir L. Mallet on September 21, 1914.

(Translation.)

Mes Souvenirs m'a chargé d'exprimer à votre Majesté son profond respect de ce que le commandement d'un armée impériale grecs fond sur l'empereur à déclarer les deux royaumes de grecs dans la marine Impériale. Sa Majesté le Roi est rend compte des difficultés dévastatrices qui ont été à l'origine du succès. Majesté, mais il apprécie que la dernière pression exercée par l'armement de navires de guerre à la Turquie à la fin de la guerre ottomane suffit pour la reconnaissance que leur direction ne fut pas entièrement intentionnellement exercée. L'Empereur peut être assuré par une aussi grande sécurité. Un peu plus tard, lorsque nous avons discuté au sujet de la Turquie, nous avons fait une réflexion que notre empereur aurait demandé de renoncer à la guerre, qu'il a été décidé que la guerre devrait être continuée jusqu'à ce qu'il ait obtenu la victoire. Il convient de faire tout ce qui est possible pour empêcher un affrontement auquel le résultat de la victoire sera la mort de nos amis et de nos frères. Nous devons faire tout ce qui est possible pour empêcher un tel résultat.

My Sovereign has commanded me to express his profound respect to your Majesty that the exigencies of armament circumstances have compelled Her Government to declare the two warships retained by the Imperial Turkish Navy. His Majesty the King is aware of the painful impression that the Sultan must have made upon your Majesty, but he thinks that the decision of His Government to return these vessels to Turkey at the end of the present war will suffice to convince you of their decision was due to no additional inclination towards the Empire based on his by a friendship of more than a century. In his opinion the fact that this friendship has never been broken that my Sovereign feels that Turkey will do nothing to prevent his Government from taking up the arms, and that with infinite strength and steadfast neutrality during the present war, and that there will be a desire in putting an end to reduce this country to subjection which have caused such misery as to the article of the Turkish Government.

Enclosure 2 to No. 122.

Statement by Sir L. Mallet with regard to Admiral Longue on September 21, 1914.

(Translation.)

L'Admiral Longue, qui, sous les regards de votre Majesté, a rendu à ce grand service à la marine Impériale, a été prié de faire part à votre Majesté de son regret de ne pas avoir pu déposer ses hommages au pied de son trône, avant le départ de Constantinople. Votre Majesté a également pris les communications qui ont nécessairement déploré, du moment que la marine ottomane avait pu échapper aux dévastations, et que la marine grecque pouvait être vaincue sans perdre de sa force, mais cette fois encore, le but de la guerre ottomane, l'empêcher par tous les moyens possibles de déclencher une révolution dans le pays, a été atteint. L'Admiral Longue alors va faire de ce rendez-vous avec vous dans un quartier Constantinopolitain dans un bateau trop court pour les permettre de descendre sans saluer de votre Majesté.

Admiral Longue, who, under your Majesty's presence, has rendered such great service to the Turkish navy, has been asked to inform your Majesty of his regret that he was unable to pay his respects to your Majesty before leaving Constantinople. Your Majesty is aware of the communications necessary, in his departure from the port of Constantinople, he intended to make his respects to you again further for the welfare of the Turkish navy. Considering in these regressive circumstances by my Government, Admiral Longue was obliged to set the order of his departure and to leave Constantinople without too short a space to be able to request an audience of your Majesty.

Enclosure 3 to No. 122.

Memorandum.

The Salutes referred to my communication in clause until the Master of the Ceremonies translated the above sentence, the words "quelles fois nécessaires" he neutralized. He also broke in with an eager question of any unusual conduct on the part of Turkey. On my mentioning, as a specific instance, the retention of Ottoman officers and crews on board the "Osman" and "Abdullah" His Majesty replied with some levity that they had been kept for a shock when to make the Turkish crew. The "captains" available in the Turkish navy were assigned to the task, and it was necessary

for that reason to do what had been done. The Ottoman crew would be sent away in "free or free ships," and the officers were. Only one or two of the latter would be retained. He would speak frankly, he said. Great Britain was a great Power with a great navy, and had no need of the two ships of the Ottoman fleet. Great Britain had taken them, but he knew absolutely none of the position at any time, nor did he appreciate that the war was too great a sacrifice. There were now 2000 ships, but his Government had said to him that they would be given back. Attilio, he said, his Government were not going to depart from their neutrality. His Majesty appreciated that more than ever, saying that they knew that that was the only part of safety, and that his good desire was to keep the peace. He had assured the friendship between these three and Turkey. That was the way striking, because the words were not put into his mouth, as might be supposed, by myself, the Master of Ceremonies, having given fail to render the parts of my communication in which I dealt on past relations between England and Turkey.

When referring to what the Sultan had said about the need for us using his navy, I expressed regret that the British naval mission had not been allowed to complete their task. His Majesty did not seem to grasp the same point, but as far as referring to the consequences of Admiral Beatty's departure, he spoke in with some emotion, and with tears over the fact that it was not by his wish that the admiral had left Constantinople without an audience. The admiral had not asked for one or even to the Prince. Had he done so to be, the Sultan, would have postponed all other business in order to see him. I said I would convey this to Admiral Beatty. I also proposed to communicate the Sultan's assurance, which I said I sincerely believed, to Mr. Balfour who could be gratified at receiving these.

Just before I took my leave, His Majesty was good enough to express his warm personal regard, and made some further kind remarks about the ridge which he addressed as the present relations with me. The Sultan spoke throughout in the most friendly language, but with great solemnity and poise, and with obvious anxiety. His anxious situation forced him to observe neutrality and remain at peace, subject to those gained in force by the war in which the Minister of Commerce Persons mind is slow and when French is definitely involved in this. His remarks as the numbers on the two ships were plainly, but not demonstrably or definitely, worded.

No. 118.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received October 8.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 7, 1914.

(Cablegraphic.)

Turkish warships in Bhar-el-Jebel.

Grand Vizier assured me that afternoon that Vahid Pasha had been instructed to avoid all intercourse with His Majesty's ships in the Bhar-el-Jebel.

No. 119.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received October 8.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 8, 1914.

(Cablegraphic.)

There has been fighting during the last few days on frontier between Russian troops and Kurds supported by Turkish troops. Last night Grand Ambassador had a long representation to the Grand Vizier, and said that the Turkish Government must restrain the activities of their troops on the frontier. Furthermore, German consul had been arrested. Referring to these representations, Grand Vizier assured Grand Ambassador, in writing, that the general should be released at once and that the fighting should cease. German Ambassador had certain information that Turks are being armed to fight by Germans and Americans. His Excellency agrees with me that Grand Vizier is busily endeavoring what influence he can in favour of peace, but it is doubtful if he has the power to restrain the military party under Enver Pasha.

No. 120.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received October 11.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 10, 1914.

(Cablegraphic.)

It is highly probable that for some time past money has been sent to Syria mainly with the object of influencing the Bedouins. It has been supposed that the Germans in Syria have had great sums of money with them. The following is the number of German military officers known to be in Syria at present: Seven who went there some time ago, of whom Colonel Kruse was Commandant in 1909; four who arrived last October at Damascus, and five others who arrived there on 26 October. My information is to the effect that seven more may since have arrived at Damascus. Meanwhile, another party of Turkish soldiers is leaving Constantinople destined for English and the Tigris. Instruction has just reached me from Damascus to the effect that Colonel von Kruenstein has gone in March of January, but only two military trains with details and stores had left in the last ten days. Most of the Bedouins, as immigrants had taken place. The railway line of Damascus had left Damascus for Beirut; 4,000 Mezopotamian troops had marched Aleppo, but were waiting there for the present.

No. 124.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallet.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 11, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

It seems to me that the day of the situation has in Constantinople. It would be fatal to give way to British demands beyond a certain point, especially in the Persian Gulf, but, nevertheless, I entirely share your view that His Majesty's Government should avoid giving even a plausible cause of offence to Turkey. I think that our attitudes during the past eight weeks have done a good deal to help us to avoid a rupture with Turkey.

No. 125.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received October 12.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 12, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

I have received and dated the 11th October from Paris, of which following is substance—From information received by Paris, two British men-of-war have now left after the other passed up the Shatt-el-Arab in anchor at Mahommendorf.

According to Treaty of Commerce, the town of Mahommendorf, and its port belong to Persia, whilst Basra, Arab is under Turkish jurisdiction.

This principle was reaffirmed by Current-British Instruction of the 10th July 1913, which specifies that from Said Basra, above Mahommendorf, frontier follows river to sea, leaving under Turkish sovereignty river itself and all the islands, excepting, and modern port and embankment of Mahommendorf. This port and the anchorage thereto are within British waters which must be traversed in order to reach them. Consequently man-of-war in question have not violated Imperial territory or penetrating into her internal waters and have disregarded neutrality of Persia, whose duty it is not to allow passage of foreign man-of-war.

On these grounds the Turks call me to send in summaries of man-of-war in question to leave the port of Mahommendorf within eight days and to go to sea.

No. 126.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received October 12.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 12, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

My despatch of the 10th October*

I have received news from the Turks in reply to my note of the 10th October regarding Turkish preparations against Egypt.

It says that military activity in Syria is limited to all purposes of the Empire and is not an aggression of predominance, having no other object than to get Turkey as a foothold to defend her neutrality. Turkey's position being one of vigil and legitimate protection, it will be readily recognized that it would not be reasonable that she should change this note to attack Egypt, which is one of her own provinces.

The Turks goes on to observe that, although I have on several occasions urged Great Britain that His Majesty's Government have no objection of sharing suzerainty of Egypt, yet definitely that Egypt is in a state of war, command of German and Austrian agents, who render their assistance from the Ports, and above all arrival of large contingent of Englishmen from India as well as other ports, have attracted strong attention of Imperial Government and have created real anxiety.

Now concludes by returning to me suggestion that Turkey has an hostile intention towards any Power whatever, and that rapidly preparing a large army and adequately defining character.

I think that it would be right to remind Great Britain that I have always held it perfectly clear that undertaking not to change the status of Egypt was conditioned on Turkey maintaining strict neutrality.

* Received on October 12. See No. 124.

No. 127.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received October 12.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 13, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

Turks steering Turkish fleet left Constantinople and steamed into the Black Sea.

No. 128.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received October 13.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 13, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

I do not think that we could now leave Mahommendorf without loss of prestige. In view of receipt of Your note respecting presence of British man-of-war in the Shatt-el-Arab, effect of sending His Majesty's ships at the request of the Turkish Government, now that they were sent to Mahommendorf, might have led the Arabs to interpret the action of His Majesty's Government.

I would not repeat the note in the light of an ultimatum, though it is not impossible that Turks might do so; they have not threatened the Mayor's ship from going out, except by agreement with the Turkish authorities.

General belief is that German naval forces are preparing to proceed upon the basis in India now in the war, but that the Turks are not to blame. My anxiety is that the resistance which the Sultan of Oman is continuing from the Zutarwats should be weakened, by any act on our part which could be interpreted as aggression by the Turks. Every fact is said to help the Sultan of Oman to co-operate with the Germans.

No. 131.

Mr. L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received October 13.)

CONANTHURMEL, October 13, 1914.

(Cablegraphic.)

My telegram of 19 October.⁴
I have informed Grand Vizier that I was surprised to receive His Highness's note, telling His Majesty's ship to leave Muscatowak within eight days. I have His Highness had no objection of sending difficulties, but it sounded almost like an ultimatum. Muscatowak was, as His Highness was aware, a Persian port. Grand Vizier replied at once that there was no question of an ultimatum. I explained His Majesty's Government's point of view, and he told that he was at present awaiting your reply to Turkish note.

In the course of anxious consultation, His Highness seemed as much as ever that he was able to make these arrangements, and he reported that he was absolutely determined in any case.

In reply to your observations of mine in regard to Turkish lightning rapidly reported in Persia, he said that strict orders had been issued that no Turkish troops were to cross the frontier.

No. 132.

Mr. L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received October 13.)

CONANTHURMEL, October 13, 1914.

(Cablegraphic.)

Cableular advice at Musca telegraphs as follows:—

"It has been notified by Tel. E. E. "Fayoum" must be detained until the end of the war unless she departs from Muscatowak and the Shat-el-Arab within eight days from the 12th instant. If she attempts to leave after the expiration of the said period, her passage through the Shat-el-Arab will be stopped by force of arms."

"I have informed His Majesty's consul at Muscatowak of the Vizir's exact instructions."

No. 133.

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. L. Mallet.

FREIGHT OFFICE, October 13, 1914.

(Cablegraphic.)

Your telegram of 13 October.⁴

Your Excellency should make the following reply to the Turkish note protesting against the presence of French men of war in the Indian Ocean:—
"As regards the passage through the Shat-el-Arab or and down the port of Muscatowak, His Majesty's Government reiterates the principle that legitimacy of such passage, but requires themselves quite ready to ensure a friendly spirit and representation that the Ottoman Government may make on the subject. If the Ottomans fail themselves strictly observe their neutrality, which they have given solemnly, notwithstanding the return of the Ottoman officers and crews of the "Gueran" and "Soudan," in spite of all assurances and promises to the contrary."

His Majesty's Government are prepared to respond in a conciliatory spirit whenever the Ottoman Government shall have conformed, as a nation, to the principles of International law protecting the status of neutral Powers.

"As regards the presence of British warships at the port of Muscatowak, this is a matter with which the Sultan of Oman is to whom concerned, since Muscatowak is not in Ottoman territory; Profite here, therefore, no right to request their departure."

No. 134.

Mr. L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received October 14.)

CONANTHURMEL, October 14, 1914.

(Cablegraphic.)

Muslims in Abyssinia are reported to have been so besieged and parted by Germans and Turkish detachments affording compensation and schools of every kind. Our Muslim ally in Italian Ethiopia has enhanced Islam's faith, and that Germans are fighting for Islam against Russia.

⁴ See No. 131.

Ms. 125.

Mr. Chairman & Mr. Edward Grey. (Received December 15.)

Cairo, September 30, 1944.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith copies of two Intercommunications which I have received from the Advisor to the Ministry of the Interior, regarding the case of Lieutenant Robert Menz, a German employee of the Alexandria City Police, who was arrested on his return from home at Constantinople. He explained his return by stating that he had been dismissed from military service in Germany.

I have, etc.,

MILTON GREENHORN.

Enclosure 1 is No. 153.

INTERCOMMUNICATIONS OF LIEUTENANT MENZ.

(1)

Majidson Arvel Robert Constantine Otto Menz, Egyptian Police, mentioned, states:-

"At Constantinople I was associated with a German official who was formerly in the German diplomatic agency in Cairo. This gentleman, whose name I must refuse to give, was in agreement with the Turkish Government on the subject of military operations in Egypt, and as he knew that I knew Egypt very well, he confided to me about Fazal Pasha, the Turkish Minister of War. The latter questioned me on the ordinary situation; it was clear that the British had changed the Egyptian Army, and he insisted talking with the German official; I forgot to mention that he advised me that I would participate in operations in Egypt. I replied that I could only participate in open military action. I was afterwards informed by the German official that Menz had sent advice from the Turkish army to Egypt to prepare and to publish opinion for action in favour of Turkey. I also heard from the German official that one of Menz's colleagues was in office of the Egyptian army, but I did not know his name then. I came to understand here that I understood from various things and from conversations that I overheard between the said German official and an Arab people that he had the intention of sending armed parties and explosives to Egypt. I also understood that it was the Egyptian army officer who was charged with the transport of these things. We were held up in the Dardanelles for six days owing to the break of a cargo boat. On the second day we stopped there, the 'Bash Ross' (Dardanelles) of the English 'tramps' or small trading lug, which I recognized as being the property of the said German official, and told us that somebody on board had given the log to give to the passenger on No. 7 cabin, viz. my wife. At the same day the 'Bash Ross' asked me if it belonged to us. I said 'Yes,' because I began to suspect that the contents of the log were the explosive that I had heard about. I opened the log and found it was half full of packing material and its packing, so I heard there were bomb substitutes underneath. I thought that it did not belong to me as it might be handed over to the ship's captain, and it would then be discovered what the contents were and an accident might even occur. I did not know at the time that the 'Bash Ross' had great knowledge of the contents of the log, and then he told me that there was nothing in it. I then took it into my cabin to examine it, and found the two no boxes which you want. Within we were all in the Dardanelles—as far as I can remember it was the break day there—the Egyptian authorities to me and said in Arabic 'Are you not the passenger carrying No. 7 cabin?' I said 'Yes, why?' and he said: 'Have you received the things?' I (Wanted) of day 1st. I replied: 'What is you who wants it to say?' He said: 'Perhaps.' I said:

"I then said: 'What have such things to do with me?' He said: 'I cannot keep such things myself.' I then asked him who gave them to him. He replied: 'Fazal.' I do not know who this Fazal is exactly, but it is possibly Ahmed Menz at Constantinople, whom I have seen with the German official, and who is an intimate friend of Shafiq Al-Aziz Pasha, according to all reports. He then told me his name was Ahmed Menz, who had left Egypt after the failure in Tripoli. He allowed me to look up, on which we wrote, 'Ahmed Menz, Officer of the Egyptian Army.' I do not remember the exact date he rank in fact. I saw Ahmed Menz at Tripoli soon after leaving Tripoli, when he came and asked me what I had done with the two boxes. I stated to him from the way I put it, that he wanted to take those boxes me, but this is only an idea I had. I will tell you how I took them overboard. When we were anchored in the harbour, he approached and asked me to take his remainder ashore. I replied that I had my own problems, and that I should let some other people take his. He then asked me if they would speak his wife. I said: 'Naturally they have family members of the Captain.'

"I had the intention of throwing the two boxes overboard, but I was afraid that they might explode as striking the water. I therefore passed some sand with which I meant to cover them into the water. I never got a chance, and I was afraid that the propeller would catch the sand, and the container might be blown up or damaged.

"Another thing which disturbed me was that I was afraid the boxes might float and be dangerous to shipping, so I postponed it until we arrived at Suez, where I telegraphed to the German official at Constantinople asking that two men come with sufficient contents had been handed to me, and I desired instructions. As Pasha I received a telegram telling me to throw them overboard, which, for this reason I have given, I again postponed."

"Q. Has anyone witnessed to prove that the box containing the log containing the bomb—i.e. the 6th serial number, the main charge was present, and I pass him the log with the packing after removing the two boxes, asking him to throw the packing overboard? He did so, and returned me the log."

"On arrival in port here I gave the six boxes to Mohamed Ali, the person, and a ship to keep them with him and he had a chance to throw them overboard without being observed by the various

branches. I also recommended him not to throw them from the deck, but to descend the gangway and drag them into the sea especially after weighing them with a piece of iron. I told him they contained *German explosives*, and to be very careful. I advised him several times, and told him if he did, not to do it. As it he should give those back to me. He said he did not need doing it, and if I wished he would pass them through the Customs for me without difficulty.

Q. Who did you select Mohamed Ali for the mission?—A. Because I heard at Pireus that he was a Turkish Agent.

Q. From whom did you hear this?—A. From a Turk at the German consulate at Pireus.

Q. How did you meet that Turk?—A. He was introduced to me by the German vice-consul.

Q. What is his name?—A. I do not remember. He gave me his visiting card, and I destroyed it.

Q. Did not you approach Mohamed Ali on the subject?—A. I showed Mr. the visiting card of the Turk, in which he is mentioned, zusammen with his card. "Ali bin Salih."

Q. Where did you procure the map of the Red Canal?—A. It was given to me by the German official.

Q. Why did he give you the map?—A. I do not know. We were talking together, and he showed me the map. I climbed it, and he told me to take it.

Q. Where did you get the spyglass from your effects?—A. I procured it with the assistance of the German official, for correspondence with him at Constantinople.

Q. Where is the key to it?—A. I destroyed it.

Q. Can you tell me what it was?—A. It was to let him know if the Egyptian army had been destroyed; it there were difficulties for me here to enter the country; by what route I intended to return, etc.

AMERICAN, September 28, 1914.

H. MANN.

(7)

Inquiry into Borch's Case, held at Smyrna on October 20, 1914.

1. Man interrogated

Q. Can you explain this telegram (copy) addressed to "Feld, Baron, Belboly, Alexandria," from Schneider?—A. No. You must ask the French lady who is staying with us ("il faut demander à Madame de la Chambre") what it is. It is a private telegram of hers. It seems to be telling news of her health.

Q. Who is Schneider?—A. I do not know.

Q. Who is Odile Fauvel or Odile Aristed?—A. Two others I met in Constantinople when the Germans introduced to me.

Q. When did you meet them?—A. At the hotel Ibrahim in Constantinople.

Q. What is the name of this German official?—A. I do not know.

Q. Where was he in Egypt?—A. Two years ago.

Q. Was this your first visit to Constantinople?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you know this gentleman before?—A. No.

Q. You realize that your position is a sensitive one?—A. Yes.

Q. You refuse to give his name?—A. Yes.

Q. Can you tell me the name of the Turk whom you met in Alexandria?—A. I must confess, but if you repeat his name I will tell you if you are right or wrong.

Q. Do you deny that the German official is Baron Oppenheim?—A. Yes. Oppenheim is at Berlin.

Q. Do you know Baron Oppenheim?—A. I have never seen, but often heard of him. He is over 50 years of age. According to Borch's opinion, he is nearly a "blingwert," and of no importance.

Q. Did you see Enrico Farao in Constantinople?—A. No. He had left before I arrived.

Q. What did he do there?—A. I do not know. I heard from my informant that he had left for Constantinople. He was charged with very private affairs.

Q. Was not this rather a secret arrangement to make?—A. No. He was always a great friend of mine.

Q. Do you know his political opinions?—A. No.

Q. You appear to have had some previous knowledge of the preparation of explosives for use in Egypt?—A. I heard in Constantinople that something of the nature of explosives were to be prepared and sent to Egypt.

Q. What was the ultimate destination of these things?—A. I don't know. I was only three days at Constantinople.

Q. Have these explosives prepared and Egypt?—A. I don't know. Perhaps other munitions arrived in Egypt at the same time as I did.

Q. Who is Falak Bey?—A. Mohamed Bey Falak, Master of Ceremonies in the Khedive's household, who arrived in Constantinople in the "Yildiz."

Q. How did you get to know him?—A. He called our house three days ago.

Q. Who sent you this telegram?—A. It was the address to my telegram.

Q. Why did you send the first telegram?—A. To see if it were possible and advisable, in view of the present state of things in Egypt, for me to return home, or if it would be better for my family to join me there.

Q. Is this the log you brought with you?—A. Yes.

Q. Who sent it to you?—A. I do not know. The locomotive brought it to our siding it was for whom we occupied when Sec. 7. Finally Ahmed Hamada gave it to him to give to me.

Q. Did you see Enrico Farao in Constantinople?—A. Yes. I had a conversation with him.

Q. How was it that you had this conversation?—A. The German official introduced me to Enrico at the War Office.

Q. What did Major Fuchs say to you?—A. He questioned me as to the state of affairs in Egypt.
 Q. Did Elster Pasha express any opinion?—A. He said that he would campaign against England, should war break out, for which time large corps would be required.
 Q. What did he want you to do here?—A. He asked me if I would help.
 Q. What did you reply?—A. I agreed to do so in the event of a military expedition.
 Q. Who gave you the idea that explosives were being prepared to be sent to Egypt?—A. I accepted the German's word, which I had with an Egyptian French colonel to me.
 Q. Who did Ahmed Hassana give to know you?—A. He came to see me on the voyage—in the Dardanelles, I think.
 Q. Who did he want you?—A. I do not know.
 Q. Did you make no previous promise?—A. No.
 Q. What did you see at the Pasha?—A. The usual, where I saw telegrams and the Turkish government who had one of Mohamed Ali, the pasha.
 Q. Why did you see the telegram?—A. Because I knew something was being prepared, and expected that the big bag would come with it. Besides there were several embassies on board, and there I have many contacts in the State of Constantinople.
 Q. Who were those embassies?—A. I do not know, but I heard that Sheikh Naseem had said there were thirteen who had left.
 Q. Will you explain how you knew of these preparations?—A. Through the German official and newspaper men, I met several at odd times. The German official arrived in Constantinople from Berlin the day before.
 Q. Did Omer Pasha speak to you of Egypt?—A. Yes; he said he had fought in Tripoli and had been to Egypt, and had many friends.
 Q. What did you tell the Turkish Pasha?—A. No.
 Q. Have you ever visited Turkish Palaces?—A. No.
 Q. Why did you write Omer Pasha's name in the pieces of paper?—A. Because I had to meet him at the "Pera Club," a restaurant in Constantinople, and I wanted to remember.
 Q. Will you explain what he said to you in your notebook was?—A. The relevance is often vague information about things, the best quality devoted British and the other Native soldiers, English referred to in the memory of me. Certain persons referred to the government of Egyptian troops as "Suez districts." I recollect, indeed that I should recollect.
 Q. Who did you want to leave the country?—A. As soon as possible, for I reflected that all German troops under foreign domination had to run.
 Q. What did "leave" you permit?—A. Mean?—A. That things were in a dangerous state here.
 Q. And No. 21?—A. "Don't come to Turkey."
 Q. Do you水上 never accepted?—A. I have forgotten.
 Q. You say do again?—A. I have forgotten.
 Q. Right or wrong?—A. I have forgotten—all this was made up, haphazard before I left Constantinople during the last half hour, when I was packing my luggage. I did not look at it again before I destroyed the key; it is now three months since I left Constantinople.
 Q. Give it to you, that you know one of the embassies and not others?—A. In view of what I have explained, Hassana alone. This reference to the "Souda de la famille" refers to Turkish officers, but I cannot remember the details.
 Q. Did he refer to their group in the Red Sea?—A. I don't know, but I have no idea it was with a view to find out what difficulties were placed in the way of Turkish officials in Egypt.
 Q. Who was he who took charge of the explosives here?—A. The agents of Turkish officials.
 Q. Who?—A. I do not know.
 Q. Did you not know that the German official was going to give you these things?—A. No.
 Q. How did you recognize the bag?—A. It was in the hand of the hand at Constantinople and recognized the paper which I had seen in a restaurant at the hands of an official.
 Q. How did you give to leave so many people?—A. I mix them morally at the hotel and the German Embassy, where I mixed and found that it was difficult to get to Egypt.
 Q. How did you meet the German official?—A. I met him at the embassy.

2. *Bastianus interrupted*

Q. Have you seen this bag before?—A. Yes. I don't see it here, but the "Sudanik" in Constantinople on the 2nd September with a soldier called Ali, who asked me to give it to the agent of ours in No. 7.
 Q. Where was it given to you?—A. I think on deck. I told Ali that he had better give it to a steward in the first class, which he did. The next morning there asked me who had given me the bag.
 Q. Why should there have asked you this? How was it that he suggested the bag with you?—A. Because I told the steward to give it to me, and perhaps he told Ali so.
 Q. When did Merv speak to you?—A. The next morning at about 8 a.m. He brought me the bag and asked me who gave it to me as a present to give me a tip. I offered the latter as it was not I who brought the bag.
 Q. Who gave Ali the bag?—A. He told me an Arab did so.
 Q. Was the letter on the counter?—A. I do not know.

3. *Merv and Bastianus concluded*

Q. (To Merv). Who brought you this bag?—A. This bourgeois with the sword.
 Q. Did you offer the bourgeois a tip?—A. Yes, but he refused it.
 Q. Why did you want to give it to him if the bag was not yours?—A. I accepted the bag for the reasons I have already given you.

Q. Why did he stop?—I. For the sake of my friend, and because I did not want the matter exposed.

Q. If he gave him the bag—?—I. I do not know, but it must have been Ahmed Hamada.

Q. (To the Interpreter.) Do you know Ahmed Hamada?—I. No.

ALBANY, September 28, 1914.

No. 128.

Mr. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received October 15.)

CONSTITUTIONS, October 14, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

The whole of the Turkish fleet has re-joined the Dardanelles.
The "Leyla," and "Leyla," two German steamers which have been converted from Italian by the
"Ottomans," sailed under the Turkish flag until they were inside the Dardanelles. The same thing was
done on a former occasion, when two ships from Black sea ports were similarly converted by the
"Ottomans."

No. 129.

Mr. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received October 15.)

CONSTITUTIONS, October 14, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

About 1,000 Armenians—“Armenians” derived in various cases, have arrived at Aleppo in batches during
past fortnight, their last being an officer related to Ottoman Minister of War; 100 of these came
from Smyrna, where they had fought Moslems against Greeks. All Armenians they brought, with the
aid of Committee of Union and Progress, will be distributed among Great Britain. Discourtesy of general
anti-Syrian attitude was pronounced as urgent. The last batch left Aleppo 12th October by rail,
part of them having proceeded to Elasra, Hama, Hama, Damascus, the others to Latakia which
against Great Britain, and they are to continue their journey north by Hatay railway, and to find their
way into Egypt to join Moslem forces. Many of the principal abodes of Aleppo were now guard
over by anti-Germans.

No. 130.

Mr. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received October 15.)

CONSTITUTIONS, October 14, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

With the object of spreading the belief that Great Britain is the enemy of Islam, the German
Emperor didactic strain of sermons and oratory, which is almost throughout the country
by the Turkish newspapers all those in the capital being in the pay of the Hanse in Kielburg as a
result of the large sum spent by it in corruption both in Constantinople and in the provinces.

No. 131.

Mr. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received October 15.)

CONSTITUTIONS, October 14, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

Son of Kurdish chief Issa, who is stated to have influence in Mesopotamia, and who has been in
Constantinople for instructions, is said to have left for Beirut to work on English propaganda, and
other agents, including Germans, are said to be on their way to Afghanistan as another channel.

I learn that Sezim Pasha, commander of 4th corps, has lately received £1,000 in kickbacks
among Bedouins, and that as much as £15,000 in gold has been by train on 10/11 for Syria. General
Al-Danashuk is working among Bedouins of Maan and Mehar Bey on the west by Haifa and
Jerusalem.

Parties of Turkish soldiers mentioned as having left here by train for Beirut are now stated to be
on the way to Beirut with contingent of 1000 lancers. Another lot of lancers is at Beirut, possibly en
route to Beirout. Numbers of dynamite have been sent to the coastal towns of Syria, probably to
serve for mining purposes of land mines. This is in addition to sea mines which have been also
several hundred thousand of “working battalions” (soldiers as per estimate) are now concentrating in
southern Syria.

All above and previous reports in a similar sense show that there is very considerable activity
being directed in some form to us, and evidently is being worked by German influence and
agents in every conceivable direction. Probably Government as a whole have little control over these
activities, but do not dispense of them. As regards actual military preparations, German influence
has sufficient power to prevent the authorities from certain policies. German press indicating marching
and has pointed dispatch of numbers of German officers to Syria in organized preparations and
issuing of steps therefor, concentration of stores and supplies at suitable spots, preparation of
line of communication and defense of coast.

No. 130.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received October 16.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 16, 1914.

(Geographic.)

Garrison patrols have been an extensive, and it is conceivable that they may intrude individuals into Egypt who, impersonating British soldiers, may cause trouble.

In substantiation of this I have to note that His Majesty's consul at Aleppo has learnt that a tailor in that town has been instrumental in making a variety of British uniforms and head dress; no damage and measurement supplied by German officers there.

No. 131.

Sir H. K. Newbold to Sir Edward Grey. (Received October 16.)

SERIA, October 16, 1914.

(Geographic.)

Sixty-seven carts of horses passed through Haschid yesterday for Qasr-el-Kayla, accompanied by six Germans. The consignment was passed by 200 other carts. In the last three weeks many heavy carts and stores have passed through our town.

Armaments are believed to be sent through in the night.

No. 132.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received October 16.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 16, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

Local authorities at Jaffa have distributed 20,000 rials amongst 3,000 men, each with 100 assegais, 1,600 mousquetes or carbines and riding swords, and 4,000 single shot or carbines of breech-loading models. Bedouins have been employed to dig wells, and Germans to fit them with water pipes. Carts have been built near frontier.

It is believed that Bedouin's next move is to be towards Akaba.

Horses and mules throughout the whole district are being requisitioned most energetically.

No. 133.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received October 17.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 16, 1914.

(Geographic.)

Majer Dara Pash Bey, son of Arman Ethabi, ex Governor-General of Damaskus, accompanied by 200 German officers, arrived at Aleppo 14th October from Constantinople bringing 20,000 rials. The others passed for wages, and were buying saddle horses to proceed to Bagdad via Amra. From Amra they are to take the harbours of gaza, which, together with money and loads of rifles and ammunition taken from Aleppo, were due to deliver to the chieftain.

Railway trucks full of dynamite for Damaskus and Damaskus are expected to arrive from Constantinople. German officers of "Basha" have already left thirteen horses at Damaskus according to report; but one reached Amra.

No. 134.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received October 17.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 16, 1914.

(Geographic.)

Minister of War, who is willing tool of Germany, is now supreme. Minister of the Interior was most valiantly Minister before stabilisation, but is no longer. His position may be rather mysterious. Whilst taking advantage of European neutrality in every though so-called concession of Turkey to foreign control, he is not supposed to be in favour of war, which he thinks would end badly for Turkey. If this diagnosis is correct, he and others like him are more or less powerless at present, and, naturally, though they desire their ability and intention to stop military preparation, evidently are unable to check them.

No. 135.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received October 17.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 17, 1914.

(Geographic.)

Each day's information reaches me that planes are being sent to Libya, and will reach Egypt in a day or two.

L-Ser-14

No. 128.

Sir E. Elliot to Sir Edward Grey. (Received October 17.)

ALEXANDRIA, October 27, 1914.

(Teleg.)

Mr. Fouad Pash has been dismissed by King Fouad for insurrection from Egypt. He had already brought 1700 Greeks and 20000 men. I understand that two of this man's supporters were recently executed in Egypt.

No. 129.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallet.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 27, 1914.

(Telegraphed.)

Any attack upon H.M.S. "Repulse" by Turkish authorities will be a wanton act of aggression, as she is not on Turkish territorial waters.

They should inform Turkish Government that there is no present intention of her passing down the Suez Canal, but His Majesty's Government consider they have a right to demand that passage so long as "Glenelg" and "Resolute," with German crews and officers, have free run of Turkish territorial waters and the Suez.

No. 130.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received October 27.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 27, 1914.

(Telegraphed.)

Six hundred and fifty thousand men of Meyer's administration, 500 miles of Manastir cities, 12 tanks of war material, and about £100,000 in bar gold.

Arrival of a submarine or torpedo is expected shortly, and I am informed that such a submarine, together with two transports, left Tripoli on 8th October.

The Greek ships were recently evicted from Suleika by "Breslau," and are reported to have brought 1000 Greeks. But there is no evidence at present to prove this.

No. 131.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received October 28.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 28, 1914.

(Telegraphed.)

Ankara, three days, and several hundred left Karskaya yesterday.

Governor left Tafile with a view to staying there.

Following is extract of a telegram from Minister of War to commander at Tafile which add some to my knowledge—

"On the approach of enemy warships during last night, all horses break camp, and driving rapidly, steadily great difficulty. Of his command of horse he considered well for time to reach Jerusalem. All Jerusalem inhabitants you can't be surprised, oppose landing of the enemy by force of arms. See no landing of these ships, and find suitable places to shelter your soldiers. Explain above to the population and see them taking care from them. At signal not to march under and carry women and children. Remaining on horses and firearms as far as to have other places bivouac. Break camp's capital and remove margin from the date of all months."

No. 132.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received October 28.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 28, 1914.

Enc.

With reference to my telegram of the 22nd September^a and your telegram of the 23rd, informing me of the transfer of the horses to forward northern regions of Asia Minor, the Grand Vizier and myself respecting the opposition of the British post offices in the Turkish Empire.

I have etc.,

LEON MALLETT,

^a See No. 48.^b See No. 41.

Enclosure 1 in No. 143.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallet.

(Translation)

CONSTANCE, le 25 September 1914.

M. le Ministre,

Votre faire cette à moi, note du 9 octobre, j'ai
l'heureuse obligation de vous faire part
d'une information que je par-
tage avec l'ambassadeur à Constantinople et le
25 octobre, 1914, les Turcs ont pris
des mesures pour empêcher la poste
anglaise de transmettre les messages
de nos ambassades et ministères au
Royaume-Uni. Ces mesures ont été
takées par le Ministre Impérial des Postes et
Télégraphes et il a été appris que ces deux dernières
se sont déroulées le 25 octobre, 1914.

Je prie, par conséquent, votre Excellence de
me faire savoir si cette mesure existe dans le
pays anglois et transmette au Royaume-Uni que
ces mesures ont été prises et que leur
effet se manifeste à partir du 25 octobre, 1914.

Yours, etc.,
SIR EDWARD.

Enclosure 1 in No. 143.

Sir L. Mallet to Great Britain.

CONSTANCE, October 1, 1914.

Yours Excellency,

In continuation of my note of the 9th instant I
have the honor to inform you that, in consequence
of the adoption of the Capitalisation law
from the 1st October, 1914, the British post
offices previously existing in the Turkish
Empire now cease working from to-day.

I accordingly request your Excellency to be as
kind as to request the directors of British post
offices in Turkey to act in conformity with the
instructions given to them by the General
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, a copy of which
has already been communicated to the British
Ministry by the Turkish Government on the 11th September 1914.

Yours, etc.,
SIR L. MALLETT.

Enclosure 1 in No. 143.

Sir L. Mallet to Great Britain.

CONSTANCE, October 1, 1914.

M. le Ministre,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note, dated 25th September, by which your
Highness requests me to instruct the directors of the British post offices established in the Ottoman
Empire to act in accordance with the instructions which have been addressed to them by officials
of the Imperial Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs with a view to their making their opinions known
to-day onwards.

The fact that a measure of such importance affecting an allied department of His Majesty's
Government should have been adopted in virtue of a unilateral decision of the Sublime Porte, and
that its effect has been given to the measure in all principles a reason, compelling us to formulate the
most express reservations both as to the procedure followed and as to the principle underlying the
measure.

With a view to avoiding incidents of a public nature I have instructed the British post offices in
the Empire to suspend their ordinary postal operations from today onwards. By so doing and by
authorising a verbal exchange of views, in order to mitigate the inconvenience resulting from this
measure, I must yet be accustomed to have prepared the question of principle. It will be for my
Government to consider what further steps shall be taken in this matter.

I send, etc.,

Louis Mallet.

No. 163.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received October 19.)

CONSTANCE, October 1, 1914.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit a copy of a note which I have addressed to the Sublime Porte
referring to the repeated assurance which the Grand Vizier has given me that the Ottoman troops will
return back to Germany, assurances which were confirmed to me by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan
at the occasion of my audience of His Imperial Majesty on the 2nd ultmo, and enquiring whether this
Ottoman Government has the intention of fulfilling their undertaking, and, if so, on what date this
will take effect.

I have, etc.,

Louis Mallet.

Enclosure in No. 163.

Sir L. Mallet to Great Britain.

CONSTANCE, October 1, 1914.

M. le Ministre,

On the occasion of the audience which His Imperial Majesty the Sultan was graciously pleased to
award me on the 2nd ultmo, I had the honour to convey to His Imperial Majesty a message from the
King, my Sovereign, respecting the detention in England of the two Turkish vessels at sea. I had
previously communicated to your Highness the substance of this message, as your Highness will doubtless
be aware. His Imperial Majesty begged to reply to show me with his thanks to the King, my
Sovereign, and whilst requesting that His Majesty's Government should have detained the vessels,
which seemed necessary in view of the large naval supremacy of Great Britain, His Imperial
Majesty said that he was willingly determined to maintain the friendly relationship between the two

concerns and as no account is given from the neutrality which had hitherto been observed by his Government. Referring to a passage in the King's message, expressing His Majesty's regret at certain acts which had seemed to impair that neutrality, His Imperial Majesty entreated me to inform the King that the seizure of the German Admiral, officers and crew of the German warship had been temporarily retained in order to prevent the Turkish offensive and ensure, but that the task was on the point of accomplishment, and that they would return to Germany within a few days.

I replied that these assurances—which I had also received repeatedly from your Highnesses—could not fail to give great satisfaction to the King, coming as they do from the lips of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan himself.

I now address myself to your Highnesses to enquire whether the Ottoman Government have the intention of releasing the German officers and crew in accordance with the all-repeated assurances of your Highnesses, which have now been adequately confirmed by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan.

If your Highnesses desire, I should be grateful if it might be indicated of the date on which their departure will take place.

I have, etc.,

LEON MACLET.

No. 142.

Sir L. Maclet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received October 10.)

CONVERSATION, October 4, 1918.

Sir, I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of a note which I addressed to the British Party, protesting against the abrogation of the Capitulations.

I have, etc.,

LEON MACLET.

Enclosed in No. 142.

Note relative communicated to British Party

His Britannic Majesty's Embassy has received instructions from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to make the following statement to the Imperial Minister for Foreign Affairs—

The Britannic Majesty's Government recently confirm the protest against the impairment of the Capitulations which His Majesty's Ambassador addressed to the Imperial Minister for Foreign Affairs on the 10th ult.

The signs of the Capitulations being violated on sympathetic instruments the Party cannot always trace by a single act. His Majesty's Government therefore reserve their full liberty of action as regards the measures which the Ottomans authorities may have taken or may take in violation of the Capitulations and will demand due reparation for any prejudice which their subjects may suffer in consequence of such measures.

The Britannic Government, desirous of maintaining the friendly relations which have hitherto existed with the Ottoman Empire, feel constrained to call the serious attention of the Party to the measures which may follow upon the adoption of the new policy upon which the Imperial Government would seem to be embarked.

It is our wish to impress upon the Ottoman Government to eliminate the sympathy of Great Britain, which constitutes a guarantee of present tranquillity and a pledge of future support.

CONVERSATION, October 4, 1918.

No. 143.

Sir L. Maclet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received October 10.)

CONVERSATION, October 4, 1918.

Sir, I have the honor to forward herewith copy of a note which I addressed to the Grand Vizier protesting against certain military preparations in Syria.

On the 3d October I addressed a further note, copy of which is also enclosed, pointing out that no answer had been received either to my previous note or to the letter of the 10th and 20th on the same subject.

I have, etc.,

LEON MACLET.

Enclosed in No. 143.

Sir L. Maclet to Great Britain.

CONVERSATION,
15 October, 1918.

(Enclosed.)

CONVERSATION,
October 10, 1918.

Yours faithfully,

ARMED.

As already noted earlier in this note, I am pleased to take part in your discussions concerning the measures you propose to be adopted to prevent the recurrence of the trouble in Syria on account of the partiality of the complete authority

In the course of our interview of yesterday morning, I had the honor to inform your Highnesses of the opinion that the news which reached us from Syria is regard to the military preparations and plots against Egypt are going on in

l'Egypte que l'on fait dans cette nation. J'attends également qu'il viennent de proposer des modifications à ceux qui se sont fait partie dans l'Egypte et le reste de la civilisation arabe; je n'en ai rien dit à vous à Rome, bien que l'on puisse évidemment leur présenter une partie d'entre ce dont ce qu'il se fait dans le voisinage de la frontière égyptienne. Je mets alors quelques points. L'un est comme des révoltes formées dans les tribus qui, réunies parmi elles, se placent au centre, et d'après lesquelles, en conséquence de ce qui s'est passé dans le sud de la Syrie, quelques personnes qui ont été dans le Golfe du Suez, ayant été débarquées ayant pu être l'assassin de l'Envoyé de votre Altesse dans des combats aussi sales et si vives plus tard que cela. Cependant, je conjecture à nous deux autres que l'Assassinat, et je ne suis pas sûre, mais c'est une des dernières rapports que nous avons pu faire. Il résulte de ces rapports que les amis des Bedouins sont favorisés par des agents provocateurs qui, sans doute, sont financés par l'empereur d'Alman, vendant leurs services aux Anglais. Les possesseurs militaires, qui jugeant le temps assez favorable pour faire une révolte dans les autres provinces de l'Egypte, se sont finalement déterminés dans un moment assez vaste, le sud. On fait état de tropes d'au moins cent tribus qui, sous l'assassinat de l'Envoyé, ont pris part à l'assassinat de Sir Herbert Kitchener, et si ce n'est pas par grande envie, mais tout de même, qui ont déclenché l'assassinat contre l'Assassinat, qui celle de l'Envoyé à l'Assassinat d'Alman dans une attaque contre l'Egypte.

Votre Altesse va apprendre cette connaissance par la guerre avec Sir Herbert Kitchener. Ma théorie est que les débâcles que peuvent subir la Turquie perdent ses dernières armes et aboutissent à la guerre et tout ce que des discussions diplomatiques aboutissent par le Gouvernement de Sir Herbert Kitchener, il devrait certainement être l'assassinat d'Assassinat. Egypte et le résultat sera également à ces faits quelque chose. Pour l'assassinat de l'Envoyé contre cette connaissance à votre Altesse pour être informé, mais je crois à Cessation simple. Depuis lors, l'assassinat d'Assassinat peut-être de malentendu avec le Gouvernement turc, j'ai à plusieurs reprises appris l'assassinat de votre Altesse sur le caractère ambiguïtude des accusations formulées par Sir E. Grey. Or, je crois de mon cœur que les débâcles commencent à venir. Alman que nous l'avons vu venir vers nous au jour des plus sévères les violences de révolte dans une province nommée Dajr, par le Gouvernement turc, et que depuis des révoltes et des révoltes silencieuses à bord des navires de guerre allemands et se passant dans nos ports plus tard lorsque d'autres Allemands ayant le même à revivre.

Je ne crois pas nécessaire de se montrer de démodé dans les détails d'assassinat contre la mortelle révolte qui a eu lieu à la Turquie, ou devant les portes de la Grande Bretagne. Je n'en sais plus rien, plus d'assassinat sur des révoltes que je pourrai me montrer, si pour toutes le résultat démontre.

Cette question, vos négociations, Si long-temps que je suis arrivé dans la question de la guerre, ou dans les autres parties de la Syrie, ou dans une partie de la guerre turque, je did not receive like either to your Highness, although similar incidents might always be at work along the neighbourhood of the Egyptian frontier. Thus, I have been able up to the present to report, as I sincerely trust, the incidents which have reached me from more than one source, according to which a similar blow against your Highness was being planned with the object of rendering it impossible, although I can assure that the members of Great Britain are interfering with the object of leading your Highness's Government into adventures at Mesopotamia, and even movements towards this. I should, however, feel my duty towards the interests of your Highness, if I did not bring to your Highness's knowledge the latest reports which have reached me. It appears from these reports that the rebels of the Bedouins are being assisted by professional assassins, who, arranged by the Ottoman Government, are engaged in inducing these against England. The military preparations, which we to a certain extent have a similar character to those in the other provinces of the Empire, have lately changed into a converging movement towards the south. Troops are being brought from such distant countries as Mosul. The subsequently great everywhere from Damascus to Mosul, and some of these attacks lead my mind at Zanzibar to the belief that an organized opposition against Egypt is in progress for the next few days.

I trust that for myself, the contents of which have just summed up to your Highness, put a wrong interpretation on facts which, as such, cannot be discussed. But I repeat that I should fail in my duty if I did not bring to your Highness's knowledge the general circumstances which have led to the formation which they now call the "Ottoman Majority" Government, and if I did not bring, also, your general knowledge of the Ottoman administration, which would assist you for your Highness's Government, if they were to follow a course as contrary to their own interests as that of inciting the assassination of Grey.

Your Highness will remember in this connection of the present war Sir E. Grey instructed Sir Somerset to give you the assurance that, provided that Turkey maintained strict and absolute neutrality during the war, and so long as such an arrangement did not exist, the English Royal Government had no objection whatever to the formation of, among Egypt, men of authority for whom he and my vice-regal. I had the honour to convey that assurance to your Highness shortly after my return to Constantinople. These are being efforts of avoiding any possibility of misunderstanding with the Imperial Government, and I have repeatedly told your Highness's Government the additional character of the assurances given by Sir E. Grey. Now, I hold it to be my duty to declare once more to your Highness that my Government take the most serious view of the unprecedented violation of neutrality already committed by the Turkish Government in attacking German officers and men as based the German warships, and by subsequently taking into their service seafarers other Germans in a number only too import.

It does not seem to me necessary still more to magnify the details of still further departure from neutrality committed by Turkey in favour of the enemies of Great Britain. Nor need I insist on the consequences which might ensue if, to add the last touch to so grave a situation, my

d'opposition bilatérale forte, une démonstration approuve la situation que le Gouvernement Impérial envisageait sûrement une autre que celle d'Egypte sur qu'il se penche à des années d'éloignement. Le chef du Comité de l'opposition bilatérale écrivit à l'Egypte. Voici-là une partie des lignes apposées dans l'imprimé et toute la partie possible de ces conséquences.

Toutefois l'opposition approuve à cette note sa volonté d'assurer les faits qui peuvent être considérés comme la preuve d'une révolte contre l'Egypte.

Je prête, etc.,

Louis MALLAT.

Gouvernement were to know a demand that the Imperial Government were seriously considering an attack against Egypt, so that they were a party to direct intrigues against the stability of the Suez Canal, or against the present régime in Egypt. Your Highness the Judge of the whole importance and possible extent of these consequences.

I enclose in this note a Memorandum summarizing in detail the facts which can be considered as indications of a forthcoming attack upon Egypt.

I enclose, etc.,

Louis MALLAT.

Annexure.

[Traduction.]

D'un rapport daté du 18 octobre, il résulte que les autorités bilatérales ont leurs efforts pour empêcher les tribus Bedouins contre l'Angleterre, ou le représentant britannique, le général de l'Amirauté, et que celles-ci doivent appartenir à ses tribus chrétiennes et protestantes. Ce rapport n'explique pas pourquoi ces tribus sont au service de l'Amirauté, mais il indique assez clairement qu'il s'agit de plusieurs tribus nomades et éprives de tout contrôle local ou national qui résistent. Le rapport ajoute une raison supplémentaire à leur présence, car ces tribus devraient être utilisées pour marcher contre l'Egypte.

Il résulte de ce rapport, du 18 octobre, qu'un important débarquement de forces sera effectué contre l'Egypte le 25 novembre, que les troupes de Damas auront en route pour Damas, que l'on prévoit de grandes provinces du pays que l'on aura envahie. 1.000 hommes à Maan, que ces deux officiers d'état-major étaient chargés de faire venir à Damas après avoir étudié la possibilité d'un mouvement à l'ouest de l'Asie. Ce rapport ne mentionne pas les dates de la même date portant sur l'envoi d'escadres ou un grand nombre d'hommes à Damas ou à Damas par bateaux de feu, mais le 20 et le 21 novembre. Lorsque l'on a attendu une grande concentration vers le sud, une troupe importante sera probablement débarquée à Damas depuis son arrivée à Damas. Ces deux dernières dates devraient être évidentes, mais à Maan, il y a une forte présence de forces britanniques et de l'Inde, et que les troupes de Mesalim partent de Damas le 20 et 21 novembre.

Un rapport daté du 21 octobre déclare qu'il y aurait une organisation d'escadres distincte pour la défense contre toute attaque contre l'Egypte et que les tribus nomades seraient dans ces dernières parties, que leur rôle sera de détruire toutes les routes et que l'attaque sera dirigée contre El Arish, et que l'on prévoit une grande transfert de choses nécessaires pour leur transport, à travers le désert. Un autre rapport de la même date porte que des escadres et des bateaux sont arrivés à Maan et à Damas, que l'on s'attendait à l'arrivée de troupes britanniques au sud, de la saharienne; que le chef d'état-major de Damas a rendu à Maan et qu'il y ait été déclaré que les tribus Bedouines avaient parti pour le sud après leur réunion avec le Yéz.

CONVERSATION, le 25 septembre, 1914.

From a report dated the 18th instant, it appears that the authorities were using all their efforts in order to curb the Bedouin tribes against England by representing her as the enemy of Islam, and that 30,000 men belonging to these tribes were ready in case. A supplementary report states that the instigators of this movement are Major Reg, an officer of the army, Said Shamsi, Deputy of Lower Egypt, and a certain Sabedine Reg, engaged by several other persons, and with the support of the local civil and military authorities. The report adds categorically that, according to present sources, these tribes were in arms immediately in order to attack on Egypt.

From a further report, dated the 18th instant, it appears that a military movement from Damascus was made about the month of November; that the Mesalim troops were on their way to Damascus; that large numbers of Bedouins were being prepared; that 3,000 camels had been collected at Maan, and that two staff officers had been sent from Alshai for studying the possibility of a movement across the desert; and that one was accompanied by another of the same date to the effect that it was intended to send a large number of men from El Arish to Damascus by rail between the 19th and 20th of November, and that a great concentration was envisaged towards the south was expected. From a third report, which was received subsequently, it appears that another 6,000 camels had been transported to Maan; that all the indications of the southern action of the Bedouin Raids were being strengthened at Damas; and that the Mesalim troops had reached El Alshai, near Aleppo.

A report, dated the 21st instant, stated that these two authorities evidence to show almost certainly that an attack against Egypt on a large scale would take place in the very near future; that the troops would advance on both sides by way of Alshai and by way of El Arish; and that a large quantity of things necessary for their transport across the desert was being prepared. A further report of the same date stated that camels and men had arrived at Damascus from El Arish; that thirty battalions were reported to arrive during the week; that the chief staff officer from Damascus had proceeded to Maan; and that the chief of the Bedouin tribes had left for the south after a conference with the Wall,

CONVERSATION, September 28, 1914.

Enclosure 2 to No. 102.

Sir E. Mallat in Grand Place,

CONVERSATION, October 3, 1914.

Yours sincerely,

In my communication of the 21st September and subsequent letters of the 22nd and 23rd, various military and other preparations in Syria, initiated by the Ottoman Government, were brought to the notice of your Highness, unlikely to escape apprehension to His Majesty's Government.

To the representations made in these new negotiations, no written reply has yet been made; and it appears that not only has the willfulness of the details already given been confirmed, but further course of a flagrant nature has now ensued. For instance, the transport of lead-stores, military stores, and material of war to Kassa's encampments. At this place it is no wise a Turkish military enterprise, and has no connexion with a mobilization of Siria Division. In their military stations, Syria, on the other hand, is probably to get Egyptian Doctor, His Majesty's Government would desire to be informed why it is considered necessary to make the preparations in question, which are evidently for the maintenance of a considerable body of troops, as far from Turkey further in the direction of Asia.

3. Similar preparations are also apparently being made as the road Jedin-Salica-Jrasnica, and the junction of a small corps at the latter place was augmented yesterday. These reinforce and to show a projected concentration of forces on the limits of Byrra to the west, and again in particular to the Yenisei frontier.

3. The above steps have hitherto coincided with the sudden arrival of Colonel Erwin von Esenbeck and six other Germans officers, with the result that it is openly recognized by Syria that the Germanic invasion is necessary to move toward Hale and that of Damascus toward Alaska.

4. From Beirut agents report that the inhabitants are retarding and from Haifa that the customs and revenue staff have also been misengaged from the mail. These circumstances need to be taken as precedency steps against the hostile action of the British fleet which is expected to arrive on the approach of Turkish forces against Egypt.

4. In none of all these situations, it is undoubtedly the case that it is fully believed in Syria that an ultimate agreement against Egypt is contemplated by the Ottoman authorities, and, although His Majesty's Government do not necessarily share this view, they cannot but regard any reference of the military movement as anything but the most serious light.

5. Apart from reengaging military measures, the government of a Germanic state belonging to the Imperial Diet will with a large contingent of troops destined for an attack on the State Council has already been brought to bear. Higham's action in my letter of the 10th ult.

Not only have the members of this individual been arrested, but the department of German naval officer named Ellinger is now also concerned with the same purpose. This individual has had full Press with a party of eight Germans, ostensibly on a shooting expedition, but with large amounts of arms, including explosives, and intending to meet another naval party departing via Halifax.

As with those purposes are acting from secret feelings with the greatest abhorrence of meadow lands to disseminate British, as a consequence to the Post Office, cause those apprehensions, coupled with an assurance that all necessary steps will be taken to put an end to any enterprise of this nature.

I have been repeatedly assured by your Highness and by other members of the Ottoman Government that Turkey is truly disengaged in relation to any alliance of secret hostility during the Mehemet Ali's movement. To these assurances I have been extremely obliged to reply that the Ottoman Government have failed in several most important particulars to sustain their credibility, and I would now desire you, and with all the emphasis of my command, that, if these representations are true, yet also understand they can be deemed—namely, that the Ottoman Government are making preparations to strike an aggression against Egypt and that they are countering at the preparation of a plot against the Suez Canal on the part of German subjects who are either in the Ottoman service or are acting independently.

I mention this somewhat lengthy article your Rightness the absolute necessity of getting it to this station as soon as possible at the earliest moment possible, in order that these relations of confidence and courtesy may be restored between the two Governments which it has constantly been my object to secure.

王國維集

Locate Mammals

226, 241.

Dr. G. Miller to Dr. Edward Gray. (Received October 29.)

Commanding General, October 8, 1889.

I have the honor to forward herewith copy of a note which I have addressed to the General Visiter referring to the similar note enclosed in my immediately preceding despatch, recently received from the Subdene Paris, defining the rules with which they propose to apply during the war in order to defend their neutrality, suspending my objection that they should have reciprocal rights in regard to the use of wireless in neutral waters, by belligerent intercession, medical and wireless apparatus on the "Camerons", and enquiring what they propose to do against the wireless apparatus on the "Grenadiers".
I have the honor etc.

3. Long-term

Lewys Mawrty.

* See Endnote to No. 248.

Volume 12 No. 346

3. Bullet in Grand Finis

Conway, N.H., October 5, 1904.

George H. Morrison,

I have received a copy which from the Baldwin Post, dated the 20th instant, covering the period during which the Government of your Highnesses propose to apply during the present war in order to secure respect for their neutrality and to enable them to perform what they engage to do in that behalf.

de l'absence de toute autre mention à ce sujet, et au point de l'interdiction des armes modernes pour éventer les armes d'assaut, y compris la morte et la croix de guerre.

6. Les navires de commerce helléniques ne peuvent traverser pacifiquement dans le voisinage port de mali entre 15 et 20 heures et moins de 22 heures sans le déport de moins d'un kilogramme et demi du poids de toutes leurs marchandises, sauf le cas où il y a déport d'armes ou de matériels des armées, à moins que le belligérant n'ait autorisé la permission en cas d'urgence ou d'assaut pour plus longtemps que 24 heures au plus tard. Le navire de guerre hellénique est tenu d'apporter au port grec tout ce qu'il possède et qui peut porter au port grec des dommages par son arrivée, à moins que le belligérant n'autorise la permission en cas d'urgence ou d'assaut pour plus longtemps que 24 heures au plus tard. Le navire de guerre hellénique est tenu d'apporter au port grec tout ce qu'il possède et qui peut porter au port grec des dommages par son arrivée.

7. Dans les ports et radeaux grecques sont interdites les bâtimens de guerre des belligérants, ne pouvant débarquer leurs armes que dans le voisinage admissible à la sécurité de la navigation et ne pouvant exercer, d'une manière quelconque, leur force militaire. Les autorités impériales ottomanes consentiront à faire des réparations à l'ennemi devant les endommagements le plus rapidement possible.

8. Les bâtimens ottomans ne pourront être autorisés que pour accomplir leur appartenement normal de temps de paix. Toutefois, étant donné les circonstances exceptionnelles de la guerre actuelle, les autorités impériales, pour autant que possible, devront consentir, au moins dans les limites, au droit d'asile pour les navires de guerre ottomans qui se trouvent dans un port étranger ou dans le plus possible une partie de leur route, et déterminer l'appartenance de la guerre ou de paix dans lequel ils sont dans l'intérêt de l'ennemi.

9. Ces armes ne pourront prendre de conclusions que pour gagner la partie la plus proche de leur propre pays, ou de celles dont l'administration ottomane a fait l'autorisation, ou de la partie, au cours de l'antique Empereur ottoman. Les rentrances préalablement autorisées aux approvisionnements seront appliquées si cela est possible.

10. Les représentants ottomans de port, de débarquement et des places ottomanes doivent être autorisés et respectés par les belligérants de guerre des deux groupes.

11. Des décrets émaneront des présents dans ces ports et autres emplacements (y compris les ports) et pour toutes les nécessités de sécurité, telles que, de manque de navigabilité et la prudence, excepté les autorisations délivrées précédemment aux autorités impériales ottomanes, celles-ci n'auront pas autorisation de la cause prochaine. La présente régulation n'autorise que les décrets émanant d'Appartenance aux belligérants et au port, et l'empêche de faire avec les conditions prévues pour les navires de guerre.

12. Ainsi tellement que les présents ne pourront pas être belligérants à la fin de l'Empire ou sur un autre dans ces ports et autres emplacements.

13. Est accordé aux belligérants de faire des ports et autres emplacements la liste d'opérations carées contre leurs adversaires ; d'autant que le roi et dans les deux territoires des stations radio-photographiques ou héliographiques devant être utilisées pour communiquer avec les forces belligérantes sur terre ou sur mer, et accessible des dépôts de combustible pour le roi ottoman, soit sur des navires stationnés dans les deux territoires.

14. Les dispositions qui précédent se dispensent sur tout ce qui concerne les forces qui rend le royaume, tel qu'il est assuré par les traités existants.

15. Les droits internationaux généraux sont applicables dans toutes les opérations des puissances qui sont prévues par les dispositions qui précèdent.

Constituante, le 15 septembre, 1914.

F. H. B.-A.-F.

from all acts prejudicial to Turkish neutrality, and give to neutral may remain safe in Turkish territorial waters, including coasts and the right of search.

6. If enemy belligerent warships happen to be simultaneously in the same Turkish port or neighbour, or both, they must keep their usual distance between the departure of one belligerent warship and that of the other unless belligerent warship, the value of departure being determined by that of arrival, unless the vessel which arrived first be obliged to remain for some time before leaving. No. 1. Similarly a belligerent warship may only leave a Turkish port or neighbour coasts four hours after the departure of a merchant vessel under an enemy flag.

7. In case-prohibited Turkish ports and neighbouring belligerent warships may only repair along damage to such an extent as is necessary with the safety of navigation, and may not increase their military strength in any manner whatever. The Turkish authorities will verify the nature of the repairs to be made; these must be carried out as quickly as possible.

8. The said vessels may only remain up to their normal supply in port. Moreover, in the exceptional circumstances of the present war, the Turkish authorities may, in the first instance, reduce this supply, according to the requirements of the districts, to what is morally necessary to reach the nearest port of refuge port, and may return all supplies in the case of a forced return by reason of a loss belligerent warship.

9. Such vessels may only take in sufficient fuel to reach the nearest harbour in their own country, or at a country the administration of which is subjected to their Government, or of an allied country, or the Governor of the local Turkish authority. The preceding instructions concerning coasts will be applicable to fuel.

10. The Turkish authority, portage, customs, port and lighthouse regulations must be observed and respected by belligerent warships.

11. If the belligerants, in their present in any of the case-prohibited Turkish ports or neighbour, use in the course of impossibility of navigation, and in case of the sea, land or fire or explosion, is when the previous, may be so used from the local Turkish authorities; the latter will grant it the permission of the relevant cases. The present shall be applied to ports or towns to the said port and provinces shall be maintained in accordance with the conditions laid down for warships.

No. 2. Ports Greek may be established by a belligerent nation or Turkish authority or on a neutral. Periodical control system.

12. Belligerants are forbidden to make Turkish harbours and roadsides a base for naval operations against their adversaries ; to move on land or in territorial waters any wireless Telegraph station, or installation destined to serve in a means of communication with belligerent forces by land or sea, or establish depots of fuel either in Turkish territory or in neighbourhood of Turkish territorial waters.

13. The above provisions in no way supersede the regulations governing the Soudan, which remain as established by International treaty.

14. General international law (applicable in all questions not provided for in the above regulations) shall be applied.

Constantinople, September 15, 1914.

Enclosure 3 in No. 26.

Note added immediately to following note.

His Britannic Majesty's authority is an exempt or the acts outside of the Imperial Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the 5th September, in which are set forth at length the rules laid down by the Imperial Ottoman Government with a view to securing greater respect for their neutrality during the present hostilities in Europe.

In the preamble to the acts outside the Imperial Ministry states that the rules contained in it have been adopted in order to enable the Imperial Government to discharge their duties as neutrals. The rules themselves indicate a recognition of those states clearly in accord with the general principles held by His Majesty's Government. It is all the same, therefore, a matter of surprise to this Colony's Embassy that the practice of the German Government should have hitherto been as contrary to its interests with these principles.

Rule 1 prohibits the entrance into Ottoman ports of belligerent warships, except in case of damage or an amount of the sum of the sum, and requires their departure or removal at discontinuance of peace.

Rule 2 prescribes that no belligerent warship, even though authorized for a valid reason to enter an Ottoman harbour, shall remain more than twenty-four hours. These rules were not applied by the Imperial Ottoman Government when they allowed the German warships "Breslau" and "Brandenburg" to enter the Dardanelles and to remain in 1915 where their respective port of the present had a safe, as to the permanence of which no evidence seems to be taken place.

Neither did the Imperial Ottoman Government apply in these ships the provisions of rule 3, which requires that vessels which have exceeded a limit of twenty-four hours should be compensated from taking part in any hostilities during that time, at both their own, while armistice under German control, are evidently in a state of combat prepared to proceed to sea.

Rule 4, which prohibits the performance of acts prejudicial to Ottoman neutrality, including acts of capture and seizure, was violated in a flagrant manner by the "Brandenburg" when it visited and invaded British ships in the Mediterranean shortly after its arrival in those waters. The Imperial Ottoman Government demanded any just compensation from the German admiral whose ship committed this notorious outrage on their behalf. By thus continuing the act of the "Brandenburg," the Imperial Government failed greatly in their own claim of neutrality.

The Imperial Ottoman Government have not applied the provisions of rule 5, prohibiting foreign war vessels from entering their ports without notice to the Ottoman port, where they are only permitted to make such repairs as their necessity demands and within the shortest possible period of time, nor the provisions of rule 6, regarding the prohibition of all remaining, etc., of belligerent warships exceeding a stated time in the said Ottoman ports. The "Gneisenau" and the "Brandenburg" remaining, as has been seen above, under German control, have been repaired under the eye of the said representatives of the German Government, have yet to be sent under Ottoman control, and have been removed at German expense or returning from the various ports in the Black Sea. By violating the conditions of their own rules, the Turkish Government have again failed in their duty as neutrals.

The Imperial Ottoman Government have further neglected the obligation to prevent foreign warships from making an Ottoman port a scene of naval operations against their enemies; from initiating naval stations and co-operating with, in order to a measure of conciliation with the belligerent forces on land or sea, colligations, which are clearly recognized by the adoption of rule 11. The Imperial Minister of Foreign Affairs declined to do this by ships like the "Gneisenau," the "Lützow," and the "Cöln," which have not been given by the Imperial Government. They have, indeed, departed from their duty or service, not merely by taking up the proceedings of these ships, but they have in some cases facilitated them by allowing them to do so in the Ottoman flag as a means of illegal and dubious operations. The opening of the "Gneisenau" has formed the subject of a special communication, to which His Majesty's Embassy trusts that we early reply will be returned.

Finally, rule 12, which states that the status of the marine is unaffected by the measures taken by the Imperial Government, has been violated by the Ottoman authorities themselves, who, in violation of a series of international acts, have interfered with the free passage of the Dardanelles by British merchant vessels.

In the presence of the same fact, when, it is impossible for the Imperial Ottoman Government to maintain that they have hitherto observed it in full as an article, the performance of which the Imperial Minister for Foreign Affairs declines to do now, while drawing up the rules modified or the neutral acts of the last September. It, after considering their recognition of these rules by an international convention, the Imperial Government should continue to respect the act of this neutrality by belligerent ships, and against the persons connected with the war, His Majesty's Embassy will use all efforts to prevent such renewed vigilance against whom it cannot but consider a partial and unlawful attitude on the part of the Imperial Ottoman Government, and that measure to His Majesty's issues most complete liberty of action. If, on the other hand, the object of the communication is to prove that the Imperial Government are prepared to embark on a new line of action, His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador will have the utmost satisfaction in taking up an argument in that sense and bringing it to the knowledge of His Ottoman Majesty's Government.

Constantinople, October 4, 1914.

No. 26.

Mr. S. Ward to Mr. Edward Gray. (Received October 10.)

CONVENTIONAL, October 6, 1914.

Enc.

I have the honour to transmit herewith copy of a note I have addressed to the Grand Vizier on the subject of the measure the Paris propose to take against British warships in the Shatt-el-Arab, regarding the large fleet as being which might have serious consequences.

I have, etc.,

London, January.

Enclosure to No. 146.

Sir L. Mallet to General Piers.

COMMUNIQUE, October 4, 1914.

Your Excellency,

I have just received a telegram from His Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar stating that the Tali has written to him saying that the French have communicated to me the measures which they propose to take against a British man-of-war which is in the Mombasa-Amba waters at least within twenty-four hours, and that the Sultan of Zanzibar from Zanzibar to Durban in Indian water, like the Deccanistan, was cleared to foreign seaports.

I am instructed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to enquire as what grounds the Southern Ports have their objection to His Majesty's ship remaining in Mombasa, a Foreign port?

In this connection I would express the hope that your Highness will instruct the Tali without loss of time to avoid taking any measures against a British man-of-war which might have serious consequences at this critical period.

As a matter of fact H.M.S. "Orion" left the Shant-al-Arab some days ago, and I am not aware what British ship has taken her place.

I trust, etc.,

Louis Mallet.

No. 147.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received October 14.)

COMMUNIQUE, October 6, 1914.

Rebels,

I have the honour to forward herewith copy of a note addressed by me to the Imperial German Government on the 5th instant with regard to the hostile attitude of the Ottoman press towards Great Britain and British interests, and I have frequently represented to your Highnesses and to the Minister of the Interior the unfavorable impression which His Majesty's Government will derive from the statements of the Ottoman Government from the deliberate misrepresentations and the malicious accusations of the agents of public opinion.

I also enclose copy of a letter I addressed to Tolkaat Bey on the previous day on the same subject.

I have, etc.,

Louis Mallet.

Enclosure 1 to No. 147.

Sir L. Mallet to General Piers.

COMMUNIQUE, October 8, 1914.

Your Excellency,

I have on several occasions complained to your Highnesses of the hostile tone of the Ottoman press towards Great Britain and British interests, and I have frequently represented to your Highnesses and to the Minister of the Interior the unfavorable impression which His Majesty's Government will derive from the statements of the Ottoman Government from the deliberate misrepresentations and the malicious accusations of the agents of public opinion.

Your Highness has no doubt seen from time to time of your agent that the press should display so hostile a spirit towards my country, and in the case for which we have taken up arms and owing to your Highness's intercession I most willingly admit that there have been short periods during which it had displayed a greater moderation in the nature and frequency of its attack. Your Highness has also begged me not inadvisable to give an expression to the newspaper, which you have assured me do not audience public opinion to my apprehensible cause, and are not therefore deserving of serious attention.

In arbitrary circumstances I should have been in agreement with your Highness, except in regard to the action of the Ottoman press by Great Unscrupulous writers, a class of which I am incapable to judge, but it is not more clear that the Ottoman Empire is any longer under martial law, and that vigorous press criticism is allowed—especially in the interests of democracy—which has modified the judgment of men from British sources, Africa, and the general expression of opinion favorable to England irrespective both of Constantinople and to the government.

The press articles of which I complain are, however, all approved and agreed by the press owner, or in other words by the Ottoman Government, whom views they must be held to represent.

This side of affairs is the more grave, as one of the main agents which certain newspapers here had in view has been in misfortune public opinion in this country as is the true character of British rule in India and British control in Egypt, and as to the attitude of the populations of those countries towards Great Britain.

It is, however, difficult to reconcile these hostile utterances with those of your Highness, who has always assured me of the friendly sentiments of the Ottoman Government towards Great Britain, and of their desire and intention to maintain good relations with His Majesty's Government.

In these circumstances, I can at a loss to know what I should report to my Government, who will doubtless desire to know why the Ottoman Government permit the publication of inflammatory articles against Great Britain if their sentiments are well informed. I would tell your Highness's special agent, in this particular which has appeared in the "Takvîmat-u-Râbiyyah" of the 1st (1914) September and the 1st (1914) September (2nd Number). The first of these articles gives an entirely false account of the action of the British fleet against the Deccanistan, which it accuses of preventing the quaking from passing into the port. The second of these accusations is a scandal, public opinion will regard to the intentions of Great Britain, and to take the redress for the presence of the British fleet, which, as is well known to your Highness, is the extension of the German offence and error.

The second article which I enclosed^{*} set out fully above presents the position which induced my Government to embark at the present war, but characterises England as the enemy of small nations, declares that the Allies will drive the Hellenic Forces into a half-war against Germany, and makes the claim of British control in Egypt. Both articles are only examples of the brain-washings utterances of a similar kind in which the "Tevl-i-Hakikat" and other papers indulge. I will not weary your Highness with other specimens in Turkish, but to prove how varied are the attacks made on us, even in and on Germany with the express intention of the authorities responsible for the press, I enclose a copy^{*} of a paper called the "Defense national," a French organ which is specially distinguished for its violent and continuous attacks on Great Britain, and which, while purporting to represent enlightened military opinion, is in reality, as your Highness is doubtless aware, guided by a party of our German and non-British origin and of most despicable tendencies.

I venture to beg your Highness, who has laboured unceasingly and devotedly in the interests of peace, to give instructions to the responsible authorities not to allow the publication in future of articles so hostile in tendency with what your Highness has repeatedly declared in to the policy of the Imperial Government. I would at the same time beg of your Highness to issue publicly for the enclosed statement which I have prepared, the object of which is, as your Highness will see, to correct one of the most specious calumnies recently published.

David, etc.
LEON MALLER.

* Not printed.

Enclosure 5 in No. 147.

Statement.

This statement made in the "Tevl-i-Hakikat" of the 11th (1914) September that the British and French fleets outside the Dardanelles have prevented the importation of locomotives from Russia is entirely untrue and an obvious misrepresentation. The allied fleet has never in a single instance interfered with the regular imports trade of this country.

The retention of this allied fleet in the neighbourhood of the entrance to the straits is solely due to the continued presence of the German naval, afloat, and crews on the warships recently sold to Turkey, and to the offering of the rest of the Turkish fleet by Germany.

Enclosure 5 in No. 147.

Mr. E. Maller to Edward Grey.

(Enclosure.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 6, 1914.

Max Cress Minister.

Surprise was a complete surprise, inasmuch as I suppose the public expression of disquiet goes back to the days of the "Tevl-i-Hakikat."

In this connection and with the disquiet expressed in many a general newspaper, "Yeni Yilmaz" is particularly prominent, and you will perceive that the retention of British troops in the Dardanelles is a cause of considerable alarm. But the question arises, "Is it not true that when public documents are published before them?"

Do you consider it would be a sensible thing to publish a note to the effect that the British troops are not to be withdrawn prior to October?

Please let me know if you think that the "Tevl-i-Hakikat" is a reliable source of information or of public documents in the Dardanelles prior to October.

Rate discrimination &c very,

LEON MALLER.

* Not printed.

LEON MALLER.

No. 148.

Mr. E. Maller to Sir Edward Grey. (Received October 15.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 15, 1914.

(Cablegraphic.)

Sir, Governor-General of Syria with six army officers, including two German officers, also six naval officers, including two Germans, and 180 Turkish sailors with three salutes of ammunition, arrived in Alexandria on morning of 11th October by railway from Constantinople. Their final destination is believed to be Beirut. I am also informed that Mamel is their true destination.

No. 148.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received October 18.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 18, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

Within last few days following have passed through Adana in company of Syrians: 400 mullahs, of whom 50 were German, 120 Germans were and military officers, a number of police, 100 civilian officials, of whom two were German, 10 engineers, and 5 or 6 automobile men in regular German uniforms.

No. 149.

Sir. Charlton to Sir Edward Grey. (Received October 19.)

CAIRO, October 19, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

I am informed that Major-General Saad, staff officer in Turkish army, Khoda (Jumal) Ali Baba, Kheops (Osman) Asita, and Khris (Imam) Nasir, have left Beyrouth in order to carry on anti-British propaganda in India.

No. 150.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received October 20.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 20, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

It is perfectly clear that several parties are on their way both to Adana and the Taurus Gulf, as well as smaller groups to British coast ports. There are plenty of German reserves, immigrants mostly German speaking, in addition to "Gebirgs" and "Hussar" officers and others who have subsequently arrived. Although there is at present no actual confirmation of arrival in Constantinople of Armenian officers and soldiers, this is regarded as also probable.

It is very likely now that arrangements of some sort will only get as far as Mars.

At Adana it is now impossible that British ships may be sent back penetrating into the Red Sea & in British Gulf because of winter will not be prepared.

Colonel de Bonnac reports that fifty Germans arrived at Adana quite recently. These are believed to be wounded from Ross Adana.

No. 151.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received October 21.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 21, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

Arrived at six guns which left Constantinople on 10th instant, and which I think were heavy guns, have, together with auxiliaries, arrived at Adana and left for the south.

Since 10th October these have been an nucleus of troops to go from Damascus. Some troops of auxiliaries were round by and to Nahr-el-Kalb, and some of rifles received from Aleppo.

No. 152.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received October 22.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 22, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

It should not be forgotten that one of the elements in the situation that cannot be overlooked is possibility of step d'Elia by Minister of War, supported by Germany.

No. 153.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received October 23.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 23, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

A manifesto, the authorship of which is attributed to Sheikh Amr Ghazi, is being secretly circulated at Beirut. Manifesto bears signed signatures of six representatives of Muslim countries under foreign rule. It urges Muslim soldiers to return to their respective countries in defense of Islam, and bids them desert the allies and join Germany. Whole issue is framed and inflammatory.

No. 154.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received October 24.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 24, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

My presumably preceding telegram.

I understand that several thousand copies of manifesto are to be smuggled into Egypt and India and other Muslim countries through Syria.

I-Ser-3.

No. 184

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallet.

PARIS, October 22, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

German officers now on frontier area, lead on firing savage. General Officer Commanding Egypt anticipates Arab raid at any moment at their re-ignition.

No. 185.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received October 23.)

CONVERSATION, October 22, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

I have seen the Russian Ambassador again this morning. He is sure that unless Turkey makes no better terms, the probability of which he does not exclude, they will make war on Russia in triumph of less than a sum of £2,000,000,000, which Germany is providing.

It is already reported about 1,000,000L has already arrived.

Russian success on Turkey will spur on Germans to further efforts here, but it is difficult to say whether it will increase or diminish chance of Turkish participation in the war.

Turkish arming and propaganda against Great Britain seem to show Government are anxious to justify themselves in putting estimation of war break-out, and it may indicate that they mean to provide war themselves, as they are a race that we shall not do so.

No. 186.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received October 23.)

CONVERSATION, October 22, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

One of objects of pro-German campaign here now is to prove that Great Britain is aiding Balkan Powers of Islam, as such, and a statement is being circulated here that British Government are preventing pilgrimage from Egypt this year. One form of this statement is that a Fatawa has been issued prohibiting Turks at Egyptian Government station prevent pilgrimage, there shall be no pilgrimage. It is asserted that this Fatawa has been issued by Britain.

No. 187

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallet.

PARIS, October 22, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

Starting at Beirut-al-Jadid.

Date telegram of 12th October.

The same right of free navigation of the river was solemnly affirmed as late as 20th July, 1908, in Article 1 of the Anglo-Turkish agreement signed on that day. It is a right which His Majesty's Government cannot allow to be violated by the action of the Turkish. They will be forced to regard any attempt to impede the river as an act of open hostility and provocation to their country, and they must reserve to themselves the right of taking their own measures, if necessary, to maintain the freedom of navigation.

You should make a representation on these terms to the Turkish Government and add a protest against the apparent intention of blocking the international waterway of the Bosphorus, which affords the only means of access to the port of Marmara and the neighbouring Persian bays.

* See No. 186.

No. 188.

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Chamberlain.

PARIS, October 22, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

I hear that Turkish Minister of Nigards has left his post for Germany. Report abroad is to arrange with German Government for lifting up of blockade Palestine in Judea, Egypt, Morocco, Algeria, and Tunis.

No. 189.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received October 24.)

CONVERSATION, October 22, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

Turkish projectiles 10 miles, 6 miles, 4 miles, 2 miles, 400 cases of Munition ammunition have arrived via Rosita. It is necessary to admit already reported previously.

No. 182

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. [Received October 24.]

CONSTANCEVILLE, October 23, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

Very large quantities of bar gold have recently arrived. Nearly a million's worth was taken at Damascus back three nights ago under escort, and there is information that previous movements have been similarly managed. It is probable that between two and three million have arrived together.

No. 183.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. [Received October 24.]

CONSTANCEVILLE, October 23, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

Germans named Keffenne has just left Aleppo for Halfet or the south. 2,000 mams, 1,200 mams-alis, 400 bicycles, all horses and camels kept, together with food-stuff, including requisitions to Aleppo.

Information goes to show that no such raid has been possible during last few weeks, and continuing very secretly to be watched.

No. 184.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. [Received October 24.]

CONSTANCEVILLE, October 23, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

Last night Minister of Marine sent me message to say that neutrality would be maintained by Turkish Government. He gave some assurance of a general truce yesterday to French Ambassador, and said that Minister of Interior's views were the same. Ambassador said that it was reported that an agreement existed with Germany to go to war as soon as terms being fulfilled. Minister of Marine denied the absolutely, and also declared that Turkey was not going to war. My French colleague then enquired what was meaning of preparations in Syria and of all the violent talk about Egypt. Minister of Marine replied that England was troubling Egypt as if it belonged to her, whereas now formed part of Ottoman dominion. Turks were indifferent about Tripoli, Tyre, and Tripoli, but Egypt was on their frontier, and that did about it as French did about Alsace-Lorraine. They would do nothing officially, but wait that time over in any agitation which was directed against English occupation of Egypt. Considering he referred to a proposal which he had made two months ago, to the effect that England and Turkey should now sign an armistice as basis of Thessaloniki-Wallachia front, providing for reoccupation of Egypt by British troops and of war. It is quite true he said this yesterday. I did not repeat it at the time because it was so entirely ungrounded. This shows that Germans are turning all their attention to Egypt, and are testing the Turkish government, so that we must expect to have a considerable amount of trouble in front.

Turkish newspapers are full of large put out and of our high handed proceedings. It is, e.g., announced to-day that we have closed all Arabic mosques. There is no doubt that Germans are at bottom of this, and are leading religious fanaticism of Turks against us.

No. 185.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. [Received October 24.]

CONSTANCEVILLE, October 23, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

United efforts of German and Ottoman Government at Sultans are being concentrated on securing anti-British feeling amongst the Moslems. German Consul is touring the district with this view. The worst offender is the German Telegraph Agency. Yesterday, for example, it announced that the Annex of Afghanistan will start a Holy War, and that he is inciting India.

No. 186.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallet.

FRANCE DIVISION, October 24, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

Your telegram of 20th October is given the impression that Turkey considers sending an armed force over the frontier of Egypt as being in some way different from acts of war against Russia. This should illustrate the Turkish Government of any such idea, and inform them that a military violation of frontier of Egypt will place them in a state of war with their allied powers.

I think you should encourage General Tukker the hostile acts of which we complain and warn him that, if German influence succeeds in pushing Turkey to cross the frontier of Egypt; and threaten the international San Remo Council, which we are bound to protect, it will not be us, but Turkey, that will have apparently founded the schism.

Just following on your recent telegram of Turkish note of which we complain, and which, combined, produce a most unfortunate impression. That might need to be sent to General Tukker.

The Mosul and Diarbekir Army Corps have, since their re-formation, been reluctantly avoiding geographically proximity to an armistice of Egypt and the San Remo Council from Adana and Diarbekir. A large body of Bedouin Arabs has been called out and armed to sweep the frontier. Transport has been

* See No. 184.

reinforced and ready have been prepared up to the frontier of Egypt. These have been despatched to be laid in the Gulf of Aqaba to prevent the force from naval attack, and the notorious Sheikh Ali Bey Sharif, who has been as well known as a leader in many Moslem feuds against Christians, has gathered and disseminated through Syria, and probably India, an inflammatory document urging Moslems to fight against Great Britain. Dr Pogge, who was so long engaged in intrigues in Cairo against the British occupation, and is now attached to the Ottoman Embassy in Constantinople, has been busily occupied in Syria trying to incite the people to take part in this conflict."

No. 167.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received October 24.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 13, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

"British fleet has been at Suez since 20th October.
"British" took nearly seven hours yesterday, and had steamed up in company of mine-layers
"Kigler" and "Sennar".
There is fairly safe evidence that no submarine has yet arrived in ports or offshore."

No. 168.

Sir G. Balfour to Sir Edward Grey. (Received October 27.)

PHILADELPHIA, October 18, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

"Four Trans-Suez, disguised as tourists, are said to have arrived at Tripoli. They are members of French Staff and of crew of "Gaulois" and "Bresil". It is believed that they have 100 planes with them. Some of the crews are bound for England and France, others for Beirut and Tripoli."

No. 169.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received October 27.)

CONSTANCE, October 27, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

"Kemal Pasha, Jemal, and Talaat Bey, are making every preparation for an expedition against Egypt, which is evidently now their express thought. A majority of the Committee are, however, still of the opinion was, and are showing considerable opposition to the scheme. I am unable to touch for the, but the news appears to be fairly well authenticated. Talaat Bey started for Berlin this morning and is said to be about to negotiate with the German Government. It seems difficult to explain his journey on any other hypothesis than that the Turks wish to postpone any decisive action."

No. 170.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received October 28.)

CONSTANCE, October 27, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

"It is now clear that, with exception of Minister of War, Turkish Government are making no response."

I have reliable information that the 2nd Ottoman Austrian Ambassador urged immediate war as Minister of Interior and War. Both these officials maintained that it would be wise to wait until the situation in Egypt and Crete was cleared before moving, and suggested it would be time enough to move in the spring. They were not sure that, if they went to war, Italy might not join the allies. Austrian Ambassador pointed that peace would be unsatisfactory, and that it was necessary to threaten and impress that Turkey should defend herself with them at once. His Excellency was clearly greatly dissatisfied at their attitude.

Kemal Pasha, on the other hand, whom Austrian Ambassador saw yesterday, said that he was determined to have war, whatever his colleagues might desire. Turkish fleet would be sent into Black Sea, and he would early arrange with Admiral Bechtel to provoke hostilities.

Fleet has, in point of fact, to-day gone into Black Sea, so it is impossible to forecast what is in store."

No. 171.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received October 28.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 28, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

"From agents that owing to pressure of military requirements they are unable to accept wireless telegraphy messages sent from England to the Egyptian Embassy."

No. 172.

Mr. Chakken to Sir Edward Grey. (Received October 28.)

Cairo, October 28, 1915.

(Telegraphic.)

I have received reliable information that some German officers unsuccessfully endeavored to persuade Commanders of Turk posts to attack our post at Esmeita, and that, on making further efforts with this object, they were arrested and sent to Ismailia. If true, story shows desire of Germans to precipitate warlike.

No. 173.

Mr. Chakken to Sir Edward Grey. (Received October 28.)

Cairo, October 28, 1915.

(Telegraphic.)

Two thousand armed Bedouins are advancing to attack the Canal, and have arrived at Magdala, which is 20 miles inside Egyptian frontier, 20th October.

No. 174.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallet.

TELEGRAM OFFICE, October 28, 1915.

(Cablegraphic.)

It is reported that four Turkish gunboats are intending to proceed from Alexandria.

You should warn Turkish Government that, as long as German officers remain on "Gordon" and "Saville" and Turkish fleet is partially under German control, we must expect movement of Turkish ships as having a hostile intention, and, should Turkish gunboats proceed to sea, we must be self-defensive in that.

As soon as Turkish Government carry out their promise respecting German crews and officers and observe the law of neutrality with regard to "Gordon" and "Saville" and the Turkish Fleet from German control, we shall release Turkish ships so instructed, but, till then, we must protect ourselves against any movements that threaten us.

No. 175.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received October 28.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 28, 1915.

(Cablegraphic.)

On 10th October a special train left Alexpo for Jerusalem with two German and four Turkish naval officers and 100 Turkish soldiers, with large quantities of ship's tackle and stores.

No. 176.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey. (Received October 28.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 28, 1915.

(Cablegraphic.)

I have just seen the Grand Vizier and informed him that, in spite of his assurance, the Bedouins had crossed the frontier and were in company of walls of Magdala, 18 miles within Egyptian territory. I presented telegram of the warning which I had addressed to him on the receipt of information contained in your telegram of 24th October, and asked him for explanation. His Highness replied that he had instructed Minister of War, after representations which I had made to him, to allow movement of any troops across the frontier. It was true, he would give immediate orders for recall of Bedouins, but he did not believe necessity of any intervention.

I replied that it was necessary at such a crisis that I should speak quite frankly, that it was a matter for public interest that there was division of opinion in the Cabinet, that his Highness was no master of the situation, and that, if members of Warred countries had decided upon an expedition against Egypt, his Highness could do nothing. Grand Vizier replied that I was absolutely mistaken, and that, if I came to tell, military party would not set without [sic] assent of the Government. I said that in that case the time had come to bring them to the Sesi, and that since expedition was immediately resolved, I could not answer for the consequences. As it was, I might at any moment receive instructions to sail for my portuguese, in which case Turkish intervention would be at war with the Triple Entente at a time when German naval combination admitted defeat on the Visalia.

* See No. 164.

No. 177.

Mr. Borlase to Sir Edward Grey. (Received October 28.)

PENANG, October 28, 1915.

(Cablegraphic.)

Several hundred as Dihus, last born son, and Pidosa beheaded by Turkish despot. Turkish officers who were sent on shore to demand surrender of Penang were arrested by prefect and ship left without taking further action.

Above information just communicated by Penang Government.

L-Easy-18

No. 178.

Mr. Edward Grey. (Received October 28.)

Ottawa, October 28, 1914.

(Cablegraphic).

After dawn this morning two or three Turkish torpedo-boats visited Ormara harbour and sank British gunboat "Dartet," French ship "Portugal" damaged; two of the crew killed, two wounded. Russian steamship "Triton" and "Eduard" and "Whisper" damaged. Some loss of life was caused by the town itself by shell fire.

No. 179.

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. E. Molyneux.

FOREIGN OFFICE, October 28, 1914.

(Cablegraphic).

In view of hostile acts that have been committed, Russian Government have instructed Russian Ambassador to leave Constantinople with all his staff.

Should His Majesty's Government have reason to believe that the German Emperor has been guilty of acts of hostility against the neutral territory of the Ottoman Empire without the slightest provocation, and that these acts constitute an unprovoked violation of the most ordinary rules of international law, usage and custom, Russia has shown the strictest patience and forbearance in face of repeated violations of the rules of neutrality by Turkey, and in face of more recently acts, occurring in reality to acts of hostility, and as at this moment of greatest peril to other Great Powers and France, have co-operated. It is evident that there is no alternative to a return to a prompt observance of neutrality so long as the German naval and military mission remains at Constantinople, and such a warning cannot be prolonged.

Therefore, therefore, the Turkish Government will disown themselves of all responsibility for these unprovoked acts of hostility by disarming the German military and naval stations and fulfilling their often repeated promises about the German crews of the "Giovea" and "Grazia," and will give you a satisfactory reply to this effect within forty hours from the date of my delivery of the note you should ask for your passports and leave Constantinople with the staff of the Embassy.

No. 180.

Mr. E. Molyneux to Sir Edward Grey. (Received October 31.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 31, 1914.

(Cablegraphic).

Russian Ambassador asked for his passport this afternoon and I and my French colleagues have followed suit.

Minister of the Interior, in consultation with a trusted colleague this afternoon, graciously admitted that Turkey had thrown us out last night, German.

I have had a very painful interview with the Grand Vizier, who had been kept in the dark as to his colleague's intentions, and who will doubtless be sent out to-night.

No. 181.

Mr. Chesham to Sir Edward Grey. (Received November 2.)

Cairo, October 31, 1914.

Sir,

With reference to my despatch of the 20th ultmo.² I have the honour to enclose copies of further interrogations of the German spy, Robert Haas.

I have, etc.,
(For Mr. Chesham)

ROBERT CHESHAM.

* See No. 181.

Enclosure to No. 181.

Another despatch of Lieutenant H. H. G.

7

MALCOLM ARTHUR HARRIS, recalled and re-assigned, states—

"I arrived in Constantinople on the evening of the 4th September, 1914, and got up all the Hotel Sultaniye. I saw H. C. G. Fowler there, and he introduced me to Major Fazil Bey, the Turkish staff officer who acted as my agent in the War Office. I did so at the 6th Department. He communicated to me the story of Egypt and on the clandestine existence of a nation rising in the country. He informed that the German diplomatic and military officials had been captured, and that all of them who had been arrested were to be deported. He also asked me if I knew H. T. Morris et al., who he believed had also been sent out of the country. He stated likewise that he had heard that the Egyptian army and police had been disbanded, and asked me if it was true, to which I replied that I thought it was very improbable. He then told me he had messages in Egypt concerning trouble, to prepare the way for a Turkish invasion, and to compel the British to sign up their forces. He reply to my inquiry, he explained that his funds of native nomination were to be augmented in each location,

to attack the railway, and enough entanglements on the property of British subjects, etc. These bands were to be recruited from the native tribes, and there would be a Turkish officer to carry general orders to direct their operations. Each band would be composed of 500 men, or 1,000 men, and when an important victory was contemplated as any in India the two bands would march the idea, being to strike the British to scatter their forces all over the country. Well, they told me had a lot of these Egyptian army and police officers, from whom he expected of their actions or passes assistance. Four thousand bands of Bedouins were also being formed to operate in the Suez Canal zone, two east and two west. Each band was to be fifty strong. From them they made a rough sketch of the Canal to explain to me the role of these Bedouins. He said the British had detected certain interests along the Canal. Two of the most isolated of these would be situated simultaneously and, if possible, annihilated. The intermediate posts would then go to their assistance, whereas the third and fourth troops of Bedouins would raid the unguarded posts and fire on the steamers on the Canal. The recruitment given to the bands were to retire into the desert if the post attacked was strongly reinforced, and then in return and attack another post, etc.

"From Bay asked me if I would help to carry out these plans, and suggested that I should went a Turkish officer who was already in Alexandria, to carry out these kind of operations in that district. If not, I could take part in some way in the military operations to be undertaken in Egypt. I replied that, as an officer, I could have nothing to do with the conduct of an officer, but that I was quite disposed to participate in military operations against Egypt on condition (1) I was granted the rank of colonel in the Turkish Army; (2) that the famous Abd-el-Kader appeared of my division, and (3) that I was not required to start before my family arrived from Egypt. All this day our conversation a Bedouin sheikh arrived, and I was to make him leave, but Paul Bay begged me to remain. The sheikh talked to Paul Bay on the Canal part of the programme, and I gathered from their remarks that they already had discussed between them. I should mention that the sheikh on arriving asked the Bay if he could speak in my presence, to which Paul assented. They then discussed plans for deranging the anchorage between the freshwater canal and the Suez Canal in order to cut off the drinking water supply of Alexandria and Cairo. I asked the sheikh how he proposed to divert the fresh water Canal into the Suez Canal. He replied that with 200 men and sufficient dynamite he could do it in thirty-four hours. Paul Bay responded that he could easily have 1,000 men of dynamite at his disposal if he required it. I asked the sheikh successively if he meant to employ Bedouins or Bedouins on the job, to which he replied, somewhat apologetically, that it did not matter which. The sheikh left me and Paul Bay, and I gathered no information. I asked him how he was going to organize a resistance in Egypt without arms, and mentioned that the Arab Army had been organizing apparently for a long time. The reply of the sheikh was a continual quantity of arms in the country, and in any case arms must be smuggled through with some. I referred to the subject of the freshwater canal, and asked that I thought it as absurd project, to which he replied that it was not. It gave him a good opportunity which he had with which to do his usual practices. Whether Turke had presented the Government with a proposal which included the Suez Canal, and was recommended by an ex-officer of the Turkish navy. This plan was to take a full range of assault from an English port and have warships wage to be made out for Alexandria. The English were to be used to break up British warships without firing, and an English Fleet could not be sent to the Suez Canal. He was then to attack me of those methods, and (1) to capture Port Said, and (2) to capture Suez. Paul Bay told me he had a trustworthy Egyptian officer who was leaving Cairo by the next Khedivial mail steamer to my part in the operations there and to our encampments by the agency. I addressed a note to Dr. Pfeifer about Paul's Canal project. He did not seem to approve, but gave me the map of the Suez Canal. I met Paul again at the post-office as I was about to embark on the steamer to "Paula." He kindly greeted me, and said he hoped to see me back soon. He is the officer whom I mentioned in my former article as having come to us at the quayside and who stay here aboard my steamer "Paula."

Q. Who are the police officers in league with Paul Bay?—A. He did not give me their names. I mentioned the names of several officers of my acquaintance, but after mentioning the last he gave me no complete names.

Q. Do you know the names of any of the army officers who operated in the last?—A. No.

Q. Who were the officers despatched to Egypt in connection with the capitulation of the besieged band?—A. I do not know; they left for Egypt before me.

Q. Who was the Bedouin sheikh who directed the freshwater canal project?—A. I do not know his name. He was a man of about 50 years of age, with a full grey beard. He was about my height, but broad-shouldered and stout. He spoke educated Arabic without a Bedouin or Maghribi accent.

Q. Who was the officer in Alexandria with whom you were in correspondence?—A. He gave me no leading as to who he was.

Q. Did Esme Pasha speak to you on the subject of military operations in Egypt, the destructions of the Canal, etc.?—A. Yes on the day before I sailed, when I called upon him with Dr. Pfeifer and the "Sons de la Terre" — "Legisl." He questioned me on public opinion here, whether the natives would revolt against the English if the Turks marched against Egypt, and suggested that I should see Paul Bay on the subject. I replied that I had already seen him, and I recapitulated what he had told me. Esme Pasha replied that there would be certainly something for me to do in Egypt when the time came for action, though I was then still disposed to accept. He also asked me if I spoke Arabic.

Q. Did Paul Bay nominate the name of the Egyptian officer who was leaving for Egypt by the first Khedivial mail steamer?—A. No; but at the sight of subsequent events I believe it was Esme Pasha.

Q. When you told Paul Bay that you were disposed to participate in military operations against this country, did he accept your offer?—A. Yes; it was agreed between us that this should take effect after I returned from Alexandria with my family.

Q. There why were you given the destination to take to Egypt?—A. I do not know. I am convinced that Esme Pasha was the person charged for the enterprise connected with the destination. I do not think that this steamer was connected with the subject which Esme Pasha discussed with me. I think it must have been a secret between Sheik Abd-el-Aziz Shawky, Dr. Ahmed Pasha, and Pfeifer, and Esme Pasha.

Q. Have you no idea what Hamada was to do with the detainees?—A. I know they were to be sent by boat to be manufactured in this country.

Q. How do you know that?—A. Because once I found Turkish officials waiting with Dr. Franks in the latter's room at the Hotel Germany. They were carrying an Arabic compact for making bonds. The paper from which Sheikh Hamada was writing contained directions, a list of the names of chemists, and a sketch of a bond in the right-hand corner thereof. I found them written "This will apply." It was to go to the 2-piastre office, and Turkish officials and us in Arabic "This will apply."

Q. To whom was the boat to be put?—A. I have no idea.

R. G. C. Moss.

No. 183.

Despatch communicated by Count Strachkovsky to November 2.

(Translation.)

M. S. send telegraph to date da 10 novembre, 1914.

"Le Chargé d'Affaires ottoman vient de me faire le suivant message du Grand Vizir : — Vous avez dû dire au Ministre des Affaires Etrangères que nous respectons résolument qu'en acte d'hostilité ou par la force vous n'avez pas rompu les relations amicales des deux pays. Nous pourrons reconnaître l'autorité impériale de Russie pour la partie Turque si nous pouvons pas de donner à la question de nos intérêts respectifs et qu'il nous soit donné des moyens propres à prendre en temps utile de faire aménagement. Cette question évidemment doit être posée à M. le Ministre de la Marine et plus précisément à la Flotte impériale de poser dans la mer Noire ce que nous prévoyons que de faire dans ces parages. J'ai le bonheur d'apporter que le Gouvernement impérial de Russie n'a pas fait, faire partie au Turcman de faire un effort de consolidation au sein des Balkans comme des deux pays."

"J'ai répondu au Chargé d'Affaires de Turquie que je devais le demander au plus tôt puisque c'est qu'il venait de me dire en effet l'une condition d'échappement à la charge de la flotte russe et peut-être de faire ce qu'il était tenté pour暮cer ce qui pouvait se faire dans la province militaire et marine ottomane et y pourvoir pour ce que proposeraient nos amis pour empêcher pour une occasion que le Turcman réussît à détourner l'attention ottomane de nos intérêts et les dégâts communs."

"Plus tard, M. Strachkovsky a expliqué ce télégramme différemment, se faisant passer davantage que un amendeur et changeant ainsi la situation entière. Toute cette réaction devrait au contraire, de la réaction du Gouvernement ottoman, porter une trace dans le langage de l'ambassadeur d'Italie."

M. S. sent telegraph on the 1st November, 1914, as follows:

"The Turkish Chargé d'Affaires has just made me the following telegram from the Grand Vizir : — I request you to inform the Minister for Foreign Affairs that we entirely reject that it is not of hostility, provided by the Russian fleet, should have compromised the friendly relations of the two countries. You can assure the Imperial Russian Government that the Ottoman Party will not fail to give the question such solution as it needs, and that they will adopt fitting measures to prevent a recurrence of similar acts. You can inform furthermore to the Minister that we have required so more to allow the Imperial Fleet to enter the Black Sea, and that we trust that the Russian fleet, on their side, will no longer pursue our waters. I hope the firm hope that the Imperial Russian Government will give speed, on the outcome, of the assessment of conditions in the common interests of both countries."

"I replied to the Turkish Chargé d'Affaires that I must categorically decline while he had just respecting the initiation of hostilities by the Russian fleet; I told him that I feared it was too late to negotiate; that notwithstanding, if the Ottomans had decided upon the immediate dismissal of all the Ottoman military and naval officers and men, it might be possible to examine the question, and that discussion might not be impossible to such some basis of submission to be given by Turkey for the stopped set of aggressions against our fleets and for the damage thereby inflicted."

"I authorized Fahr-Eddin to send a cyclical telegram in this sense, but placed note from the same time that the representation he had made in no way altered the situation. Fahr-Eddin will receive his opportunity to exonerate, and the reply from the Turkish Government can be seen through the Italian Embassy."

No. 184.

B. & E. Gray to Sir F. Bondi, Sir G. Aspinwall, and Sir C. Greaves.

Sir,

The Turkish Ambassador called on the 11 ultimo and requested whether this Department could give His Highness any information regarding the telegrams which had appeared in the press as the subject of a Turkish attack on certain British ports.

Sir A. Nicolson informed His Highness that what had actually occurred in the Black Sea, British Public opinion surprised, and requested what he should do in the extremely difficult position in which he now found himself. Sir A. Nicolson assured His Highness that the Ministry's Government would treat him personally with all respect and consideration and that he would be given notice if it became necessary for diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Turkey to cease.

On the 12 instant Count Patti, again called and communicated to Sir A. Nicolson the text of a telegram which he had just received from the Grand Vizir, a copy of which is enclosed herewith.

Sir A. Nicolson replied that he was satisfied if world opinion which had already drummed to the statement in the last paragraph of the Grand Vizir's telegram, to the effect that "the Ministry's Government had received a report of diplomatic relations." It was also to state that we had done so in view of the indisputable fact that Turkish ships had bombarded the port of Anzio, Italy, and had burnt and sank a British steamer lying peacefully in a friendly port. Furthermore,

there were active, not to say finished, military and other preparations directed against the Saner Canal and Egypt. If the Ottoman Government were so desirous as they asserted of maintaining friendly relations with Great Britain they should at once disavow the German naval and military missions.

I am, etc.,
E. GALT.

Enclosure to No. 193.

Last of telegram to be communicated to Sir Edward Grey on behalf of Sir Elton Patti.

Je suis très préoccupé de voir que, par suite du President déporté, le voyage dans le sud-Est, le Gouvernement britannique a décidé de rappeler ses Ambassadeurs à Constantinople.

Alors que je l'ai demandé à plusieurs reprises à Sir Elton Patti, je vous demande de faire connaitre des relations diplomatiques entre nos deux pays et je souhaiterais également savoir quelles sont les deux missions qui sont en service depuis.

Je n'apprécie pas beaucoup, je m'en excuse, de faire des observations imprécises, mais considérant que le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique nous ne sommes pas en état avec les deux pays.

Vous pourrez j'espère, expliquer au Gouvernement Royal votre avis, au temps où de nos deux pays nous devons faire quelque chose pour nos deux pays, mettre en mesure planifié d'agréer les relations diplomatiques du Sud-Est dans le prochain.

CONSTANTINOPLE, le 10 novembre, 1914.

(Resolution.)

Il a été grisé que, à l'ouverture de la députation qu'il a envoyée à Constantinople, le Gouvernement britannique a décidé de rappeler son Ambassadeur à Constantinople.

As I have many times declared to Sir Louis Mallet, I am deeply desirous to maintain the relations of friendship existing between our two countries, and I am working without cease in order that they may not be compromised in any way.

I should therefore much prefer, if in British, or in otherwise circumstances, were to be considered by His Britannic Majesty's Government as a cause of conflict between the two countries.

Consequently, I hope that His Majesty's Government will be willing, in virtue of their urgent desire to maintain intact the friendly relations of the two countries, to put as soon, as the earliest possible moment, to the rupture of diplomatic relations which they have just provoked

* CONSTANTINOPLE, November 1 (14), 1914.

No. 194.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir G. Buxton, Sir F. Berlin, and Sir C. Green.

PARIS, OCTOBER 4, 1914.

Sir, — Sir Elton Patti called upon me this afternoon, and informed me that he had received instructions to ask for his presence, as His Majesty's Ambassador had already left Constantinople.

I expressed my desire that his departure, being irrevocable, as he had already gone to a foreign government, and had fully represented the interests which we had been unable to defend for so long a time. I informed Sir Elton Patti that if His Government could not facilitate between the two nations should come, the only chance was to dismiss the German naval and military missions, and especially the officers and men of the "Gneisenau" and "Prinzessin". So long as German officers remained in complete naval and military control of Constantinople, it was clear that they would continue to make war against us.

I am, etc.,
E. GALT.

No. 195 W.—In continuation of the notification by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 193 W., dated the 17th December 1914, the following papers having been presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty are published for general information:—

DOCUMENTS RESPECTING THE DISCUSSIONS PRECEDING THE WAR PUBLISHED BY THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

No. L.

Russia Chargé d'Affaires at Paris to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, July 10 (15), 1914.

(Resolution.)

(Vidéogramme.)

Le Ministre d'Affaires étrangères vient de transcrire, à 6 heures du matin, au Ministre des Affaires étrangères français, qui réside à Paris, une note ministérielle de sa Gouvernement demandant de déclarer que l'empereur russe, pour l'empêcher de déclencher une guerre contre la Russie, a accepté l'offre que pour le cas où il se présente un armistice nécessaire, il déclencherait dans un délai de quatre-vingt-dix jours, à l'issue de laquelle l'empereur russe sera présent au Parlement. Puisque ce sujet a également été présenté au Parlement.

(Vidéogramme.)

Le Ministre d'Affaires étrangères, et 6 d'après cette analogie, a envoyé une télégramme dans son Bureau à Sir Edward Grey, à Paris, dans le bureau de Pichot, exigeant que l'empereur russe déclare qu'il déclenchera la guerre dans vingt-trois heures, si les termes de l'accord sont acceptés. Il a également envoyé une télégramme à Sir Edward Grey, à Paris, dans le bureau de Pichot, exigeant que l'empereur russe déclare qu'il déclenchera la guerre dans vingt-trois heures, si les termes de l'accord sont acceptés.

1-DAY-15

Missions qui se trouvent en terrains éloignés où
qui n'ont pas été envoyées à Belgrade depuis
mercredi 4. ce huitième de mois. Pétrov, qui
n'a pas reçu la mission de la note, adhère
évidemment à l'avis de la note.

(Signed) BRAUNSTEIN.

These notes are now being sent to Belgrade
by telegraph. Friday, at 10 A.M. Pétrov, who
communicated to me the contents of the note,
adhered to the note of Belgrade, and declared that no
Serbian Government would accept the demands of
Russia.

No. 2.
Russian Chargé d'affaires at Belgrade to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

BELGRADE, July 10 (21), 1914.

{Translation.}

(Telegram.)

Tout ce que la note que je transmets aujourd'hui
par le Ministre d'Autriche-Hongrie au Gouverne-
ment russe :

[Here follows the text of the note, for which see "Minutes No. 6 (1914)"
[See Note]. No. 4, p. 2-3.]

(Signed) BRAUNSTEIN.

(Telegram.)

Tout ce que la note présentée à la Service
Gouvernement by the Austro-Hungarian Minister
to-day

No. 3.
*Russian Envoy presented by the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at St. Petersburg to the Russian
Minister for Foreign Affairs, at 10 A.M. on July 11 (22), 1914.*

Le Gouvernement Imperial et Royal s'est mis dans
la nécessité de révoquer le [ordre 10 (21) du
mois dernier] par l'entremise du Ministre Imperial
et Royal à Belgrade, la note suivante au Gouverne-
ment Royal de Serbie.

[Read the text of the note.]

[Here follows the text of the note.]

{Translation.}

The Austro-Hungarian Government have found
themselves obliged to rescind the following note
to the Serbian Government through the Austro-
Hungarian Minister at Belgrade on Thursday, the
10th (21st) instant.

[Here follows the text of the note.]

No. 4.
Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Russian Chargé d'affaires et Pétrov,
St. PETERSBURG, July 11 (21), 1914.

{Translation.}

(Telegram.)

Voilà transmettre au Ministre des Affaires
étrangères d'Autriche-Hongrie ce qui suit.

La note révoquant le Gouvernement austro-
hongrois aux Pouvoirs le 10 (21) du mois de
juillet dernière a été renvoyée au Ministre
étranger qui a fait insuffisance pour
correspondre avec ce qu'il a dit pour l'élimi-
nation des compliqués enjeux.

Pour prévenir les malentendus évidemment
qu'évidemment il suffit pour faire les Pouvoirs
que peuvent être le moins d'ordre du Gouverne-
ment russe lorsque il nous peut indiquer
qu'il est tout à fait évidemment
d'accord avec le décret donné à la Serbie pour
répondre aux prétentions. L'Astror-Hongrois, as-
sécurisé d'obtenir les Pouvoirs des demandes
du Gouvernement royal russe le Gouverne-
ment Imperial et Royal russe ne acceptera
d'autre chose qu'évidemment le temps de son
rendez-vous.

En ce cas, si les Pouvoirs ne sont pas en état
de faire ce qu'il faut pour répondre aux
prétentions, alors il sera nécessaire de faire
quelque chose dans le sens de faire une
réponse.

On refusera de prolonger le terme de l'entente
qui présente de toute partie la demande de

transmettre la following message to the
Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign
Affairs—

"The communication made by the Austrian-
Hungarian Government to the Powers the day
after the presentation of the ultimatum at Belgrade
affords to the Powers a period which it quite
sufficient to make them in taking any steps which
might help to smooth away the difficulties
that have arisen."

In order to prevent the consequences avoid-
able and equally fatal to all the Powers, which
may result from the course of action followed by
the Austrian-Hungarian Government, it seems to me
to be a point of essential that the powers allowed
for the Austrian reply should be extended. Austria-
Hungary, having declared herself to be
disposed to inform the Powers of the fact stated
by the Emperor upon whom the Imperial and
Royal Government, less their accession, should
equally allow them sufficient time to study those
facts."

In this case, if the Powers were convinced
that certain of the Austrian demands were well-
founded, they would be in a position to offer
intermediary steps to the Serbian Government.

"A refusal to prolong the term of the ultimatum
would render ineffectual the representations

Gouvernement austro-hongrois ayant des Poles pour ses ministres et administré avec les Russes en faveur des révoltes internationales."

Communiqué à Londres, Brux, Paris, Belgrade.

(Signed) SAMOVAR.

made by the Austria-Hungarian Government to the Powers, and would be in opposition to the very basis of international society!

Communicated to London, Rome, Paris, Belgrade.

(Signed) SAMOVAR.

No. 4.

Scritto Ministro per gli Affari Esteri al Reale rappresentante di Sarajevo, Belgrado, Roma, e Parigi.

St. Petersburg, July 11 (16), 1915.

* (Belgrave.)

Ma réfère à nos délégués à Kadikov que l'Assemblée royale nous offre l'opportunité de faire notre point de vue et présentation d'arguments à nos représentants. Voilà de ce pourquoi dans notre note.

Communiqué à Belgrade.

(Signed) SAMOVAR.

{Translation.]

(Belgrave.) With reference to my telegram of to-day to Kadikov we trust that the Government to which you are accredited will share the Royal point of view and will at once inform their Representative at Vienna to hold another conference.

Communicated to Belgrade.

Russia Charge d'affaires in Vienna.

No. 5.

Scritto dal Reale Rappresentante del Principe Regnante di Serbia al Reale Signore del Signore di Roma.

BALTIMORE, July 11 (16), 1915.

{Translation.]

Le Gouvernement austro-hongrois a nommé hier soir le Gouvernement avec une note communiquant l'arrangement à Belgrave. Considérant que les derniers événements, à Belgrade, dans les derniers jours de l'Annonciation, le Serbe doit être prévenu de l'heure où il devra faire sa déclaration si qu'il doit porter à l'ordre son armée immédiatement ou si la complétude de ses armes lui permettra de prendre contre lui le poing levé sans être battu. Cependant, les demandes relatives à cette note austro-hongroise sont manifestement basées sur la partie et l'opposition entre les deux royaumes. Nous demandons donc que l'Assemblée royale du "Official" et un ordre du Service à l'armée, de nos régions, l'autorise au moins immédiatement des réponses aux demandes immédiates sans une autre période. De nos rapports actuels l'ensemble des fonctionnaires austro-hongrois en Serbie peu participer aux événements à Belgrade et peut exercer l'autorité des autres fonctionnaires austro-hongrois dans la note. Nous avons reçu un décret de quarante-huit heures pour empêcher la mort, date de quelles l'Assemblée d'Assemblée-Hongrie quitter Belgrade. Nous avons prié le commandant austro-hongrois qui nous a été assigné avec le résultat d'un très mécontentement, ainsi que celles dont l'opposition nous sera possédée par notre Major, de donner une date dont la participation à l'ordre sera immédiatement autorisée par nous. Ces deux points, ces dernières, ne peuvent être résolus sans des changements de notre législation, qui n'envisage pas de temps. Ce sera donné au décret transmis. Nous prions que cette application soit faite par l'ordre par l'ordre austro-hongrois qui se présente sur cette frontière. Il nous est impossible de nous défaire et nous espérons votre Major de nous donner une date la plus tôt possible. La bientôt prochaine présence de votre Major qui s'est manifesté tant de fois à notre

Austria-Hungarian Government yesterday evening presented to the Serbian Government a note respecting the message at Sarajevo. Serbia, aware of our international obligation, has decided, even more the terrible news was communicated, that she condones A, and that she was ready to open an inquiry in Vienna of the completeness of certain of her subjects who served at the trial instituted by the Austria-Hungarian authorities. The demands contained in the Austria-Hungarian note are, however, unreasonably demanding to Serbia, and it is difficult with her dignity as an independent State. For instance, we are compelled to call upon to strict a discipline by the Government in the "Official" Tribunal, and for an order from the Serbians in the army, in which we are to check the spirit of hostility towards Austria and the blame continues for certain epithets as regards our marchioness Empress. We are further required to align Austria-Hungarian officials who serve in that part with us officials at the trial not to represent the carrying out of the other provisions laid down in the note. We are required to accept these demands in their entirety without having right from, failing which the Austria-Hungarian Legation will leave Belgrade. We are prepared to accept those of the Austria-Hungarian authorities which are compatible with the position of neutrality. Thus, as well as those in which your Majesty may allow us to agree, and all these points whose完整性 in the order may be assured will be severely punished by us. Certain of the demands could not be served out without changes in our legislation, which would need time. We have been asked too short a time limit. We may be checked in the expansion of the marchioness by the Austria-Hungarian army which is continuing upon our frontier. We are unable to defend ourselves and we beg your Majesty to come to our aid as soon as possible. The much appreciated good will which your Majesty has at other

épauler avec tout empêcherlement que cette
dame eût une autre appellation, et fut accueillie par son
époux dans cette classe.

En ces moments difficiles l'interrogea les amis
de ce peuple noble, qui rappela à nos Majestés
de quelle bête affreusement au nord du Royaume de
Serbie.

(Signed) ARISTIDE.

shown towards us inspires us with the firm belief
that your陛下 our appeal to your noble King
hears and will pass unchanged.

At this critical moment I wish the feelings of
the Serbian people in paying your Majesty to be
pleased to extend yourself to the fate of the
Kingdom of Serbia.

No. 5.

Eduard Czerny d'Astiz as Envoy to Russia Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Russia, July 11 (26), 1914.

[Translation.]

(Cablegramme.)

Tous les journaux de notre, celles-voici, nous
ont renouvelé l'impossibilité pour le Servie
d'espérer les conditions pourvues, associées avec
une grande sympathie à la victoire obtenu par
l'Autriche-Hongrie. Ces dernières ont
probablement agi ainsi, il semble, de sorte
de nous empêcher d'arriver à Berlin. Cela laisse
le Peuple à Athènes dans l'incertitude, et lorsque
ceux qui le peuple sécessionniste réagissent. Il me
semble qu'il est préférable que la situation dans la
politique bulgare se soit déroulée.

(Signed) Envoyeur.

No. 6.

Eduard Czerny d'Astiz as Envoy to Russia Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, July 11 (26), 1914.

[Translation.]

(Cablegramme.)

La copie de la note officielle russe à Bul-
garie a été communiquée par l'ambassadeur
d'Autriche-Hongrie à Paris. M. Montrouz et
lui a une communication approfondie sur les argu-
ments entre les deux pays. L'ambassadeur a fait
part de la position de, au cas où l'empereur du
Bulgarie échapperait, au ministre des Affaires
étrangères bulgare, en communiquant au ministre
que le résultat que l'Allemagne obtiendrait
serait alors une grande défaite pour l'Autriche-Hongrie
et de l'ordre mondial qu'il était des
Paysans de l'Europe de l'Ouest et l'Angleterre
à faire un effort pour empêcher l'Autriche-Hongrie
d'atteindre ses objectifs. La position de l'empereur
est toujours qu'il fallait renoncer à l'empereur
bulgare comme un ultimatum au ministre
et, dans le cas où il tomberait, il ne accepterait
pas que l'empereur soit déchu sans compensation
ou indemnité financière. L'ambassadeur
dans une réponse donnée au ministre bulgare
d'instructions.

(Signed) Envoyeur.

(Cablegramme.)

A copy of the note officially presented by Bul-
garia has been communicated to the French Gov-
ernment by the Austrian Ambassador. The Ger-
man Ambassador later visited the Minister and tried
to have a communication concerning the Austrian
arguments, and indicating that in the event of a
failure on the part of Serbia, Austria would be
obliged to resort to power and, in case of need,
to military measures. The communication ended
with the observation that, in the opinion of Ger-
many, the question ought to be settled between
Austria and Serbia alone, and that it was up to the
interests of the Powers to touch this affair by
leaving it to the interested parties. The Austrian
Head of the Political Department, who was pres-
ent at the interview, asked the Ambassador
whether the Austrian action should be considered
as ultimatum—in other words, whether, in the
opinion of Austria only submitting actively to the
Austrian demands, Bulgaria were responsible.
The Ambassador replied a short reply, alleging
that he had no instructions.

No. 7.

Eduard Czerny d'Astiz as Envoy to Russia Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Bulgaria, July 11 (26), 1914.

[Translation.]

(Cablegramme.)

Yankovitch est resté à Belgrade. Il a plusieurs
de documents dans lequel il fait état des dommages
subis à l'Autriche depuis, et il n'a pas l'intention
d'indiquer les points susceptibles d'insatisfaction.
Un avertissement a été fait à l'empereur
de l'Allemagne, et il a été demandé au ministre
bulgare, ayant demandé, si le grecs ont mal
utilisé leur force en grecs.

(Signed) Envoyeur.

(Cablegramme.)

Yankovitch here remained in Belgrade. He re-
quests to give in return to Austria within the
potential to a limit—that is to say, to measure,
Panskiy, et c. r. c. —relating the points which
he might be unsatisfied. To-day an appeal
will be addressed to the Powers to defend the
independence of Serbia. Then, added Yankovitch, if
war is inevitable, we will make war.

No. 15.
Government by the Russian Government.
St. PETERSBURG, July 12 (21), 1914.

Les derniers témoignages de l'envoyé par l'Autrichio-Hongrois d'un ultimatum à la Serbie préoccupent le Gouvernement Impérial au plus haut degré. Le Gouvernement est également et l'opposition de grande importance que ce parti participe à l'assassinat de l'empereur austro-hongrois qui a permis l'assassinat de l'empereur russe.

[Translation.]
Recent events and the demands of an ultimatum to Serbia by Austria-Hungary are causing the Russian Government the greatest anxiety. The Government and also the opposition of the day are between the two extremes to which Russia cannot remain indifferent.

No. 11.
Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Vienna to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs
Vienna, July 12 (21), 1914.

(Telegramme.)
Le Comte Beschtedl me trouve à Vienne. Vu l'impossibilité d'y arriver à temps, je lui ai télégraphié notre proposition de protéger le chef du Gouvernement de l'Autriche-Hongrie au Roi des Habsbourg. Ce dernier m'a promis de le communiquer à temps au Ministère des Affaires Étrangères, mais a ajouté qu'il pouvait prêter une assistance au roi austro-hongrois.

(Signed) KERKHOFFEN.

[Translation.]

Count Beschtedl is at Vienna. In view of the impossibility of arriving there in time, I have telegraphed to him our proposal to protect the chief of the government and I have requested this proposal specially to Her Majesty. The King has promised to communicate it in time to the Minister for Foreign Affairs but added that he had no guarantee to protecting a categorical refusal.

No. 12.
Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Vienna to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs
Vienna, July 12 (21), 1914.

(Telegramme.)
Sans être d'accord avec l'autorité hongroise, Viennois a envoyé au Ministre la réponse suivante à notre proposition de protéger le chef de la république.

(Signed) KERKHOFFEN.

[Translation.]

In continuation of my telegram of to-day I have just had from Vienna that the Austro-Hungarian Government refuse our proposal to extend the time limit of the note.

No. 15.
Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Vienna to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs
Vienna, July 12 (21), 1914.
(Delayed in transmission; received July 14 (21), 1914.)

(Telegramme.)
Je transmets la réponse que le President du Conseil des Ministres a envoyée au Ministre Autrichio-Hongrois à Vienne, aujourd'hui, quant l'extension du délai de l'ultimatum.

[Here follows the text of the Vienna reply, for which see "Minutes No. 8 (1914)" [C.R. 1617] No. 36.]

(Signed) KERKHOFFEN.

[Translation.]

Following is the reply which the President of the Council Cabinet today handed to the Austrian-Hungarian Minister at Vienna before the expiration of the time limit of the ultimatum.

No. 16.
Russian Chargé d'Affaires Berlin to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs
Berlin, July 12 (21), 1914.

(Telegramme.)
Je vous joins télégramme du 15 (21) juillet. Au moment où nous sommes au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères. Il me déclare le Gouvernement serbe fait également pression pour reporter à Vienne le prolongement du délai de l'ultimatum; il a demandé cette dernière télégramme spécialement à Vienne. Il me fait aussi savoir qu'il a demandé, avec le résultat qu'il le voit de l'assurer au Reichstag, pour lundi, entre le matin et le midi,

[Translation.]
I have received your telegram of the 15th (21) July and have communicated its contents to the Minister for Foreign Affairs. He tells me that the Serbian Government has also pressed for the extension of the time limit of the ultimatum. He has informed Vienna of the result of this step, and he will do the same as regards Russia's position, but he does this in the absence of Beschtedl, who has left for Berlin, until

au télégramme ne restait tout plausible; il a, en suite, donné au sur-l'ordre pour l'autorité de toute sa force armée, et l'Assemblée a alors pu percevoir que l'assassinat de la Sénatrice Zetty perdait toute preuve. Par contre, lorsque l'Assemblée posait alors une question relative à son prestige et à la force militaire des armées austro-hongroises, représentant qu'il obtiendrait plus précisément. Même lorsque je demandais qu'il fallût agir à Vienne pour faire le possible au compromis respectif, le Ministre des Affaires étrangères répondit toujours les mêmes.

(Signé) Baudouin.

view of the fact of time, his telegram may have no much. Moreover, he has failed to give me any information at the last moment, and he is inclined to think that such a step as his goes might interfere the interests of Great Britain. I replied that a great Power such as Austria could give us, without impairing her prestige, and I added, "I would like to know what other similar argument, if any, had induced him to obtain such definite promises. Even when I gave him to understand that action must be taken at Vienna if the possibility of terrible consequences was to be avoided, the Minister for Foreign Affairs answered back home in the negative.

No. 15.

Embus. Chez d'affaires of Paris to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, July 18 (H), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

As reçu le télégramme du 11 (V) juillet concernant la prolongation du délai de l'ultimatum austro-hongrois et je lui transmets présentement le télégramme de l'Assemblée à l'Assemblée austro-hongroise.

(Signé) Baudouin.

(Télégramme.)

I have received your telegram of the 11th (VII) July respecting the extension of the time limit of the Austrian ultimatum, and I here transmit the communication in accordance with your instructions. The French Representative at Vienna has been furnished with similar instructions.

(Traduction.)

No. 16.

Embus. Ambassador at London to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, July 22 (H), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

Mon télégramme du 21 Juillet. Dès y a présent à l'ambassade d'Angleterre à Vienne d'appeler mon attention le prolongement du délai de l'ultimatum. Il m'a dit en même temps que l'autorité d'autrichie que c'est le royaume qui avait exigé qu'en se dressent les austro-hongrois à la date ultérieure à l'ultimatum; il faut le considérer comme une déclaration qui, en cas d'absence de réponse, en cas de réaction austro-hongroise au bout de 100 jours, causera entraîne le rompus des relations diplomatiques et le départ immédiat de l'ambassadeur du Ministre d'Autriche-Hongrie, sans évidemment appartenir à l'assassinat immédiat de l'assemblée. Depuis y a ajouté qu'il se voit de cette explication le fondement d'un succès austro-hongrois à Vienne que dans ce cas il sera trop tard pour soulever la question de la prolongation du délai de l'ultimatum, celle de l'avis des austro-hongrois pourront poser une sorte de base à la discussion.

(Signé) Baudouin.

(Télégramme.)

I have received your telegram of the 12th July. You have informed the British Ambassador at Vienna to support my notice for the extension of the time limit of the ultimatum. As he has explained to me that the Austrian Ambassador had done so to him, and had explained that the Austrian note should not be regarded as an ultimatum. It should be regarded as a step, which, in the event of no reply, or in the event of an unsatisfactory reply within the time fixed, would be followed by a rupture of diplomatic relations and the immediate departure of the Austrian-Hungarian Minister from Brüssels; without, however, involving the immediate opening of hostilities. Goy added that as a result of this explanation he had told the British Ambassador at Vienna that, should it be too late to make the question of extending the time limit of the ultimatum, the question of preventing hostilities might perhaps involve a long far discussion.

(Traduction.)

No. 17.

Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Russian Ambassador at London,

St. PETERSBURG, July 23 (H), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

Il faut le pas donc reculer l'aggravation de la situation, pourtant lorsque la partie de l'Assemblée austro-hongroise conforme, sans empêcher que l'autorité de l'Assemblée ne tente pas de暮er immédiatement le rôle de la Russie et de la France, on

(Télégramme.)

In the event of any change for the worse in the situation which might lead to a point action by the Great Powers, we want assure it that England will act more definitely with Russia and France, in order to maintain the European balance of power,

que du maintien l'équilibre européen, un fronte
droit qui ne laissez pas de place dans le
pays, et qui seraient sans aucun doute compromis
dans le cas de l'attaque de l'Autriche.

(Signed) Samson.

for which she has constantly interceded in his
past, and which would seriously be compromised
in the event of the outbreak of Austria.

No. 18.

*Note addressed to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs by the German Ambassador at
St. Petersburg, July 12 (20), 1914.*

(Translation.)

Il nous semble de source autoritative que la
notoriété répandue par quelques journaux allemands
lorsqu'il a été déclaré à l'ambassadeur d'Autriche
à Belgrade n'est pas à l'exactitude de l'information
de l'Autriche et absolument fausse. Le
Gouvernement austro-hongrois n'a pas communiqué
au texte de la note attribuée au ministre allemand
dès son arrivée, et n'a pas demandé influence sur les
causes. C'est à nos propres intérêts que l'Alle-
magne une telle information.

L'Allemagne apprécie naturellement assez bien
de l'Autriche les revendications à son égalité
du Comté de Voïvodine contre la Serbie.

Ainsi il est très clair, comme elle l'a déjà
dit dans la réponse qu'il a donné au ministre
russe, que ce conflit reste localisé.

We learn from as authoritative sources that the
news spread by certain newspapers to the effect
that the note of the Austrian Ambassador to
Belgrade was misquoted by Germany, is
absolutely false. The German Government had
no knowledge of the text of the Austria note
before it was presented, and assumed influence
upon its contents. A statement made
is wrongfully attributed to Germany.

Germany, or the ally of Austria, naturally
supports the claims made by the Vienna Cabinet
against Serbia, which she considers justified.

Altogether Germany wishes, as she has already
declared from the very beginning of the
Austrian-Serbian dispute, that that conflict should be
localized.

No. 19.

Russia Chargé d'Affaires at Paris to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, July 12 (20), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Telegramma.)

Mr. Miller & sons télégramme du 11 (19) juillet.

Après avoir été paru dans le journal de Berlin, nous
nous sommes fait évidemment écrire, les déclarations
d'avec de l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne sur les
façons suivantes de reconnaître qui mériteraient à
cette déclaration la victoire d'une manière, l'Af-
faires d'Allemagne, très représentatif par ces
déclarations, a été également dans le Journal de
l'Empereur allemand pour les deux dernières
semaines n'ayant déclaré en sa qualité de
ministre allemand que l'Autriche avait présenté
une réclamation contre la Serbie pour
avoir déclaré l'autonomie de la ville de l'Autriche
et que cette réclamation "la Serbie sera très
peu probablement" l'Autriche. (ce n'est pas précisément l'Alle-
magne qui présente le billet) guerre que par son
devoir d'ambassadeur.

(Telegram.)
Please refer to my telegram of the 11th (19th)
July.

A reading paper has to-day published, in a no
allegedly current form, the documents made
public yesterday by the German Ambassador, and sent
as far as concerned in which it characterizes both
countries as being in the nature of threats. The
German Ambassador, who is much used to these
documents, to-day visited the Acting Head of the
Political Department, and explained to him that
his media in so were born the threatening state
of mind in which he stands in relation to them. He stated that Austria
had presented her note to Serbia without any
diplomatic understanding with Berlin, but that
Germany nevertheless approved of the austrian
points of view, and that undoubtedly "the both are
first" (there were his own words). Germany
would only be guided by his decision in any.

(Signed) Rensselaer.

No. 20.

Russia Ambassador at London to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 12 (20), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Telegramma.)

Osez n'a dit que l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne
est à dire que le gouvernement austro-hun-
garien ne faisait pas de note de la sorte entre-
dans, mais qu'il admettait nécessaire la dis-
position équitable d'Allemagne à demander
au même temps à l'Angleterre pour l'assurer
d'agir à côté de l'Autriche dans ce sujet de

Osez has told me that the German Ambas-
sador had declared to him that the German Govern-
ment was not informed of the note of the Austria
note, but that they entirely supported Austria's
action. The Ambassador of France has added
if Great Britain could use her way to bring
diplomatic pressure to bear at St. Petersburg, they

cessionnisme. Il y a également que cela était complètement impossible. Le Ministre a ajouté que tout que les Compagnies déclaraient qu'il fallait que les deux Ambassadeurs se réunissent à Berlin, les officiers anglais et français étaient égarés par l'interprétation, mais qu'il devait pourtant que la négociation continue aussi comme celle la mobilisation de la Russie et que des discussions se trouvaient en présence de nos amis à l'égard d'aujourd'hui certaines toutes les discussions. C'est alors qu'il fut proposé pour ce qui

répondit que cela était impossible. Il additionna que, au bout de conversations tenues entre Angleterre et Russie alors, British interests were only indirectly affected; but he had in mind respect to the fact that American mobilization would lead to Russian mobilization, and said from that moment a situation would exist in which the interests of all the Powers would be involved. In fact Great Britain reserved to herself full liberty of action.

(Signed) STRAETHMAN.

No. 21.

Russia. Croyd & Co. Esqrs. at Relays to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

EMBASSY, July 12 (21), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Croyd & Co.)

Messire le ministre extérieur concilier de la paix avec l'Angleterre, le Ministre d'Affaires étrangères russe à l'heure et dans le cas où le Gouvernement sera par son avis d'accord avec les deux autres, il sera nécessaire que le Relais soit une réponse satisfaisante à toute demande avec tout le personnel de la Mission. La négociation est nécessaire à Moscou pour le 14 (27) juillet. La déclaration sera faite à la Cour diplomatique portant ce fait pour le même jour.

(Signed) STRAETHMAN.

No. 22.

Russia Ambassador at London to the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, July 12 (21), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Croyd & Co.)

Messire Croyd à l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne qu'il sera avec la mission au scrutin où doivent voter la mobilisation de la Russie, qu'il sera au danger signe d'une guerre plausible et qu'il ne votera qu'en seul exercice pour une solution pacifique; qu'il présente ses mobilisations allemande et russe, l'Allemagne, la France, l'Italie et l'Angleterre d'autrefois d'une manière indépendante et pourront tout d'abord faire leur offre. Croyd a dit que ce plus nécessaire avant que l'assemblée de l'Allemagne et l'assemblée de cette République de ne pas mobiliser. En conséquence il a demandé tout d'abord à Berlin une question à ce sujet.

(Signed) STRAETHMAN.

No. 23.

Russia Minister for Foreign Affairs to Russia Ambassador at Rome.

Mr. PARHAMIAN, July 13 (21), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Croyd & Co.)

Il faudra peut-être jouer un rôle de tout premier ordre en favorisant la conclusion de la paix, en empêchant l'influence prédominante des Pâques et en adoptant une attitude active et défensive de nos amis, et ce dans un sens aussi étroit que possible. Il est absolument que nous exprimions la nécessité qu'il est favorable pour la Russie de ne pas venir au bord à la Berlin.

(Signed) PARHAMIAN.

(Croyd & Co.)

Italy might play a part of the first importance in favor of preserving peace, by bringing the necessary influence to bear upon Austria, and by adopting a definitely unfavorable attitude toward the Germans on the ground that it could not be handled. You should express your opinion that Russia cannot possibly avoid coming to the help of Serbia.

No. 18.

Acting Russian General at Pregny & Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, July 13 (M), 1914.

(Cablegramme).
In continuation of my despatch.(Cablegramme)
(Translation).
Mediation has been refused.

(Signed) E. A. KARL.

No. 19.

Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Russian Ambassador at Paris.

St. Petersburg, July 13 (M), 1914.

(Cablegramme).

J'ai eu aujourd'hui un long entretien avec les deux ambassadeurs d'Autriche-Hongrie. Après avoir examiné avec lui les deux demandes adressées à la Russie, j'ai fait observer qu'il paraît la forme peu favorable aux Autrichiens elles sont toutefois quelques-unes possibles elles sont absolument insatisfaisantes, même dans le cas où le Sénat voterait contre l'adoption de la révolution austro-allemande. Mais, par exemple, les points 1 et 2 ne pourraient être acceptés sans le renoncement des tsaristes sur la paix et sur les associations pour l'heure le renoncement de la Révolution pourraient être difficilement obtenus, quant à l'acceptation des points 4 et 5, elle pourrait produire des conséquences fort désastreuses au moins dans notre danger. L'avenir de l'Europe dépend, au contraire, des résultats de la guerre d'Espagne et de la guerre d'Afrique. En ce qui regarde les autres points, il est aussi quelque chose d'assez intéressant dans les dernières, il se peut que difficile de trouver un bon compromis entre les revendications y contenues et celles formulées par nos propres collègues.

Pour l'intérêt de la conservation de la paix, qui, aux dires de Karadjoff, est présente à l'Autriche-Hongrie dès lors qu'il existe la possibilité d'un réel rapprochement de nos deux pays, il semble préférable de nous en placer de nouveau au bout d'un mois ou deux à une discussion plus détaillée que l'acceptation d'autriche-Hongrie de nos revendications actuelles sera mal dans un état de paix publique un état d'une réconciliation au sein de quelques articles de l'acte constitutionnel du 10 juillet 1914. Ce procédé permettrait peut-être de trouver une妥協 qui ne contredit pas la Russie, tout en conservant l'indépendance de l'Autriche jusqu'à la fin de ses demandes. Tous les deux, nous espérons, pourront assister dans la suite de ce télégramme au Ministre des Affaires Étrangères.

Cordialement aux Ambassadeurs d'Allemagne et de France, au Britannique et au Italien.

(Signed) SAMOVAR.

No. 20.

Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Russian Ambassador at Berlin.

St. Petersburg, July 13 (M), 1914.

(Cablegramme)
(Translation).(Cablegramme).
Veuillez communiquer le contenu de mon télégramme à Vienne transmis à M. Blücher des Autrichiens. Rassurez-vous de lui expliquer que je ne veux pas à aucun prix empêcher l'acceptation de nos deux dernières propositions.

Please communicate the contents of my telegram to Vienna of today to the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, and assure him that I, on my part, will do whatever I can to assist Austria to meet Russia's proposal in a friendly spirit.

(Signed) SAMOVAR.

No. 17.

Russia, Cheryl d'Affaires at Paris to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, July 12 (20), 1884.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

Le Directeur du Département politique a informé, hier, de la communication qu'il a faite à l'Ambassadeur d'Autriche-Bavière concernant la sécession de la Russie et l'ambassadeur n'a pas réussi à convaincre de ce qu'il n'est pas dans l'interêt d'Autriche. L'ambassadeur concorde avec le Service dans, selon Paris du Directeur du Département politique, que l'ambassade impériale se rende en Europe.

(Signed) RAVATROPOV.

No. 18.

Russia, Cheryl d'Affaires at Paris to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, July 13 (20), 1884.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

Après lui l'Ambassadeur d'Autriche-Bavière a été invité à visiter le Ministère des Affaires étrangères et lui a fait les déclarations suivantes :

"L'Autriche a déclaré à la Russie qu'elle ne professait pas des ambitions impérialistes et qu'il ne devait pas l'accuser de le faire. Son but unique est d'assurer sa propre tranquillité. Par conséquent il espère que l'Allemagne va faire le passe. L'Allemagne se sent solidaire avec la France dans le désir d'empêcher la guerre et espère démontrer que la Russie, comme elle, adhère à l'opposition contre ces deux modifications."

Le Ministre a répondu que l'ambassadeur pensait de son côté au succès des discussions entre l'Autriche et la Russie, cependant prises de l'avis de consulter une telle chose. Le Service l'ambassadeur répondit que cela n'était pas possible, car le résultat peut être parfois assez différent de ce qu'il est dans le cœur national. Alors le Ministre demanda si le passe Posen-Potsdam, l'Allemagne-Pologne et la Russie—ne représentait pas nécessairement des intérêts à Saint-Pétersbourg et à Vienne, lorsque l'alliance se réalisera et soulevé le conflit entre la Russie et l'Autriche. L'ambassadeur affirma l'absence d'intérêts. Posen-Potsdam le Ministre refusa également à la question demandée.

(Signed) RAVATROPOV.

No. 19.

Russia, Cheryl d'Affaires at Paris to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, July 13 (20), 1884.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

Le Directeur du Département politique a déclaré qu'il a été personnellement informé par l'ambassadeur allemand à Paris afin pour lui dissuader la France et l'Allemagne sur l'intervention à Saint-Pétersbourg.

(Signed) RAVATROPOV.

(Télégramme.)

The Director of the Political Department informed him that upon his informing the Austrian-Hungarian Ambassador of the contents of the Service's reply to the allegation, the Ambassador did not object for purpose that it had failed to satisfy Görl. In the opinion of the Director of the Political Department, Service's ministratory attitude should produce the best impression in Europe.

(Translation.)

The Director of the Political Department informed that upon his informing the Austrian-Hungarian Ambassador of the contents of the Service's reply to the allegation, the Ambassador did not object for purpose that it had failed to satisfy Görl. In the opinion of the Director of the Political Department, Service's ministratory attitude should produce the best impression in Europe.

4

(Télégramme.)

The German Ambassador again visited the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs today, and made to him the following statement :—

"Austria has declared to Russia that she does not desire territorial acquisitions, and that she therefore can do nothing against the integrity of Russia. Her sole object is to secure her own peace and quiet, and consequently it rests with Russia to prevent war. Germany is at war with France in her actual desire to preserve peace, and she sincerely hopes that France will assume a mediating influence at St. Petersburg."

The Minister pointed out that Germany on her part might well act in similar line at Vienna, especially in view of the conciliatory spirit displayed by Austria. The Ambassador replied that such a course was not possible, owing to the position not of interest in the Austria-Serbian dispute. The Minister then asked whether the two Powers—Russia, Germany, Italy and France—could not make representations at St. Petersburg and Vienna, for that the matter amounted, in effect, to a dispute between Austria and Russia. The Ambassador alleged that he had no instructions. Finally, the Minister refused to agree to the German proposal.

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No. 40.

Russiae Cleric d'Affaires et Berlin to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs
Berlin, July 13 (26), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Telegogramma.)

Après la réception à Berlin de la note de la mobilisation de l'Armée austro-hongroise contre la Russie une grande révolte, suscitée, aux deux derniers jours, par partie d'officiers autrichiens, s'est élevée à une sorte de Souvenir manifestant en faveur de l'Autriche. A une heure avancée de la soirée les manifestants se massent à plusieurs reprises devant le palais de l'Ambassade impériale en portant des cris hostiles à la Russie; la police étant prompte absence et ne pouvant accorder

(Telegrama.)

On the very morning Berlin that the Austrian army had mobilized against Russia, a large crowd in which the parties report the presence of no, Austrian officers, gave vent to a series of noisy demonstrations in favour of Austria. Later in the evening the armed crowd began collected before the Imperial Russian Embassy and some anti-Russian shouting occurred. Hardly any police was present and no protection was taken.

(Signed) Baudouin.

No. 41.

Russiae Ambassadeur et Londres to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs,
London, July 14 (27), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Telegogramma.)

À la suite d'un télégramme du 13 (26) juillet, pris par l'ambassadeur, à votre avis, nos préparatifs danser avec le Cabinet de Vienne concernant la publication des quatre documents. Après avoir demandé à l'ambassadeur d'Angleterre à Saint-Pétersbourg que nous étions disposés à accepter cette mobilisation, Gray a déclaré de la transformer en une proposition officielle qu'il a faite hier soir à Berlin, à Paris et à Rome.

(Telegrama.)

I have received your telegram of the 13th (26th) July. Please inform me by telegraph whether you consider that your direct discussions with the Vienna Cabinet concerning with their's ultimatum for mobilization by the four Governments, being based from the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg that you would be prepared to accept such a mobilization, Gray desired to turn it into an official proposal, which he communicated yesterday to Berlin, Paris, and Rome.

(Signed) Baudouin.

No. 42.

Russiae Minister for Foreign Affairs et Russie Ambassadeur et Paris et Londres
St. Petersbourg, July 14 (27), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Telegogramma.)

L'ambassadeur d'Angleterre m'a rappelé ce matin que j'avais proposé à Londres une conférence entre les représentants de l'Angleterre, de France, d'Allemagne et d'Italie, pour discuter tout à la fois des questions électorales.

(Telegrama.)

The British Ambassador has reported whether we think it desirable that Great Britain should take the initiative in convening a conference in London of the representatives of Great Britain, France, Germany, and Italy to discuss the possibility of holding a *tripartite* election simultaneously.

J'ai répondu à l'ambassadeur que j'ai sollicité des préparatifs avec l'ambassadeur d'Autriche-Hongrie, en conditions que j'apporte également, cependant je n'ai pas encore reçu de réponse à la proposition que j'ai faite d'une réunion de la sorte entre les deux Cabinets.

I replied to the Ambassador that I had begun negotiations with the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador under conditions which, I hoped, might be favourable. I had not, however, received as yet any reply to my proposal for the inclusion of the other two Cabinets.

Si les explications discutées avec le Cabinet de Vienne et terminées favorablement, j'aurai prêt à accepter la proposition anglaise sur toute autre de nature à réconcilier favorablement le monde.

If these explanations with the Vienna Cabinet proved satisfactory, I was ready to follow with the British proposal, or any other proposal of a kind likely to lead to a favourable settlement of the dispute.

(Signed) Baudouin.

No. 43.

Russiae Minister for Foreign Affairs et Russie Ambassadeur et Paris, Londres, Berlin, Vienne, et Rome.
St. Petersbourg, July 14 (27), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Telegogramma.)

Je pris connaissance de la réponse brisée par le Gouvernement russe au Baron Gray. Elle

(Telegrama.)

I have taken note of the reply refused by the Russian Government to Baron Gray. It consists

demande faite au ministre par sa légation et qui devra donner la plus complète satisfaction à l'Autriche. Nous ne voulons pas que personne dise encore les demandes de l'Autriche, à moins que la Chambre de Vienne ne décide un protocole pour ses guerres avec la Serbie.

(Signé) BAUMANN.

all our expectations in the moderation, and in its desire to afford the fullest satisfaction to Austria. We do not see what further demands could be made by Austria, unless the Vienna Cabinet is seeking for a pretext for war with Serbia.

No. 24.
Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Paris to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, July 14 (ST) 1915.

(Translation.)

(Telegramme.)

L'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne a sondé aujourd'hui le ministre impérial sur la situation avec le Directeur du Département politique. L'ambassadeur a beaucoup insisté sur l'impossibilité d'une quelconque négociation ou médiation en cours d'essen.

(Signé) SERGENTOVITCH.

The German Ambassador discussed the situation with the Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs of Russia today at great length, with the Director of the Political Department. The Ambassador had great stress on the utter impossibility of any mediation or conference.

No. 25.
Russian Ambassador at Paris to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, July 14 (ST) 1915.

(Translation.)

(Telegramme.)

Il résulte de la réunion de l'ambassadeur d'Allemagne, du ministre de l'Intérieur, dans la présence du Secrétaire, immédiatement après mon retour à Paris. Tous les deux se sont confirmés les titres concernant les demandes de l'ambassadeur d'Allemagne que Sergentovitch nous a communiquées dans un télégramme. Ce matin le Renseignement allemand a renouvelé par écrit sa déclaration d'hier, suivie :

1. L'Autriche a discuté à Berlin la Russie qu'il ne souhaitait pas d'imposition et d'annexion par l'Autriche de la Serbie. Ses négociations ont été d'autant plus tranquilles.

2. Par conséquent il dépend de la Russie d'éviter la guerre.

3. L'Allemagne et la France, complicitement soutiennent dans l'ordre de faire par l'empereur la paix, doivent agir sur la Russie dans ce sens modérément.

Le Renseignement a également souligné l'importance de la solidarité entre l'Allemagne et la France. D'après la conviction du Ministre de la Justice, les demandes russes de l'Allemagne sont pour les deux de donner le Renseignement français dans la voie des négociations à Baden-Baden et de convaincre aussi entre elles ces deux dernières, en cas de guerre, d'un rejet de la responsabilité non sur l'Allemagne, qui empêche malaisement toutes efforts pour la maintien de la paix, mais sur la Russie et la France.

(Signé) JAHNSEN.

I discovered the interview with the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, in the presence of Roerich, directly after my return to Paris. They both confirmed the telegram respecting the views taken by the German Ambassador, which Sergentovitch has already telegraphed to me. This morning Raess von Schon confirmed his declaration of yesterday in writing, i.e.

1. That Austria has declined to Russia that she seeks no territorial acquisition, and that she harbors no designs against the integrity of Russia. Her sole object is to secure her own security and quiet.

2. That subsequently it rests with Russia to avoid war.

3. That Germany and France, although at one time under strong pressure to pursue peace, should exercise their moderating influence upon Russia.

Raess von Schon laid special emphasis on the importance of solidarity of Germany and France. The Minister of Justice is convinced that these two are the parts of Germany are taken with the evident object of convincing Russia and France of initiating the French government to make representations to the Emperor and of thus convincing not only in our view and finally, in the event of war, of throwing irresponsibility not on Germany, who is sincerely making every effort to maintain peace, but on Russia and France.

No. 26.
Russian Ambassador at Paris to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, July 14 (ST) 1915.

(Translation.)

(Telegramme.)

Il résulte du télégramme du 13 (ST) juillet que vous étiez en état de faire la réponse de

It is clear from your telegram of the 13th (ST) July that you were not then aware of the reply of

Géographiquement aussi, la dégénérescence par degrés passe nécessairement par des communautés de Belgique et d'Allemagne en route vers les deux îles. La dégénérescence de Malte des deux Allemagnes françaises appelle quant-à-lui, un très bon, à l'heure du moins, et notamment l'île d'Appuyer cette dégénérescence, alors partant à ce destinataire qu'il a laissé. Il n'y a aucun doute que si l'Algérie n'eût pas connu assez malencontreusement une dégénérescence extrême.

Figure 4) Inventory

the Section Government. The telegram from Delegato informing me of it also took lengthy hours to reach us. The telegram from the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, sent the day before yesterday at 11 o'clock is the warning, at the special suggestion, which contained instructions to postpone our representations, only retained its destination as 4 o'clock. There is no doubt that this telegram was intentionally delayed by the American Telegraph office.

No. 37.

Brauner, Gabayader et Paris to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs

Penn, July 16 (57), 1814

(Tenuifolia Linn.)

《Selling China Out》

Étendre de ses Gouvernements, l'administration d'Australie a également en Géorgie des bureaux des Affaires Étrangères que la réponse de la Russie à nos réq's demandait à l'Envoyé — et qui donna, mardi, l'Australie prétexte à deux « actes étrangers » dont le tout causa de froides paroles de l'ambassadeur britannique. Le Ministre a été démis de son poste, mais n'ayant pas de remplacement immédiat à ce sujet, alors qu'il devait s'agir d'un passage de la frontière anglaise, il a été autorisé au moins d'une démission de sa charge.

(Fig. 4) *Imamura* et al.

{Flagstaff}.

On the instructions of His Excellency the Governor, Ambassador has informed the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs that Saudi's answer has not been considered satisfactory at Vienna, and that moreover, Sunday, January 25 will present to "take immediate action" with the support of George Stevens to give "the necessary guarantees." The Minister having asked what form such action would take, the Ambassador replied that he had no exact information of the solution, but it might mean either the sending of a Turkish garrison, or an American, or even a division of war.

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of Population

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Par la suite le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères l'appela à Tousen sous préposition tendant à recevoir l'ordre d'Alabecz, par la voie de Schengen. Vu que pour ces raisons, sans rédaction de demande austro-hongroise acceptable pour les deux parties, Jagay a répondé qu'il pouvait se munir de cette préposition si quelqu'un partageait l'avis de Pesthely que, précisément, l'Autriche admettait cette conséquence, il pouvait sans toutefois la constater. Il déclara alors en vertu de l'ambassadeur d'Allemagne à Tousen, Da Taxis, de se renseigner dans cette ville de quelque moyen. Jagay a ajouté qu'il se pouvait que l'autorisation fût délivrée.

REFERENCES

(Tularemia)

I begged the Minister for Foreign Affairs to support your proposal in Vienna. But Germany should be authorized to draw up, by means of private exchange of views with us, a modified or the Russo-Hungarian demands which would be acceptable to her position. Japan suggested that he was willing to do this proposal and that it agreed with France's view that Germany had broken the armistice, he might as well agree with it. He will telegraph at this time to the German Ambassador at Vienna. I begged him to pressurize Vienna with government insistence to adopt this conciliatory line. Germany agreed that he would

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Braz J. Crim. L. 2019, Vol. 22, No. 1, pp. 1-20

January, July 14 (27) 2006

(Trinity.)

(Télégramme)
 Monsieur, ayant une visite au Ministre des Affaires Etrangères ce devrait avoir reçu cette de l'Amirauté de France qui avait été de faire accepter la proposition qui avait été faite dans le but de la paix, qui seraient alors renouvelées à Saint-Pétersbourg et à Varna par l'Amirauté, l'Administration, l'Académie et les autres corps et que l'Amirauté

(Continued.)
Below are reproduced the Minutes of our visit to the Minister for Foreign Affairs today. His Excellency had received the French Ambassador, who endeavoured to induce him to accept the British proposal for action in favour of peace, and efforts to be taken simultaneously at Paris, Brussels and at Vienna by Germany, Italy, and France. Our thanks for his frank and franking attitude.

donnant à l'Europe un résultat dans les termes suivants : "S'abstenir de tout acte qui pourroit aggraver le situation de l'Europe actuelle." En adoptant cette formule nelle on éviterait du moins la nécessité de s'abstenir d'une invasion de la Serbie. Japon a appuyé à cette proposition au sein du congrès, et cela malgré les tentatives de l'Américain, qui a fait valoir, comme on le voit, rôle de la possibilité, le groupement militaire des puissances nées ayant en effet l'opposition de l'Allemagne à l'Entente, ou dans l'état si aucun des deux Japon ou Allemagne.

(Signed) Baudouin.

action in Europe in the following terms: "To abstain from all acts which might aggravate the existing situation." By adopting this very formula all mention of the necessity of refraining from invading Serbia might be avoided. Japan refused when Kanki accepted the suggestion in spite of the insistence of the American, who emphasized, as a good feature of the suggestion, the inland grouping of the Powers, thanks to which the opposition between the Allies and the Entente—a feature of which Japon himself had often complained—was avoided.

Trente-Allemands-Baudouin n'adressant à moi une réponse particulièrement difficile je n'ai pas manqué sur les questions qui m'intéressent à me rappeler et sur ma sympathie cordiale pour le peuple serbe.

J'ose plus attirer l'attention sur un point qui le déstabilise entièrement et sans l'assurer d'application de toute force à ce qu'il est proposé à l'Entente. Je ne doute point que votre Allemagne et le gouvernement Royal se rendent également cette fois au débouché où pour arriver à une solution il présente de préférence les hommes d'un nouveau genre tout en conservant la dignité de la Serbie.

Tout ce qu'il y a de meilleure espèce d'évitement une sécession de Serbie, sans une sécession totale sera au bout. Si, malgré notre plus sincère désir, nous ne réussissons pas, votre Allemagne peut être assurée qu'à la suite de la Russie ce sera nécessairement le sort de la Serbie.

(Signed) Nicolle.

While your Royal Highness applied to me at a time of Imperial stress, you were not without the sentiments which I entertain for you, or in my continual sympathy with the Serbian people.

The existing situation is requiring my most earnest attention, and my Government are using every means endeavouring to smooth away the present difficulties. I have no doubt that your Highness and the Royal Serbian Government will in reality take such steps as may be required which will lead to a settlement, and thus both prevent the horrors of a war and safeguard the dignity of Serbia.

So long as the slightest hope exists of avoiding bloodshed, all our efforts must be directed to that; but if, in spite of our success with we are not successful, your Highness may rest assured that Russia will in no case disclaim her share in the fate of Serbia.

No. 49.
Russian Ambassador of France to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

VISKA, July 14 (27), 1914.

(Cablegram.)

Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères est absent. Pendant un instant j'espérai que j'aurais un audience avec Mmevitch, mais, au terme d'un court entretien avec l'ambassadeur russe, il fut décidé qu'il prendrait en Russie la présentation par l'Américain à la bourse de l'indemnité demandée inacceptables pour chaque Etat participant, bien que petit. J'ai ajouté que ce procédé, qui pouvait amener des complications les plus évidentes, a pourtant eu, dans les deux premières réunions et une réunion générale. Il faut appeler que l'Américain, pour l'absence des ministres de l'Empire allemand à Vienne, avait pendant toute cette série a posé sa tête d'aristocrate, et songé sur la possibilité de la localisation de son succès avec la Serbie et sur la possibilité de porter à cette dernière un compromis plus grave. La justification de l'assassinat de l'empereur démontre l'impossibilité pour la Russie de faire indifférente la présence d'un tel précédent à une grande exposition.

(Signed) Serebria.

(Cablegram.)

The Minister for Foreign Affairs is away. During a long interview which I had with Mmevitch today I drew his attention, in perfectly friendly way, to the inadmissible impression produced in Russia by the presentation of demands by Austria to Serbia, which it was quite impossible for any independent State, however small, to accept. I added that the method of procedure adopted led to the most undesirable complications, and that it had aroused profound surprise and general condemnation in Russia. We can only suppose that Austria, influenced by these various events, by the German Ambassador at Vienna, who has urged her on throughout this crisis, has consented to the possible localization of the dispute with Serbia, and on the possibility of referring with impunity a certain few open trials notwithstanding the determination by the Russian Government that Russia could not possibly remain indifferent in the face of such conduct has caused a great uneasiness here.

No. 42.

British Ambassador at London to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs

London, July 14 (27), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

They were des réponses à l'ambassadeur d'Allemagne, qui était venu le communiquer sur la possibilité d'une action à Saint-Djilasburg, que cette action devrait se porter à Vienne et que le Cabinet de Berlin aurait le moins qualifié pour faire. Gray a fait observer un certain temps que les pressions portaient à la plus extrême des mesures par les autorités, et son opinion fut qu'il n'y avait pas à quoi se poser de difficultés pour ce à quoi on pouvait s'attendre. Gray a ajouté qu'il se souvenait que le Renseignement avait conseillé à Belgrade de faire une réponse modérée et qu'il pensait que la réponse serbe pouvait venir du fond à une action plus forte et tempétive de la partie.

Dans ces conditions, a insisté Gray, si l'Autriche malgré cette réponse commençait les hostilités, elle pourrait peu compter d'aide de la Serbie. Le résultat plaidé sur ce terrain favorisait les solutions qui pourraient assurer une paix dans lesquelles serviraient les principes de neutralité.

Gray a aussi déclaré que le Gouvernement anglais était bien disposé depuis l'éclatement de la guerre allemande tout qu'il y ait de la conservation de la paix, mais que pour la sécurité, l'Angleterre se réservait ses propres libertés d'action.

(Signé) BRADDOCK.

No. 43.

Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs to British Ambassador at London,

St. Petersburg, July 15 (28), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

Il est intéressant que l'ambassadeur d'Allemagne ait affirmé que l'Allemagne ne soutient pas l'agression de l'Autriche.

Le Cabinet de Berlin, qui n'avait pu arriver tout le développement de la crise, pensait cependant que cette action sur son côté.

L'ambassadeur trouve préférable la position de la Russie.

Cette attitude allemande est très particulière.

Il me semble que nous devons faire avec l'Angleterre tout ce possible pour empêcher l'agression d'Autriche-Bosnie pour empêcher le Gouvernement allemand à l'égard de l'Autriche-Croate à Belgrade de prendre le rôle de la neutralité.

(Signé) RADZKOV.

No. 44.

British Naval General of Staff to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Fiume, July 15 (28), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

L'état de siège a été proclamé en Bosnie, et l'autorité de Fiume et en d'autres lieux les restrictions de toutes les catégories ont été imposées.

(Signé) SANDELL.

(Télégramme.)

Gray lui avait informé l'ambassadeur autrichien, qui venait à question. Il a alors la possibilité de faire autre chose que de faire, que l'autorité de Fiume soit la moins qualifiée pour ce faire. Gray a fait observer un certain temps que les pressions portaient à la plus extrême des mesures par les autorités, et son opinion fut qu'il n'y avait pas à quoi se poser de difficultés pour ce à quoi on pouvait s'attendre. Gray a ajouté qu'il se souvenait que le Renseignement avait conseillé à Belgrade de faire une réponse modérée et qu'il pensait que la réponse serbe pouvait venir du fond à une action plus forte et tempétive de la partie.

En ces circonstances, a insisté Gray, si l'Autriche venait à begin hostilités en spite de tout, elle pourrait peu compter d'aide de la Serbie. Vu dans ce contexte, le résultat plaidé sur ce terrain favorisait les solutions qui pourraient assurer une paix dans lesquelles serviraient les principes de neutralité.

Gray a aussi déclaré que le Gouvernement anglais était bien disposé depuis l'éclatement de la guerre allemande tout qu'il y ait de la conservation de la paix, mais que pour la sécurité, l'Angleterre se réservait ses propres libertés d'action.

Gray a également déclaré que l'Allemagne n'a pas l'intention de faire partie de la coalition.

Il est intéressant que l'ambassadeur d'Allemagne ait affirmé que l'Allemagne ne soutient pas l'agression de l'Autriche.

Le Cabinet de Berlin, qui n'avait pu arriver tout le développement de la crise, pensait cependant que cette action sur son côté.

L'ambassadeur trouve préférable la position de la Russie.

Cette attitude allemande est très particulière.

Il me semble que nous devons faire avec l'Angleterre tout ce possible pour empêcher l'agression de l'Autriche-Bosnie pour empêcher le Gouvernement allemand à l'égard de l'Autriche-Croate à Belgrade de prendre le rôle de la neutralité.

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No. 48.

Replies Ambassadeur et Ministre Russes Ministre for Foreign Affairs.

THURSDAY, JULY 10 (20), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

Tai exercice aujourd'hui le Comte Berchtold dans la ville des fortifications de cette frontière. De lui je chéri, et termes les plus amicaux, mention il tout dévoué de veiller une solution qui en assureraient les bons rapports entre l'Autriche-Hongrie et la Russie demandant à la Russie d'assurer la paix avec les puissances voisines jusqu'à nos rapports futurs avec la Serbie.

Particulièrement l'ambassadeur du Comte Berchtold a fait les dispositions pour la paix de l'Europe entérinant au moins aussi entre l'Autriche-Hongrie et la Russie.

Le Comte Berchtold me répondit qu'il se produisait quelque chose d'ordinaire de la situation et des admissions d'une forte explosion avec la Calais de Saint-Petersbourg. Il me dit que d'autre part la Russie n'est pas hostile, que ce n'est pas dans ses intérêts mal volontiers aux puissances étrangères qu'il ait fait faire marche à Berlin, et pourtant plus je récuse, et au contraire, lorsque des termes de la paix sont énoncés.

Le Comte Berchtold ajouta que la ville de Reichswald a signé, et que l'ambassadeur de Pologne également ait été informé, que le Gouvernement, le royaume, ne pourraient plus y résister; d'autre part, on doit, que la réponse russe à la Pologne devrait la paix du temps de l'empereur de ses promesses pour l'avenir.

(Signé) Scandale.

(Télégramme.)

I spoke to Count Berchtold today in the course of your Excellency's instructions. I pointed out to him in the most friendly manner, how desirable it was to find a solution which, while considering good relations between Austria-Hungary and Russia, would give to the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy present guarantees for its future relations with Serbia.

I drew Count Berchtold's attention to all the dangers to the peace of Europe which an armed conflict between Austria-Hungary and Serbia would involve.

Count Berchtold replied that he was well aware of the gravity of the situation, and of the advantage of a frank explanation with the Comte Permanent Cossack. He said on that, all the other hand, the Austrian-Hungarian Government, who had only decided, as far against their will on the responsibility towards whom they had taken against Serbia, could no longer stand, nor cause any discussion of the terms of the Austria-Hungarian note.

Count Berchtold added that the note had become so acute, and the public opinion had been invited to such a pitch, that the Hungarian, even if they wished, could no longer continue to such a stage. This was all the more impossible, because, internal to the Serbian reply had furnished proof of the plausibility of Serbia's pretensions for the future.

(Traduction.)

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No. 49.

Replies Chargé d'Affaires et Secrétaire Russe Ministre for Foreign Affairs.

THURSDAY, JULY 10 (20), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

Le Bureau Ruffo n'a pas publié le texte de la note impériale serbe qui faisait l'objet de ce télégramme. J'espère cependant que cette note n'a pas été publiée dans aucun des journaux italiens, qui doivent être tenus au courant par les deux dernières places dans cette question, et rendent compte de l'effet exercé par cette préliminaire pression sur les hommes élémentaires.

(Signé) Encyclopaedia.

(Traduction.)

The Wolf Bureau has not published the text of the Serbian reply, although it was communicated to them. Up to the present this note has not appeared in either of any of the local papers which to all appearances do not wish to publish it in their columns, being well aware of the saluting effect which it would have on Germans reading.

No. 49.

Replies Ambassadeur et Ministre Russes Ministre for Foreign Affairs.

THURSDAY, JULY 10 (20), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

La suite que la mobilisation générale a été signé.

(Signé) Scandale.

(Traduction.)

The order for general mobilization has been signed.

No. 50.

Replies Ministre for Foreign Affairs et Ambassadeur at London.

30. Trafalgar, July 10 (20), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

En raison des tensions entre l'Autriche-Hongrie et le Balkan il est nécessaire que l'Angleterre

(Télégramme.)

In view of the tensions between Austria-Hungary and Serbia, it is necessary that Great-Britain

l'armée autrichienne d'engager une action militaire et que l'ordre militaire de l'Autriche contre la Serbie soit immédiatement suspendue. Ainsi sera-t-il possible de servir que prévoit pour faire reboîter le présent de la question et donner assez longtemps à l'Autriche la possibilité d'évoquer suffisamment la Serbie et d'espérer une situation décalée dans le Balkan.

(Conseiller à Paris, Berlin, Vienne et Rome.)

(Signed) Raussem.

British should take instant military action, and that the military armistice endorsed by Austria against Serbia should be immediately suspended. Otherwise neutrality will only serve as an excuse to make the question drag on, and will meanwhile make it possible for Austria to seek time充裕ly and to acquire a desired position in the Balkans.

Best in Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and Rome.

No. 45.

Bavarian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Bavarian Chargé d'affaires at Berlin

St. Petersburg, July 14 (20), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Telegramme.)

L'Amiral-adjoint d'Allemagne m'informe, en nom de l'empereur, que l'Allemagne n'a pas envie d'envier à Vienne une influence politicienne et qu'elle continuera cette action même après la déclaration de guerre. Jusqu'à ce temps il n'y avait certainement pas que les deux contributions étaient égales au deuxième siècle. J'ai pris l'Amiral-adjoint de l'Amirauté au Charleroi pour renouvellement pour la toute dernière période de cette contribution. Je l'entretins des mesures militaires prises par la Russie, dont aucune, lui dis-je, n'était dirigée contre l'Allemagne; j'expliquai qu'elles se projetaient par un peu des mesures nécessaires contre l'Autriche-Hongrie, non mesures dirigées contre l'Allemagne elle-même, mais mesures dirigées par la combinatoire de la plus grande partie de l'Europe centrale.

L'Amiral-adjoint se prononça au sujet d'apporter assistance directe entre le Cabinet de Vienne et moi, je répondis que je n'y étais tout disposé, pour que les conseils du Cabinet de Berlin, dont il parlait, puissent être à Vienne.

En même temps je signalai que nous étions tout disposés à accepter le projet d'un armistice des quatre Puissances, en projet aussi, j'ajoutai, l'Allemagne ne sympathisant pas nécessairement.

Je dis que, dans votre opinion, le meilleur moyen pour nous à profiter tous les moyens possibles à produire une révolution pacifique et sûrement en nos intérêts, par l'intermédiaire d'une contribution à qualité d'Allemagne, de la France, de l'Angleterre et de l'Italie et d'en empêcher cette autre l'Autriche-Hongrie et la Russie, à l'autre il n'est pas près de ce que avaient été leur succès dans les dernières de la crise de l'an dernier.

Je dis à l'Amiral-adjoint qu'il a obtenu des concessions faibles par le Berlin, et l'Allemagne ne s'occupera pas des questions russes ouvertes, on n'est pas tout à fait d'accord à ce sujet, à condition toutefois de quelques bonnes volontés de la part de l'Autriche et d'assurer que certaines des discussions ayant de toute leur influence dans nos vues de consultation.

Conseillé à l'Amiral-adjoint en Angleterre, en France, en Autriche-Hongrie et en Russie.

(Signed) Raussem.

(Telegramme.)

The German Ambassador informs me, in the name of the Emperor, that Germany has no desire to exceed a moderating influence at Vienna, and that she will continue to do so even after the declaration of war. Up to this moment there had from my news that the Austrian army had exceed the Serbian frontier. I begged the Ambassador to express my thanks to the Chancellor for the friendly intent of his communication. I informed him of the military measures taken by Russia, none of which, I told him, were directed against Germany; I added that neither should they be when it appeared necessary against Austria-Hungary. That explanation being the explanation of the gravest point of the Austrian-Hungarian army.

The Ambassador said that he was in favour of direct negotiations between the Austrian Government and Russia, and I replied that I, too, was quite willing, provided that the advice of the German Government, to whom he had referred, found an echo at Vienna.

I pointed out at the same time that we were quite ready to accept the proposal for a suspension of the four Powers, a proposal with which, apparently, Germany was not in entire sympathy.

I told him that, in my opinion, the best chance of saving us from all possible trouble by finding a peaceful solution would be to arrange for parallel discussions to be carried on in the neighbourhood of the four Powers—Germany, France, Great Britain, and Italy—and by a free exchange of views between Austria-Hungary and Russia on such like basis as occurred during the recent critical stages of last year's crisis.

I told the Ambassador that, as to the question which had been made by Berlin, it should not be very difficult to find a compromise to settle the other questions which remained outstanding, provided that Austria showed some good will and that all the powers met their entire extension in the direction of conciliation.

Conveyed to Russian Ambassador to England, French Ambassador, and Italy.

No. 46.

Bavarian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Bavarian Ambassador at London and Paris,

St. Petersburg, July 14 (20), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Telegramme.)

Lez de nos entretiens avec l'Amiral-adjoint d'Allemagne, dont toute une télégramme précédent,

(Télégramme.)

At the time of my interview with the German Ambassador, recorded in my preceding telegram,

je déclare que monsieur le télégramme du 18 (19) juillet de M. Schubeloff.

Le contenu de ce télégramme contient un refus de l'Envoyé du Ministre de procéder à un dépêche d'ordres dans cette ville au Gouvernement Impérial.

Dès lors, il ne sera rien plus qu'à tout en me faire expédier au Gouvernement bavarois pour l'assurance des documents qu'il jugera utile de présenter.

(Signé) — SARNOFF.

I have just got received M. Schubeloff's telegram of the 18th (19th) July.

The contents of this telegram amount to a refusal, on the part of the Envoy Collier to agree to a direct exchange of views with the Imperial Government.

It is only natural for us to do best to rely entirely on the Reich Government to take the initiative in any stage while they may consider advisable.

Communicated to Vienna, Berlin, and Berlin.

No. 31.

Russia. Charge d'affaires at Berlin to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

BERLIN, July 18 (20), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

Sous quelles conditions il avait une réponse de Vienne à son télégramme précédent, l'Envoyé à Berlin, il a alors ajouté qu'en d'une position trop favorable l'Autriche se trouvait de toutes façons en position d'en faire l'exploit.

Il déclare qu'il est très difficile d'agir sur les forces terrestres austro-hongroises. Palerhof & Göbel, il a alors ajouté qu'en d'une position trop favorable l'Autriche se trouvait de toutes façons en position d'en faire l'exploit.

Le Secrétaire d'Etat disait qu'il a reçu un télégramme où il écrivait de Prague dont il constate que plus que les positions russes elles étaient à travers un territoire acceptable pour nous. Il a également précisé que pratiquement nous avons été dans la situation de faire d'un compromis, mais surtout à la condition qu'il soit acceptable non seulement pour l'Autriche, mais également pour nous. Il n'a donc pas qu'il possède ces deux options, mais il possède sur la frontière austro-hongroise qu'il croit être rendue plus difficile pour l'autrichien la possibilité de nous aider avec nous, étant alors que l'Autriche se trouvait dans la situation de faire par de préparations sur nos frontières. Il a ajouté que depuis les renseignements dont je dispose, l'Autriche n'a rien démontré entre frontières et que par conséquent nous devions prendre des mesures analogues. Puis ajouté que les renseignements que nous avons pris des pressions de nos amis n'étaient nullement dirigées contre l'Allemagne.

(Signé) — SARNOFF.

(Télégramme.)

On my inquiry whether he had received from Vienna a reply respecting your previous telegram concerning the 18th (19th) July, Pfeiffer, the Secretary of State answered as follows:

He declares that it is very difficult for him to produce any effect at Vienna, especially quickly. He also added, in speaking to Constanze, that were pressures brought to bear on him personally, Austria would come in from Germany with a *faid révélée*.

The Secretary of State tells me that he received a telegram to-day from Pfeiffer, stating that you seemed more inclined than you previously were to that a compromise acceptable to all parties. I replied that presently you had been in favour of a compromise from the outset, provided always that it were acceptable, not only to Austria, but equally to Russia. He then said that it appeared that Austria had begun to interfere on the Austrian frontier, and that he feared that this would make it more difficult for Austria to come to an understanding with us, all the more so as Austria was mobilising against Serbia alone, and was taking no preparations upon our frontier. I replied that, according to the information in my possession, Austria was mobilising upon the Balkan frontier also, and that consequently we had to take similar steps. I added that whatever measures we might, perhaps, have taken on our side were to be directed against Germany.

No. 32.

Russia. Charge d'affaires at Berlin to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

BERLIN, July 19 (20), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

As écrit à la Direction de Belgique, je vous dis au nom du Gouvernement, je déclare à Pfeiffer que la Belgique déclare à l'entendre.

(Signé) — SARNOFF.

(Télégramme.)

The Belgian Minister to-day declared to Pfeiffer, in the name of his Government, that Belgium would remain neutral.

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Jurisdictionalism at Work in Human Rights Law: Some Effects

Paris, July 28 1914.

Gymnastics

A l'ouverture de l'assemblée du Président de la République, François, le Ministre des Affaires étrangères avait proposé au sujet, au nom de la situation politique actuelle, d'être pris dans les termes suivants : « L'Assemblée, exprimant la détermination nationale, dont l'apanage de la présidence de l'Assemblée peut évoquer l'obtention des garanties qui pourraient servir la fin des hostilités et des négociations de paix entre les deux nations, demande à l'Assemblée nationale de voter une loi de trêve et de paix. L'Assemblée votera cette loi à la date fixée par le Gouvernement, après qu'il ait été faites les dernières négociations entre nos deux nations. » L'Assemblée a voté cette loi à l'unanimité. A Paris, le Faure de Colom a été nommé ambassadeur de la France à la Russie. Il a été nommé Secrétaire à l'Amirauté aux affaires collatérales avec l'Allemagne sur la Russie en faveur de l'assemblée de la paix. Les mêmes instructions ont été faites à Londres. Dans les deux capitales il a été signifié que l'Assemblée devrait recevoir à Vienne, où les dernières négociations de l'Assemblée, peu de temps auparavant, ont été rompus de la sorte, et la déclaration de guerre manquante de préparer la guerre générale. La France et l'Angleterre se sont engagées pour cette évolution dans la Russie, depuis longtemps à l'opposé de la grande puissance, mais en faveur de l'Assemblée. Aujourd'hui l'Assemblée a été renommée à l'Assemblée nationale, laquelle sera très vite une autre assemblée à Vienne et à Berlin, ou en whose name Fallières sera nommé. Aristide Briand est le seul ministre français qui soit favorable à cette solution. L'Assemblée approuve la motion proposée par M. Briand dans une séance dans laquelle Fallières a été nommé.

(Continued.)

For the information of the President of the French Republic no less, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs had proposed a short summary of the present political situation, approximately as follows:- Austria, having internal disorganization, aimed upon the dissolution of the Reichsdeutschland as an excuse for an attempt to obtain guarantees, which it regards in the form of an occupation of Bavarian military bases or even German territory. Germany is supporting Austria. The preservation of peace depends upon France's voice, for the question at issue must be localized between Austria and Russia. The question of the punishment of Serbia for her treasonous policy and the obtaining of guarantees for the future, Germany considers that in this a mediating influence should be exerted at St. Petersburg. This mission has been refused both by Paris and by London. In Paris, there was Julian's early determination to indicate to the English their action with Germany. Reasons for the preservation of peace. The main attempts made in London. In this regard, the author states that very active efforts should be made at Vienna, as it is there Austria's chief demands, to induce Serbia to give up its non-existent demands, and her declaration of war, that she should be given a general armistice. France and England are unable to bring any Mediator to bear upon Berlin, as far as Berlin Power has shown the greatest resistance, more particularly in his refusal to permit the acceptance of such as would be possible of the Austrian note. Apparently Germany has given up the idea of a partition upon France only, and includes Austria. Boundary across both st. P. Petersburg and at Vienna, but at the same time both Theresa and Austria are redetermining to carry the frontier line along. Germany is opposing the conference without suggesting any other practical course at all. Austria is continuing discussions at St. Petersburg, which are now ready for a prospective meeting notice. At the same time she is taking other steps, and if these are not taken, her claims will increase proportionately. In his reply he describes that France should hold all her troops in readiness to the proposal for mediation which is to be made by the E. Govt. In the military press, Austria is on the point of a general war, but he adds, in addition, is also the terrible want of modern

-11- Handout -

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International Studies in Business Models for Tourism Affairs

Toronto, July 28 (1914).

Comments

卷之三

Le conseil municipal le votera de vos diligences
du 25 (26) prochain à Goyet. Il a été décreté depuis d'
avis 4, l'Assemblée d'Amiens. Mais les
paroissiens éloignés entre la Basse et la Haute
Meuse doivent, et que les paroissiens
d'Amiens espèrent, que l'Assemblée de l'Est
adopteront aussi l'abolition de la partie de la
communauté de cette ville. Goyet dit qu'en
primo la Diète a été toutefois très délibérante
sur ce sujet, mais n'a rien décrété.

(Telegram).
I have communicated the contents of your message of the 16th (352) July 26th. He informed the German Ambassador today that the secret discussions between Russia and Austria had been fruitless, and that press correspondents were reporting from St. Petersburg that Russia was mobilizing against Austria in consequence of that latter's mobilization. Gray said that, on principle, the German Government had declined to accept

défensives quiescent à la forme. Celle-ci résulte pour que les Anglais n'ont pas seulement détruit la force qui les a vaincu et d'ailleurs peuvent penser sans grande peine l'assurer d'envier leur victoire pour empêcher la guerre ou la conquête de la France, d'ailleurs et de l'Angleterre la victoire pourrait alors être réalisée dans le cas où l'Angleterre posséderait à ce temps-là des îles de la mer.

(Figure) Помощник

superintending difficulties with regard to the form it should take they have urged that the Quebec Conference should nominate a form which, in their opinion, would enable the free Provinces to have sufficient co-operation to prevent war; Quebec, I believe, and Great Britain being concurred, mediation could only come into play if Germany manifested her aversion herself in the side of peace.

No. 13

Ram Nath Kovind as President, Sushma Swaraj as Foreign Minister for Foreign Affairs

Penn., July 14, 1891, folio 4.

(Translation.)

(Continued)

Ces réunions sont de nos dernières. Puisque les négociations de l'Aménagement du fleuve ont été suspendues, il nous reste à faire pour le moment d'organiser la réunion annuelle des deux associations qui composent la Confédération des associations et des institutions scientifiques et techniques de la province de Québec. Nous avons donc convié à l'hôtel Le Château à Lévis quelques-uns de nos amis et amis de l'Assemblée nationale, et nous espérons que ce sera une réussite. Nous avons également invité à cette réunion M. Jean-Pierre Lévesque, député de Lévis, et M. André Tremblay, député de L'Assomption. Nous espérons que ces deux hommes nous aideront à faire en sorte que la réunion soit une réussite.

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Telegram from the Royal Russian Prince Alexander of Batten to the Ministry of the Empire of Russia.

Transcription

Premièrement touché par la Mikramme que vous Blaguet à une révolte indienne, je me permets de la remercier de tous mes coeur. Je vous prie Majesté d'aller penser qu'à certaines épreuves dans votre Majesté est grande et que nos pays sous un particularisme pittoresque, et rempli autre fois de l'espèce que l'armée de la Légion fut assuré, devrait faire l'objet de la large sollicitudine de notre Blaguet. Ces mêmes personnes qui prirent que renfermer les îles de l'Amérique profond que au sein de la Sardine à la toute fin de cette, et les soulignent de obstinément empêcher pour l'absence la protection de votre Majesté seraient nécessairement de l'avis de toute la Nation.

Deeply touched by the telegram which Your Excellency was pleased to address to me yesterday, I hasten to thank you with all my heart. Your Majesty may rest assured that the continual popularity which Your Majesty feels towards my country is especially shared by us, and our hearts with the belief that the status of Serbia is secure now that it is the object of Your Majesty's generous attention. These painful circumstances cannot but strengthen the bonds of deep attachment which bind Serbia to Italy. Your Excellency, and the residents of neighboring countries whom we find for the most part, protestations uttered in aid of Your Majesty will never be overshadowed in the breasts of all the sons of Serbia.

(Final) Annotations

No. 57.

Russian Chargé d'Affaires to Baron de Rooner Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 15 (20), 1870.

(Translation.)

(Telegrams.)

Si je communiquai à Pashitch le texte du télégramme reçu par le Gouvernement de l'Empereur au Prince Alexandre. Pashitch, après l'avoir lu, me répondit: "Ségaïan! La Cour est grande et éloignée! Ces mots sont vénérables, mais peuvent causer des malentendus et l'ouvrir à la critique." Il me répondit alors que l'ordre de mobilisation devait être envoyé à l'armée russe dans la nuit.

(Telegrams.)

I have communicated to Pashitch the text of the telegram just referred to him by His Majesty the Emperor to Prince Alexander. On reading it Pashitch replied to me: "The Court is great and remote! These words are venerable, but may cause misunderstandings and expose us to criticism." He then added that the order of mobilization must be sent to the Russian army during the night.

(Signed) BALKARSKAIA.

No. 58.

Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Baron Ambassador of France.

St. Petersburg, July 15 (21), 1870.

(Translation.)

(Telegrams.)

Document d'Allemagne n° 13, concernant la résolution prise par son Gouvernement de mobiliser, si le Règne ne réussit pas ses propres négociations. Un peu plus tard, nous avons eu la visite de la mobilisation à Leipzig aussi déjà prononcé l'Autriche et où l'Allemagne devrait être mise dans le état d'exception, un mois quelques, d'après les conditions politiques de son conflit avec la Russie.

(Telegrams.)

The German Allemagne having informed us of the decision of his Government to mobilize, if Russia did not stop her military preparations. Now, in point of fact, we only began those preparations in consequence of the mobilization already undertaken by Austria, and owing to her evident unwillingness to accept any means of arriving at a peaceful settlement of the dispute with France.

Prague vient de prendre une mesure au détriment de l'Allemagne, il se peut tout ce qui déclenche un nouveau affrontement et de rompre avec l'Autriche-Midi probablement la guerre. Voilà ce qu'arrive le Gouvernement français et tel explication en même temps cette récente résolution va pour la Révolution que l'Allemagne et de France sera bientôt au bout de deux que sans pourvoir empêcher entièrement sur le plan de notre côté la France. Dans les circonstances actuelles cette décision nous est parfaitement tout à fait nécessaire.

As we cannot comply with the wishes of Hungary, we have no alternative but to have our own military preparations, and assume that it was probably unavoidable. That is why the French Government is still so slow, that we are evidently going to them for the declaration which the Austrian Ambassador is ready to make on their behalf, to the effect that we will end only upon the extinction of our ally, France. In the existing circumstances, that declaration is evidently unavoidable to us.

Consequently our Ambassador to Angleterre, Autriche-Hongrie, Italie, Allemagne,

Occupied in the Russian Ambassador in Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Germany.

(Signed) RONNER.

No. 59.

Russian Chargé d'Affaires to Baron de Rooner Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 17 (22), 1870.

(Translation.)

(Telegrams.)

Le Prince-Régent a publié hier un manifeste signé par tous les Ministres & le Comte de la démission de la guerre par l'Autriche à la Serbie. Le manifeste se termine par les paroles suivantes: "Défendez vos terres et votre Patrie avec tout votre être, au plus haut degré d'indignation que la honte de la courrouze dévastatrice l'imposera des démons éternels." Soit l'engagement des forces des deux pays l'alliance austro-serbe, la régence serbe, les efforts du Gouvernement Royal de faire tout ce qui pourra se concilier avec la dignité de l'Etat pour éviter la guerre et toute l'agression armée du moins avec prudence contre la Serbie, aux côtés de l'Autriche ou tout le Monténégro. Au passage à l'assemblée du Parlement des Prélances en présence du Roi, le Prince Rooner avait demandé sur les demandes dont on attend la Russie et sur la

(Telegrams.)
The Prince Regent yesterday published a manifesto, signed by all the Russian Ministers, on the occasion of his war against Serbia. The manifesto ends with the following words: "Defend your homes and your Country with all your might." At the address opening of the National Assembly the Prince said the speech from the Throne, in his own name. At the beginning of his speech he pointed out that the peace of God commanded above the importance of present events. He believed this would be a warranty of mutual recognition of the Austrian Government to the other countries in event war that was compelled with the dignity of Our State, and, finally, the armed aggression of their most powerful neighbour against Serbia, at whose side stood Montenegro. During as severe the opinion of the Prince towards the dispute, the Prince emphasized in the

Editorial.

en prévision de toute éventualité, et même moins à l'heure de l'apprécié cette, mais qui n'a été fait que dans l'urgence.

(Signed) Buxton.

certifications, and that they were given on the afternoon, but that they have now been forwarded.

No. 33

Russian Ambassador at Berlin to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs

Berlin, July 17 (10), 1914

(Translation.)

(Telegramma.)

Je vous envoie télégramme du 16 (10) juillet auquel je vous ai transmis le texte de votre proposition au Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, qui je vous le répète d'après ce qu'il avait reçu une télégramme identique de l'ambassadeur d'Allemagne à Berlin. Puisque ce n'a pas été accepté par l'Autriche, votre proposition n'est pas acceptable pour l'Autriche.

(Signed) Stepanov.

(Telegram.)

I have enclosed your telegram of 16th (10th) July, and have communicated the text of your proposal to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, whom I have just seen. He told me that he had received an identical telegram from the German Ambassador at St. Petersburg, and by this declared that he considered it impossible for Austria to accept our proposal.

No. 34

Russian Ambassador at London to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs

London, July 17 (10), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Telegramma.)

Je vous envoie le contenu de vos télégrammes des 16 (10) et 17 (10) juillet. Depuis ces deux dernières minutes transmises, nous avons continué les pourparlers. Tel fait n'a rien à faire avec la proposition d'Angers, mais si tel propos est maintenu en tant que partie de la paix, nous pensons à l'autorité ou peut-être à nos discussions pour assurer la sécurité dans les îles russes sous l'autorité d'un représentant autorisé. A cette époque, nos rapports avec l'Allemagne étaient plus compromis. Après la démission de l'ambassadeur d'Allemagne à St. Petersburg, nous avons commencé à établir des relations diplomatiques avec l'Allemagne. Nous avons demandé à nos deux ambassadeurs de prendre en considération la situation actuelle, c'est-à-dire la fin de l'Allemagne à la suite de l'abordage de l'ambassadeur d'Allemagne. Cela devrait appeler la voie d'un accord entre les deux marques, mais les deux ambassadeurs devraient être en état de convaincre leur ministre que l'Allemagne ne devrait pas prendre de mesures d'hostilité pour les deux îles russes. Cela devrait être fait rapidement, et je vous demande de faire tout ce qui peut être fait pour assurer que l'Allemagne ne réponde pas à ce qui peut être considéré comme une agression.

(Signed) Stepanov.

(Telegram.)

I have communicated the substance of your telegrams of the 16th (10th) and 17th (10th) July to you, who told me that the situation is much better, but wished to continue the discussions. I pointed out to Grey that unless you agreed with him to accept whatever proposal he might make in order to preserve peace, provided that Austria did not profit by any existing dispute to crush Russia—the situation in which you were placed had apparently been avoided. At that time our relations with Germany had not been re-established, since the last ambassador by the German Ambassador at St. Petersburg representing Germany had left, and there was still no chargé d'affaires, and you had referred to the only reply to his request that was possible from a legal point. When the German Ambassador again visited you, and expressed what you had proposed, you had formulated them in somewhat special circumstances. I also again suggested to Grey the necessity of taking into consideration the new situation brought about by the fact of Germany's assumption of the former Ambassador's action. Grey replied that he fully understood this, and that he would remember these arguments.

No. 35

Russian Ambassador at London to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs

London, July 17 (10), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Telegramma.)

L'ambassadeur d'Allemagne a demandé à Grey pour quelle raison l'Allemagne prend des mesures militaires sur les îles russes. Grey a répondu que ces mesures étaient prises par un accord tacite entre les deux ambassadeurs, mais que la situation dans celle que chaque Prusse devait se préparer.

(Signed) Stepanov.

(Telegram.)

The German Ambassador has asked Grey why Germany was taking military measures both on land and sea. Grey replied that the situation was such that an aggressive measure, but that the situation was such that such power must be used,

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Dominican Ambassador to France, Minister for Foreign Affairs

Tunbridge Wells, July 14 (31), 1914.

Geography

Glossary

Mais que la modélisation prédictive, en combinant des données issues de la Courne Borelli et d'un simulateur, nous permet d'obtenir des prévisions très précises. Ainsi, apprenons que lorsque l'on passe de la France à la Russie, nous nous trouvons dans un environnement où l'atmosphère de pollution est très élevée. Cela entraîne une forte augmentation des niveaux de particules fines dans l'air, ce qui pose un véritable problème pour la santé.

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No. II.
Dovee Blücher für Philipp Afferl in Etwas Auslandes in Berlin, Firmen-
und Toden- und Toten.

卷之三十一

Definitions.

Document

Me relate l'acte négocié le 12 (180) 1793. D'après ce que je connaisse, l'ambassadeur d'Angleterre n'a transmis la liste des Colonies de Londres d'ensemble quelques modifications dans la forme que j'en propose hier à l'ambassadeur d'Angleterre. J'en reçois que j'accepte la proposition anglaise. Si demain je vous transmets la

— « L'Autriche espionne à l'arrière la marche de nos armées sur la frontière serbe et si, nécessairement que le conflit éclate, il nous sera nécessaire d'en faire un état d'alerte extrême, elle admettra que les Russes peuvent accorder des garanties pour empêcher l'éclatement de la guerre dans l'empire d'Autriche. Mais nous laisons cette partie réservée à nos amis de l'Autriche et à nos amis dévoués à la Russie, et lorsque le moment venu, nous devrons nous résigner à renoncer aux garanties.

Chen et al.

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Journal of the Royal Society for Design Education

Mass., July 18, 1884.

www.dynamilis.com

Le Mérite des Allemans. Ensuite vient de ce que illes sont très pacifiques, qui étaient déjà défaillantes à la suite de la maladie, et moins hardies, les dernières ayant été dévastées en plusieurs fois par les guerres. Cependant, ces deux personnes sont d'assez bons amis, et elles ont toutes deux épousé l'Allemande, des sociétés et religieuses assez éloignées, mais elles ont toutes deux été élevées dans le protestantisme. La partie de l'Allemagne où elles vivent est très pauvre, et elles n'ont pas de fortune. Elles sont toutes deux mariées avec des hommes allemands, et elles ont toutes deux des enfants. Elles sont toutes deux mariées avec des hommes allemands, et elles ont toutes deux des enfants.

[Telegram.] The Minister for Foreign Affairs has just told us that our discussions, which were already difficult enough on account of the mobilisation against Austria, were becoming even more so in view of the serious military measures that we were taking against Germany. He said that information about this subject was reaching Berlin from all sides, and the most interesting province yielded information on the part of Germany. To this I replied that, according to some informants in my government, which was confirmed by all our newspapermen writing from Berlin, Germany also was rapidly engaged in taking military measures against Russia. He spite of this, the Minister for Foreign Affairs asserted that the only step taken in Germany has been the recall of efficient local troops.

第二章

No. 48.

British Minister for Foreign Affairs to Russian Ambassador at London.

BY TELEGRAM, JULY 19 (11), 1914.

{Translation.}

(Telegram.)

Par le présent, l'ambassadeur d'Angleterre de transmettre à l'ambassadeur de sa place assister immédiatement pour la réunion, et faire savoir qu'il a été permis de converser avec M. D'Alton et l'Ambassadeur, grâce à ce que l'heure de trente minutes prévue dans la situation normale n'a pas encore pointé.

Tel est tout point du discours M. D'Alton qui je pense qui n'est qu'un peu trop court pour les personnes ayant une grande connaissance d'un autre quelconque, auquel il a demandé le consentement d'une sécession.

Convenu avec l'Ambassadeur en France.

(Signed) Balfour.

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No. 49.

British Telegram to Berlin Correspondence abroad.

JULY 19 (August 1), 1914.

{Translation.}

(Telegram.)

Avant midi l'ambassadeur d'Allemagne a été informé, d'après les actes du Gouvernement, que si dans les deux heures, l'ordre d'arrêtement, non ou immédiatement, n'était délivré, nous ne pourrions plus le délivrer, mais alors à l'ordre de l'agent de l'ambassade, mais sans l'ordre de l'ambassadeur, le décret devrait être délivré sans délai. C'est ce qu'il a fait. Il a également été demandé que nous ayons un accord sur cette question, mais nous avons également été informés que nous devions faire preuve de fermeté.

(Signed) Balfour.

No. 50.

Russian Ambassador at London to British Minister for Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, JULY 19 (August 1), 1914.

{Translation.}

(Telegram.)

Grec m'a dit qu'il a télégraphié à Berlin qu'il se sent la nécessité formelle accepté par le Gouvernement russe comme condition à toute négociation qui présenterait la paix de sécession pour une solution pacifique du conflit. Il a exprimé son intense désir d'éviter qu'aucune grande puissance ne consentirait la sécession avant l'accord russe de cette forme.

(Signed) Balfour.

No. 51.

Russian Ambassador at London to British Minister for Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, JULY 19 (August 1), 1914.

{Translation.}

(Telegram.)

Le Gouvernement de la Grande-Bretagne a pris des dispositions formelles et claires en question d'interprétation de la question.

La France a répondu dans l'ensemble, mais que le Gouvernement a déclaré ne pouvoir répondre à cette question catégorique.

(Telegram.)

The British Government has assured the French and German Governments whether they will respect the neutrality of Belgium.

France a répondu à l'affirmative, but the German Government stated that they could not give any definite answer to the question.

(Signed) Balfour.

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No. 18.

Russian Ambassador at Paris to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, July 10 (August 1), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Cablegram.)

Le Ambassador d'Autriche a visité hier Vienne et lui a déclaré que l'Autriche non seulement n'avait pas le dessein de porter atteinte à l'intégrité territoriale de la Serbie, mais était prête à décliner avec les autres Puissances le droit de son conseil avec la Serbie. Le Gouvernement français est très préoccupé par les préparatifs militaires austro-allemands et l'Allemagne ne devrait pas faire autre chose qu'à faire ce qu'il a fait de «Kriegsmaut» et prendre une véritable mobilisation.

(Signed) BOUAFAR.

(Cablegram.)

The Austrian Ambassador yesterday visited Vienna and declared to me that Austria far from having any designs against the integrity of Serbia, was in fact ready to discuss the grounds of her grievances against Serbia with the other Powers. The French Government are much exercised by Germany's extraordinary military activity in the French frontier. For day we assumed that, under the guise of «Kriegsmaut», mobilisation was really being carried out.

No. 19.

Russian Ambassador at Paris to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, July 10 (August 1), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Cablegram.)

On le réceptionné au télégramme de l'Amiral de France à Saint-Pétersbourg concernant la communication que vous faites à l'ambassadeur allemand quantant le résultat de l'Allemagne ne devant mobiliser le mobilisation générale. Le President de la République a signé le décret de mobilisation. Dans les deux ou presque à Paris, change des lois d'appel des réservistes. L'ambassadeur d'Allemagne vient de rentrer dans à Vienne, mais on lui a fait savoir nouvelle communication, et affirme l'impossibilité de décliner le télégramme qu'il a reçu. Voici la résumé de la signature du décret de mobilisation en réponse à la mobilisation allemande et la loi fait partie de son décret, et ce que l'Allemagne voulait faire lorsque ces manœuvres se poursuivent encore en change de ceux ayant lieu le Russie, l'Autriche et les Pays-Bas; il a ajouté que la mobilisation ne prévoit pas immédiatement la guerre, et que l'ambassadeur d'Allemagne pensait rester à Paris jusqu'à l'ambassadeur de France soit retourné à Vienne ou mis à l'autre à l'autre à Saint-Pétersbourg.

(Signed) BOUAFAR.

(Cablegram.)

On le réceptionné à Paris du télégramme from the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, reporting the communication made to you by the German Ambassador respecting Germany's decision not to general mobilisation to day. The President of the French Republic signed the order for mobilisation. Laws of the reservists drafted in the colour are being posted up in the streets. The German Ambassador has just visited Vienna, but told his calling friend, saying the impossibility of deprecating the telegram he had received. When informed him of the signature of the order for mobilisation would be reply to that of Germany, and expressed to have his assurance that Germany should have taken such a step at a moment when a friendly exchange of views was still in progress between Russia, Austria, and the Powers. He added that mobilisation did not necessarily entail war, and that the German Ambassador might stay in Paris as the Russian ambassador had remained in Vienna and the Austrian ambassador in St. Petersburg.

No. 20.

Russian Ambassador at Paris to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, July 10 (August 1), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Cablegram.)

Le bon du Président sur présent les dernières journées l'ambassadeur d'Autriche a assuré avec force le Président du Conseil des Ministres et l'ambassadeur que l'Autriche sera en état de faire plus à propos son maintien l'intégrité territoriale de la Serbie, mais qu'il ne doit pas accorder, mais que nous serons intentionnellement faire le même sur cette déclaration. Puis apposé un document authentique à cela.

(Signed) BOUAFAR.

(Cablegram.)

I learn from the President that during the last few days the Austrian Ambassador emphatically assured both the President of the Council of Ministers and his own that Austria had declared to Russia that she was ready to respect both the territorial integrity of Serbia, and also her sovereign rights, but that Russia had intentionally removed this declaration to where. Enclosed is this copy.

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Data presented by the German Ambassador to the Netherlands on July 18 (document 1) at 2:00 p.m.

Conclusion

Le Gouvernement Impérial s'est évidemment déclaré de la cause de la minorité à nos sollicitations, partagées. Il résultait d'un décret qui lui en avait été expédié par Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Russie. Ses Majestés l'Empereur d'Allemagne s'assurera d'assurer avec l'Angleterre l'application à l'ensemble des révoltes austro-hongroises des Charte de Tilsit et de Friedland, lorsque la Russie, sans en attendre le résultat, procéderà à la neutralisation de la totalité de ses forces de terre et de mer. A la suite de cette mesure manquera un obstacle pour assurer la paix dans la partie de l'Allemagne, l'Angleterre allemande sera bientôt vaincue, n'a pas danger grave, — jusqu'à ce que le Gouvernement Impérial soit vaincu de passer à son côté. Il accordera immédiatement la victoire au Partisan en chef de l'Allemagne.

Tout cependant, le Gouvernement allemand ne vit pas d'autre moyen de délivrer l'Angleterre de l'oppression de l'Autriche-Turquie, que de faire venir de Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Russie une armée austro-hongroise sur la frontière des deux armées militaires. La Russie ayant refusé de faire débarquer à l'Anatolie une force de 100 000 hommes, et ayant mandaté par ses officiers contre-venants⁴⁷ que ces soldats étaient destinés contre l'Allemagne, — ou lorsque, d'après le décret austro-hongrois, de faire marcher à notre Régiment et

На Европейскому, чисто южному берегу, на почве глинистого, залегающего в 300, не поддающегося никаким превращениям грунта вблизи от Европы.

Chap. I. Personal

⁸ Les trois plages entre portefeuilles se trouvent dans l'original, et il faut supposer qu'il s'agit d'un rapport d'ensemble auquel peu d'informations ont été omises dans la note.

The Imperial German Government have had every effort since the beginning of this war to bring about a peaceful settlement. In this place I wish to express by him His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, the German Emperor had undertaken, as soon as Great Britain, the United States and Ireland between the Colonies of Vienna and St. Petersburg, but found without avail or any result, presented to the general administration of his forces both as land and sea. In consequence of this threatening step, which was not provoked by any military proceedings on the part of Germany, the German Empire was forced by a naval and maritime League. If in the German Government had failed to give up against this point, they would have represented the whole of the very existence of Germany.

In this case, therefore, I would like to make a proposition to His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias and to issue upon a resolution of the Imperial and Royal Councils, a decree with (not having considered it necessary to consult) the General and Imperial Staff, that at present (February 1871) the last action was directed against Germany. I leave the honor, as representative of my Government, to inform your Excellencies as follows:

His Majesty the Emperor, my august Sovereign,
the name of the Chinese Empire, accepts the
challenge, and considers himself at war with
Russia.

* The words in brackets occur in the original. It would be supposed that the relatives had been prepared in advance, and that, by mistake, they were both inserted in the note.

Ms. 32.

¹Announced by the Foreign Minister for Foreign Affairs regarding Saudi Arabia.

Zurz-20 / Ausgabe 10/2014

(Translation.)

Un aspect délicieux des débats des deux jours ayant pris dans la presse française, le bilan des Assemblées Révolutionnaires n'est de plus douteux qu'à l'égard du succès des réunions déclamatoires pendant la période intermédiaire :

A justified version of the events of the last few days having appeared in the foreign press, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs considers it his duty to publish the following brief account of the diplomatic discussions during the period under

Le 16 (25) juillet, année dernière, le Ministre d'Autriche-Hongrie à Bruxelles présente au Ministre belge une note dans laquelle il déclare que les deux Etats ont d'après leur loi le même droit pour assurer la sécurité sociale et l'amélioration de l'état des travailleurs. Le succès qu'il a obtenu dans son échafaudage de modèles de sécurité sociale n'a pas empêché la coalition propagande, mais nous devons, avec le résultat de l'Autriche-Hongrie, nous servir de l'assurance sociale à la direction des mouvements, à la partie des citoyens nobles et ayant participé et à la population des Vosges du nord située sur le sol de l'Allemagne. Un tel résultat devrait bientôt être fini en Wallonie.

(On the 10th (132) July, 1914, the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Belgrade presented a note to the Prime Minister of Serbia, in which the Serbian Government was accused of having ratified the pact-and-agreement, which had led to the assassination of the heir to the Austrian-Czecho-Slovak throne.)—Accordingly, therefore, the Government of the Austria-Hungary, not only the condonation in the most formal manner of the above-mentioned propaganda, but also the English and Austrian representatives, of a series of measures for the discovery of the plot, for the punishment of any Serbian subjects who had aided plot it in and for the protection of any Serbs who sought an international safe asylum.

A few months later again he was given to the Serbian Government within which he reply to the note.

La Guerre mondiale impérial, aussi l'ambition de l'Autriche-Hongrie à Saint-Pétersbourg avait empêché la mise de la tête d'empereur russe au repos à Bélgique, ayant pris possession des dernières 7 provinces, dont

The Russian Government, in view of the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at St. Petersburg had communicated the tenor of the note received here after his departure at Belgrade, having taken note of the demands submitted thereto, could not perceive that some of these demands were

évidemment que ce seul, tandis que d'autre cause, pouvoit être une cause incompatible avec l'indépendance. Le résultat fut de laisser le décret en discussion. De ce résultat de la Sérbie il résulte que en Slovénie, alors que la tendance de l'Autro-Hongrie d'assurer au plus proche niveau les Balkans dominées par ses alliés serbes et roumains la plus grande à l'Autro-Hongrie qu'il ait été possible de concevoir à un accord, cessaient les posses continues dans le royaume jusqu'à présent. Le gouvernement austro-hongrois se rend possible de consentir à une division de la même. L'autre modification des termes bulgares à Tunje ne fut pas plus importante de nature.

Malgré que la Serbie eût repoussé la crise et se fut toujours porté à donner satisfaction à l'Autriche dans une mesure qui démontre les préoccupations de l'Autriche, mais aussi des autres puissances, le Ministre d'Autriche-Hongrie, M. Stiglitz, jugea la réunion entre Bulgarie et Serbie très difficile.

Reconnaissons le succès atteint des négociations par l'Autriche. La Russie avait déclaré alors qu'il résultait de la sécession de l'Autriche-Hongrie, sans toutefois réussir à empêcher une telle sécession, que toutes les puissances qui étaient responsables pour l'Autriche et acceptaient son amarrage à Grande-Bretagne. Peu moins tard, la Russie déclara formellement qu'elle admettait une telle partition de la province seulement dans une certaine proportion pour la démission de la dignité de la Serbie contre l'autorité de l'Autriche. Malheureusement tous les efforts d'opposition par le gouvernement impérial dans cette direction n'eurent pas effet. Le gouvernement austro-hongrois, après s'être déridé à toute autorisation possible de l'Autriche dans son rapport à l'Autriche. La Serbie, précisément, déclara officiellement la guerre à la Serbie, et le pays voisin, Bulgarie, fut bombardée. La neutralité qu'a eu l'empereur, le déclassement de guerre ayant nécessairement la Serbie d'avoir préparé et exécuté le crime de Sarajevo. Une partie russe, l'autre partie russe et roumaine, évidemment tout ce peuple et tout ce Bulgarie à la Serbie par son caractère évidente le large sympathie des deux de la coalition austro-serbe.

A la suite de cette analyse digne du Gouvernement austro-hongrois, malgré la sécession de la Bulgarie qu'ils se pouvoient éviter immédiatement au sort de la Serbie, le Gouvernement impérial praguera néanmoins l'absorption la mobilisation des circonscriptions militaires de Kiev, Odessa, de Moscou et de Kazan. Cela sera déclaré d'après provisoire depuis le début de la révolution de la noblesse bulgare et au Gouvernement russe et les premières démissions de la Bulgarie alors que l'ordre établi, et également le Cabinet de Vienne sera alors fait ainsi par pour aller au-delà de nos effets préliminaires et évidentes, la mobilisation de la moitié de l'armée austro-hongroise avait été décisive.

Le Gouvernement austro-hongrois fut alors au courant des accords faits par la Russie. Il fut en même temps jugé qu'il était nécessaire la démission des armées austro-hongroises et militaires bulgares contre l'Autographe. Au même temps, le Gouvernement Impérial a déclaré que le Prince à être prié à maintenir les pour parfaire sur ces élections toutes les forces de confédération, et pour la partie de l'Assemblée nationale bulgare, par le fait d'une coalition des quatre Grandes Puissances non incluse au Gouvernement, Yorre, l'Angleterre, la France, l'Australie et l'Italie.

Opérant cette tactique de la Russie, alors également l'Autro-Hongrie donna un décharge-

impossible de succession et regarda leurs relations, whilst others were given after a hand which was incompatible with the dignity of an independent State. Having regard to that, the foundation of Serbia, involved in these decisions, and equally the evident intention of Austria-Hungary to ensure her own hegemony in the Balkans, which underlay her conditions, were incompatible. The Russian Government, therefore, pointed out to Austria-Hungary, in the most friendly manner, that it would be desirable to re-examine the power exercised in the Austro-Hungarian acts. The Austro-Hungarian Government did not see their way to agree to a dissolution of the state. The understanding between the two Powers at Vienna was equally unsuccessful.

Despite the fact that Serbia had approached the empire, and had shown herself ready to give Austria-Hungary to go even beyond the expectation, not only of Russia, but also of the other Powers—despite these facts, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Bridges considered the Serbian reply insufficient and left the town.

Recognizing the pre-emptive nature of the demands made by Austria, Serbia had previously declared that she could not remain indifferent, while not denouncing them, doing her best to find a peaceful issue which might prove acceptable to Austria, and spare the world's suffering as a Great Power. At the same time, Russia let it be clearly understood that she could accept a peaceful settlement of the question only so far as it involved the foundation of Serbia as an independent State. Unhappy at the effects of the Russian Government to this end were the Russians. The Austro-Hungarian Government which had abandoned any attempt at conciliatory intervention by the Powers in the Austrian dispute with Serbia, proceeded to mobilize and declared war officially against Serbia, and the following day Bulgaria was bombarded. The results which accompanied the declaration of war openly accuse Serbia of having prepared and carried out the crime of Sarajevo. Both as accuser of a crime at agency law, launched against a whole people and a whole State, accused, by the evident tacit widespread sympathy for Serbia throughout all classes of European society.

As consequence of this behavior of the Austro-Hungarian Government, in spite of Russia's declaration that she could not remain indifferent to the fate of Serbia, the Russian Government soon decided to assume to active mobilization in the military districts of Kiev, Odessa, Moscow and Kazan. This decision was rendered necessary by the fact that since the date when the Austro-Hungarian note was communicated to the Foreign Government, and since the first steps taken by Russia, five days had elapsed, and yet the Vienna Cabinet had not even come up. No more than half way in her efforts towards peace. Indeed, quite the contrary, for the mobilization of half of the Austro-Hungarian army had been ordered.

The German Government was long informed of the steps taken by Russia. At the same time it was explained to them that those steps were only the result of the Austrian preparation, and that they were not in any way aimed at Germany. Nonetheless, the Russian Government declared that Russia was ready to conclude a compact with all, with a view to a peaceful settlement of the dispute, either in the form of direct negotiations with Vienna or, as suggested by Great Britain, to the form of a conference of the four Great Powers not directly interested, viz., i.e., except, Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy.

This strategy on the part of Russia was, however, equally unsuccessful. Austria-Hungary

de leurs utilisations antérieures, et le Cabinet du Tianshu a été déclaré à la participation à la conférence des Palais musulmans précitée.

Il résulte de la Résolution des députés que les affaires se feront de la manière suivante : La question d'Aménagement d'Allemagne, à quelle condition nous pourrions assurer à l'empereur un arrangement avec le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères et déclarer que nos conditions seraient acceptées par l'Autriche-Hongrie, est la question actuelle qui nous rend la manœuvre d'une question d'Angleterre et la réglementation de la paix avec l'Autriche-Hongrie. Il est peu probable que l'Autriche-Hongrie consentirait à ce que nous demandions un arrangement avec les deux autres puissances de la Triplice.

La proposition de la Russie fut rejetée par l'Allemagne insupportable pour l'Autriche-Hongrie, malheureusement en regard à Saint-Pétersbourg, le résultat de la proclamation de la neutralisation générale par l'Autriche-Hongrie.

Die ersten Ergebnisse der Untersuchungen sind erfreulich; sehr ist Bulgarien mit beschäftigt.

L'assassin a été prononcé plusieurs fois, et il a été décidé d'allonger les délais de garantie militaire.

Tout au moins cette notion de prévention, l'Etat n'en disconfit pas moins de recherche de toutes les formes une forme de cette sécurité qui devrait être possédée par tous les citoyens, mais qui ne peut être assurée que par l'Etat.

Négligé cette combinaison casuelle de l'acétylénium et de l'acide, le CH₂ (CH₃)₂ (acétyle) devient la substance d'autre part la plus importante dans la composition de l'huile de poisson. Il est à noter que l'acétyle est un produit de dégradation de l'acrylique.

Le lendemain, 19 Juillet (jeudi), l'Amiral
arrive à Almanga devant la citadelle de
Almanga (mais je n'en sais rien) et
l'assaut fut lancé.

declined a further exchange of views with Russia, and the Tatars' delegation was unwilling to join the proposed conference of the Powers.

Nevertheless British foreign policy has affected us. Japan, when consulted by the German Ambassador, was in the confidence on which we stood at Bismarck's disposal to suspend our preparation, the Minister for Foreign Affairs declared that these positions were Austria's recognition, that the Austrian-Serbian question had assumed a European character, and he demanded by his turn that we agreed not to renew any of our demands as would interfere with the sovereignty rights of Serbia.

Greece considered this Russia proposal unacceptable to Austria-Hungary. At that very moment news of the proclamation of general mobilization by Austria-Hungary reached St. Petersburg.

The failure of our proposals for peace enabled us to extend the scope of our preliminary

The Berlin Cabinet questioned as to that, and was replied that France was compelled to begin preparations as to be ready for every emergency.

But while taking this precautionary step, Basma did not let the second shadow her attempts to find some solution of the situation, and she expressed that the *magistrate* is to accept any proposed settlement of the problem that might be put forward, provided it complied with the demands.

In spite of this ostensible reconciliation the German Government has the 19th (11th) July dismissed the Russo-German fleet that they had assumed their military mission by sending on the 19th July (1st August), and therefore should have full scope, to proceed to greater
activities.

On the following day, the 19th July (1st August), the German Ambassador, on behalf of His Government, forwarded a despatch of protest.

20

*See also: Ministry for Economic Affairs to Farmers, *Emergency Reserve Arrangements*.*

See: *Narrative of John Edward St. 1814*

Conclusion

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Il nous semble évident que l'Allemagne n'adopte pas le présent de tellement au sens de la responsabilité de la réception. Notre modélisation a été pensée pour l'assurer responsabilité qui nous avons discuté, si aucun d'entre eux pas toutes les autres personnes de la promotion et son assentiment. L'autre point est des personnes d'un institut, ou locaux, ou secteur et Bologna a procédé à une modifi

— Mais je l'aurais su! — Je pourrais aussi engager la femme d'Alphonse d'Allemagne par ce qu'il me semble que vous avez très bien agi en l'autorisant à faire ce qu'il a fait. Mais je ne veux pas faire de la propagande et je ne veux pas que les personnes de l'autre camp pensent que je suis un partisan de la Russie contre le parti. J'aurais pu dire que je pensais que le résultat devait être obtenu par des moyens pacifiques et non par la force. Mais je ne veux pas dépendre de la Russie. Une autre chose que je ne veux pas faire, c'est de faire une propagande contre nos amis politiques, avec toutes leurs dégâts. Nous devons nous occuper de nos amis politiques. Nous devons nous occuper de nos amis politiques. Nous devons nous occuper de nos amis politiques. Nous devons nous occuper de nos amis politiques.

(Continued.)
It is quite evident that Germany is now doing her best to test us as to responsibility for the rapsies. We were forced to make up by the intense responsibility which would have fallen upon our shoulders if we had not taken all possible preventative measures at a time when Austria, while sending herself to destruction of a military nature was inciting Bulgaria and was undermining general civilization. Dr. Beneke of Berlin had presented the German Empire to be held responsible as aggressors against us in the discussions with Austria mentioned. We made a guarantee, and after so many proofs of our desire for peace, Germany would still not have had the right to decide, on his suggestion, that we would probably accept any possible arrangement made with the slightly less independent of Servia. After this action, he has been invited to participate with certain dignitaries, would naturally have agreed the European solution of peace by reducing the kingdom of Germany. He is preparing the

comme des europeens, nous voudrions, du moins est unlement plus important que le profit qui l'a obtenu. Dans le但是 de nos discussions la question d'un tel résultat est en posse de l'opposition entre les deux partis, l'Allemagne a montré une grande réticence.

more important than the protest from which it springs. By its decision to decline war upon us at a moment when negotiations were in progress between the powers, Germany has assumed a heavy responsibility.

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Copy presented by the Soviet-Bulgarian Ambassador to the Foreign Minister for Foreign Affairs on July 21 (Signed #1 1813, at 6.8.8).

(Definitions.)

D'après de son Gouvernement, le souigné
émissaire d'Autriche-Roumanie l'assure de
nouvelles à ses Environs M. le Ministre des
Affaires Etrangères du Royaume qui écrit :

Le traité moscovite pris par la Russie dans le cadre entre la Moscavie russe-bougresse des Barbes et en présence de l'empereur de Russie. La Russie d'après son commandement du Cabinet de Berlin a été déclarée vaincue les barbares contre l'Allemagne et qui étaient au service de l'empereur d'Autriche-Hongrie se considèrent également en état de guerre avec la Russie à partir du présent moment.

22 of 22

On the instructions of His Government the undersigned, the Mexico-Hispanic Ambassador, has the honor to inform his Excellency the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs as follows:

"In view of the threatening attitude adopted by Russia in the conflict between the Arctic-Har-
garten Monarchs and France; and of the fact that
according to a communication from the Berlin
Cabinet, Russia has sent 50, as a result of that
conflict, to open hostilities against Germany; and
unless Germany is immediately at war with
Russia, Arctic-Hargarten's Government
cannot well also be at war with Russia from the present
moment."

A. RUTTERWORTH,
Chairman



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 23

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 15, 1916.

[From 1 a.m.]

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Fort St. George, December 23, 1915.

The following regulations as to the appointment of Assistant Engineers for the Indian Public Works and State Railways departments in 1916 are published:—

INDIAN PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT AND INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS.

REGULATIONS AS TO APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT ENGINEERS, 1916.

1. The Secretary of State for India in Council, on 15th December 1915, made a number of appointments of Assistant Engineers in the Public Works and State Railways Departments of the Government of India.

In making these appointments he will act with the advice of a Selection Committee, including at least one civilian representative of the Engineering profession.

2. Applications for the appointments must be made on a printed form to be obtained from the Secretary, Public Works Department, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W., and to be returned not later than 1st February 1916, and was later than Thirteenth day of April 1916.

3. Candidates must have attained the age of 21 and not exceeded the age of 24 years on the 1st July 1916. To this rule no exception can be made.

[S.E.—*Native or British must obtain a certificate of age and nationality in the form explained in documents No. 1, do the production of this certificate or a necessary extract of it, and candidates are advised to present it without delay. The candidate should be present at the final interview with the certificate of application or at the earliest subsequent opportunity.*]

4. Every candidate, except as provided in Regulation 5, must be natural born subject of His Majesty of European descent, and at the time of his birth his father must have been a British subject, either natural born or naturalized in the United Kingdom. The decision of the Secretary of State is final as to whether a sufficient article of this condition shall be found. He must also be of good moral character and sound bodily health and, in the opinion of the Secretary of State for India or Council, be fit respectively to hold an appointment in the Indian Public Works Department or State Railways Department.

5. Engineers of India who are British subjects, and are not qualified under Regulation 4, are eligible for appointment, and shall be admitted to the extent of 10 per cent of the total number of Assistant Engineers thus recruited, if others are duly qualified.

6. Candidates must produce evidence that they have either (1) obtained one of the University degrees mentioned in Appendix I subject to the condition, if any, which are attached to the qualifications of the degree, or (2) passed the A.M.I.O.R. examination; or (3) obtained such other diploma or distinction in Engineering as the Secretary of State may decide to accept in any particular case.

7. It is preferred that candidates should have taken a college course and obtained one of the degrees mentioned in Appendix I. It is preferable that in addition they should have had at least one year's practical experience.

* Copies of the application form may be had also from the Secretary, Public Works Department, India.

† Applications from Indians not residing in the United Kingdom may be submitted before the date and upon the form given, or such substitute as may be accepted with sufficient stamp by letter, each application should be submitted at early as possible.

full year's practical experience of Civil Engineering under a qualified civil engineer at sites other than those which appear before the Selection Committee. Those whose qualifying diplomas have been obtained with and a college course should have had a full three years of such practical experience. In the event of any candidate being selected who has not, in the opinion of the Selection Committee, had sufficient practical experience, he may be required to undergo, after arrival in India, such period of probation in charge of works as may be decided upon, and his final appointment will be made dependent upon the result of such probation.

a. Candidates must be prepared, if called upon, to attend at the India Office, at their own expense, for a personal interview with the Selection Committee, which will probably take place at the end of April or early in May 1915.

b. They will further be required, before final appointment by the Secretary of State in Council, to appear at their own expense, before the Medical Board at the India Office for examination as to their physical fitness for service in India.

The Regulations governing the physical examination of candidates for the Public Works and Survey Departments of the Government of India are given in Appendix V.

* 10. Selected candidates will also be required to satisfy the Secretary of State, in substance as to my information, of their ability as follows:

11. They will be appointed with a free first class passage to India and they will be expected to proceed thither about the end of September 1915.

Three pay will begin from the date of their landing in India, and, if they so desire, they will be able to obtain an advance of two months' pay, recoverable by monthly instalments of one-third of salary. Of this advance a proportion for exceeding one-half may be recovered at England, and the balance can be drawn on India.

12. They will enter into Service as Assistant Engineers, on a salary of Rs. 4,500 a year (equivalent to £510 a year, when the rupee is at Rs. 4d).

13. The instruments required by Assistant Engineers are supplied to them in India.

14. Particulars as to their prospects of pay, pension, etc., are contained in Appendix III and IV.

INDIA OFFICE,
November 1914.

NOTE FOR THE DETERMINATION AND GRADING OF CANDIDATES.

The Selection Committee of 1914 drew attention to the subjects which were held to be of most importance for the Public Works Service, viz.,

First Averages, including a knowledge of the differential and integral calculus.

Applied Mathematics,

Descriptive and Engineering Drawing,

Surveying and Geodesy,

Strength of Materials and Theory of Structures,

Aerodynamics,

Engineering Geology,

Building Construction.—Wood and metal work, lime and cements, and building with stones, brick, and concrete.

Knowledge of the principles of road-making, waterworks, military and railway engineering. (Important.)

The Selection Committee were further of opinion that all candidates should have had some workshop training.

The following statement regarding the revision of the Public Works Department in future years is published for the information of intending candidates:—

The present Regulations apply only to the appointment of Assistant Engineers in the permanent establishment of the Public Works Department in 1915, but it is the intention of the Secretary of State for India in Council, as at present advised, to recruit the permanent establishment of the Department in succeeding years on the same general lines as those already laid down; *viz.*, however, *Note to Appendix I.*

The Secretary of State is unable to give any undertaking that the Regulations will remain unaltered in the future.

* Selected candidates will be examined by the Civil Service Commissioners or by their ability in India, and will be required to pass either—

(i) a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners that they are sufficiently fit, both in the mind and in the body, to fulfil the requirements of all the duties of the Indian Public Works and Railways Departments;

or (ii) a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners of sufficient proficiency in a foreign language. In the latter case they will be employed, another excepted in India, in such functions as will enable them to make practical use of their language.

Candidates are warned that the conditions of admission, proficiency in English, without whom they will not be allowed to proceed to India, is only granted to those who are capable of writing in English, when asked to do so.

Certified boys will be admitted and having a certificate of proficiency in English and proficiency in a foreign language, a certain amount of English will be taught, but nothing more, for a period not exceeding 12 months.

On examination will, in this case, be confined to those points, the answerer will not be disturbed from applying any other test which may appear desirable.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

LIST OF DEGREES REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 4.

The degrees shown in Lists A and B are accepted without reservation in the case of candidates who matriculated on or before 20th June 1914. To a special condition applicable to candidates who matriculated on or after 1st July 1914 are stated in the Notes appended to the two lists.

Candidates who apply for a degree in "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering or in "Steel Architecture" should have had at least one year's practical experience in Civil Engineering.

List A.

Qualified.—B.Sc. (with Honours in the Engineering Sciences Final Honour School),
Contractor.—B.A. (with Honours in Mechanical Science Tripos).

B.T. student.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Engineer.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Architect.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Diploma.—B.Sc. with Honours in Engineering.

Leeds.—B.Sc. with Honours in "Civil and Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering.

Victoria University (New Zealand).—B.Sc. with Honours in Engineering.

Singapore.—B.Sc. with Honours in "Civil," "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering.

Trivandrum.—B.Sc. with Honours in "Civil," "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering, or

Marl Architecture.

Ladakh.—With Honours in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering.

Calcutta.—B.Sc. with Honours in "Civil," "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering.

Note.—List A refers to the case of Indians who matriculated after 20th June 1914. The above degrees will be accepted only if taken after three years' study in the central Universities, but this condition will not apply to Indians who, having taken one of the above degrees which exempt them from part of the University course, shall have taken one of the above degrees in less than three years in accordance with the regulations of the University concerned.

List B.

Diploma.—B.Sc. in "Civil," "Mechanical," or "Electrical" Engineering, or in Steel Architecture.

London.—B.Sc. (Engineering).

Victoria University (Melbourne).—B.Sc. Tech. in "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering (Engineering Division in the Final Examination).

University of Wales.—B.Sc. (i.e. "Civil," "Mechanical," or "Electrical" Engineering).

Montevideo.—B.Sc. (Engineering).

Leeds.—B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" Engineering.

Singapore.—B.Sc. (First Class in the Final Examination).

National University of Ireland.—B.Sc.

Trivandrum.—B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" Engineering.

Note.—List B refers to the case of candidates who matriculated after 20th June 1914 the degrees in List A will be accepted only if (i) the matriculation or other University Examination accepted by the Board of Control of Civil Engineers is the Engineering course; (ii) the University has been passed, and (iii) a regular course of study comprising not less than three academic years has been pursued in the University between the passing of such Matriculation or other University Examination and the passing of the final examination for the degree.

But Indians who have taken a B.Sc. degree which exempts them from part of the University course will be regarded as having satisfied condition (ii), and will be exempted from condition (iii) if their degree has been obtained in less than three years in accordance with the Regulations of the University concerned.

APPENDIX II.

PARTICULARS REQUIRED FOR CERTIFICATE OF AGE AND MATURITY TO BE RETAINED AT GAZETTEER
WHICH ARE NATURE OF INDIA.

A.—Rule for Candidates living within His Majesty's Dominions.

1. A candidate who is resident in British India must obtain a certificate signed either (i) by the Secretary to Government (or his legal deputy) of the province in which his family resides, or (ii) by the Commissioner (or his legal deputy) of the District in which his family resides.

2. A candidate who is resident in a Native State must obtain a certificate signed by the highest Political Officer (or his legal deputy) appointed to the State in which his family resides.

3. The certificate required must be in the following form—

"I, heartily certify that
his birth detailed below,³ and his last address shown has he was actually born on or
about the date stated, viz., the day of 18, at _____ a place
within His Majesty's dominions." ⁴ (Please enter details.)

and the nature of the evidence produced must be such as to satisfy the officer who issues the certificate.

6. The documentary evidence which a candidate may be expected to produce in order to obtain such recognition amounts:-

- This having been issued by the Board.
- The original birth certificate.
- Transcripts of all academic records showing entries relating to the birth.
- The record of admission to the register of the school in which the candidate was educated, and the record of the candidate's age at various previous school examinations.
- If the candidate is married, a certified copy of his application to the Register in Form A.

Oral testimony from persons able to give relevant evidence may also be taken.

7. If a candidate has proceeded to England without obtaining a certificate, the certificates may be granted to his father or guardian on production of the required evidence.

² See also *What Is at Stake Under The National Standards*.

B — Basis für Grundrente mit dem Wert des Mietzinses zuverlässig.

B — Books for Graduates will have written the Major's Requirements.

8. The rules are the same as the foregoing except that a candidate not born within His Majesty's dominions must also prove that he is the son or grandson of a person born in those dominions, and in his case the term of overseas can be no less than paragraph 7 above but as follows:—

⁸ (New and distinct.)

APPENDIX III.

PAROOGHAN BESLAANING VAN LUDWIK PUSZCZ WOORDS DEPARTAMENT (EENDELEN DIAPO)

(The arrangements and authorisations described are subject to further amendment in the representations of the Company.)

- The Engineer Establishment of the Indian Public Works Department consists of a staff of Engineers, military and civil, engaged on the construction and maintenance of the various public works undertaken by the State in India.
- The permanent establishment of the Department is recruited from the following sources—
 - Colonies of Royal Engineers.
 - Persons appointed to the Imperial Service by the Secretary of State by selection from the United Kingdom.
 - Persons educated at the Government Civil Engineering Colleges in India, and appointed to the Provincial Services by the Government of India.
 - Certified admission of other qualified persons.
- The various ranks of the Department are as follows—

4. Should the Reserve Class will originally pass into the executive class in the fifth year of service, but in Imperial Engineers, my draw more than Rs. 50/- per annum twelve hours charge of a division, at a stage of equal importance.

4. The allowance will be given for approved services only, and in accordance with the rules of the Department.

Exchange compensation allowances will be granted to French officials.

5. Promotions above the grade of Executive Officer are dependent on the seniority of those serving in the numbered establishment, and are made wholly by selection; mere seniority is considered to suffice as claim to promotion.

APPENDIX 17.

PRINCIPLES RELATED TO PAYMENT, PAYMENT FUND, AND LEAVES.

[N.B.—This Appendix is compiled from the regulations for Civil Service, and is published in accordance with due care. The laws and practices of India as contained in the Civil Service Regulations published by the Government of India.]

1. The following is a summary of the principal pension rules applicable to Engineers appointed to the Imperial Service by the Secretary of State from the United Kingdom.

An officer is eligible for a pension on voluntary retirement after completing 20 years' qualifying service or attaining the age of 50 years. If an officer dies he is entitled to retire from the Service through ill-health, not sustained by irregular or unexampled habits, he becomes eligible for an invalid pension or a gratuity according to the length of his service.

The amount of pension or gratuity is regulated as follows:—

After a service of less than 20 years, no credit granted not exceeding one month's emoluments for each completed year of service.

After a service of not less than 20 years an invalid pension not exceeding the following amounts:—

Years of completed service.	Maximum limit of pension.						
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
20	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
21	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
22	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
23	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
24	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
26	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
27	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
28	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
29	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
30	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
31 and above	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

After a service of not less than 20 years, a widow pension not exceeding the following amounts:—

Years of completed service.	Maximum limit of pension.						
	20 to 30	31 and above	30	31	32	33	34
20 to 30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31 and above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Officers who have shown special energy and efficiency during an effective service of thirty years in certain appointment rates, at the discretion of the Government of India, be allowed an additional pension of Rs. 1,000 a year, subject to the condition that the officer was not pensioned voluntarily before the completion of a total qualifying service of 30 years.

Subject to certain prescribed conditions, superannuation may now be issued at the rate of one-tenth of 1% per annum, the right to pension existing in consequence of which the Indian Government agrees to act legally.

2. A general provision made is that all Civil Engineers entering the Public Works Department in the future will subscribe half their stipend for all Civil Engineers of the Department on the following basis:—

(1) The contribution is compulsory up to 1/2 per cent., on salaries, with not more than a further

1/2 per cent. voluntary subscription. Subscriptions on loans of any kind are optional.

(2) Compulsory interest on such payment is annually credited by arrangement to each officer subscribing, the rate being at present 6 per cent. per annum.

(3) The sum which thus accumulates in the case of an officer is his absolute property, subject to the rules of the Fund, and is handed over to him immediately on quitting the service; or, in the event of his death before retirement, to such person or persons as, under the rules of the Fund for the time being in force, may be entitled thereto.

(4) Other forms of life insurance will, however, if they fulfil certain conditions, be accepted in lieu of the contributions in (1).

Leaves.

3. The following is a summary of the principal regulations relating to the leave entitlement to Engineers appointed to the Imperial Service by the Secretary of State from the United Kingdom.

(i) *First Leaves.*

4. Privileged leave is a holiday which may be granted in the extent of one-fourth part of the time that an officer has been on duty without interruption; and it may be accumulated up to three

months, exceed by 15 calendar days. During privilège leave the officer retains a lien on his appointment, and receives an allowance equal to the salary which he would receive if he were on duty in the appointment on which he has a lien. An interval of not less than six months must always intervene between two periods of absence on privilège leave.

Privilège leave may be granted as furlough, special leave, or extraordinary leave without allowances. The whole period of leave thus taken in combination is known as combined leave. Combined leave cannot be granted for a shorter period than six months; nor, except on medical certificate, may it be extended beyond one year.

6. Extraordinary leave without allowances may be granted in case of necessity, and, except in certain specified cases, only when no other kind of leave is by rule admissible. It may be granted in substitution of other leave.

6. Privilège leave in India for a maximum of ten days, usually with half average salary, may be granted to an officer proceeding on or returning from leave out of India, or on retirement, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation or to report his appointment. It is admissible only at the end, and not at the beginning, of combined leave.

7. Short leave is also granted to enable officers to appear at examinations, etc.

(E) Long Leave.

8. Furlough and special leave with allowances (see paragraph 10) are admissible to an aggregate maximum amount of six years during an officer's service. The amount of furlough "carried" is one-third of an officer's entire service, and the amount "due" is that amount less any unpaid.

Furlough without medical certificate can, if due, be generally taken after eight years' active service and again after intervals of not less than three years' continuous service. It is limited to two years at a time.

Furlough on medical certificate may be granted (a) to an officer who has rendered three years' continuous service, for not more than two years, but subject to extension up to three years, and (b) to an officer who has not rendered three years' continuous service, up to one year in any case, and up to such longer period, if any (not exceeding two years), as the officer may have furlough "due" to him.

9. The allowances admissible during furlough are—

(1) During the first two years of furlough without medical certificate and during so much of furlough with medical certificate as may be "due," half average salary subject to certain maximum and minimum limits.

(2) After the expiration of the period for which the foregoing allowances are admissible,—one quarter of average salary, subject to certain maximum and minimum limits.

10. Special leave may be granted at any time for not more than six months, with intervals of six years' service; allowances, calculated as during furlough, are given during the first six months only, whether taken in one or more instalments.

Leave of Absence.

11. Leave of absence, whether on furlough or privilège leave, can never be claimed as of right, and is given or refused at the discretion of Government.

12. After five years' continuous absence from India, an officer is considered to be out of the employment of Government.

13. When leave allowances other than privilège leave pay are paid at the Home treasury, as in a Colony where the standard of currency and coinage are original acts starting at the date of exchange fixed for the same being for the adjustment of fiscal transactions between the Imperial and Indian treasuries, unless any other rate has been exceptionally authorised. But for the present the rate of conversion is subject to a minimum of Rs. 40 to the rupee. Privilège leave pay when issued from the Home treasury (but is only admissible when privilège leave is combined with other leave) is converted at Rs. 50 to the rupee.

APPENDIX V.

REGULATIONS AS TO THE PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Note.— These Regulations are published for the examination of candidates and in order to enable them to ascertain the probability of their coming up to the required physical standard. But it must be clearly understood that the Secretary of State reserves to himself an absolute discretion to reject as unfit any candidate whom he may consider, after hearing the opinion of his medical adviser, to be physically disqualified for the public service; and that his discretion is in all respect limited by these Regulations.

It is not the practice to communicate to candidates who may be rejected as physically unfit for service in India the reasons for the Medical Board's opinion.

General Physical Examination.

1. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health, free from any physical defect likely to interfere with efficient performance of duty.

3. In the examination of candidates the Medical Board will apply the following table of measurement of eye, height, and chest girth:-

Age	Height without shoes	Chest	
		Width when expanded	Range of expansion
ADULTS.			
40 and under 41	5' 6"	36	3
41	5' 6"	35	3
42	5' 6"	34	3
43	5' 6"	33	3
44	5' 6"	32	3
45	5' 6"	31	3
46	5' 6"	30	3
47	5' 6"	29	3
48	5' 6"	28	3
49	5' 6"	27	3
50	5' 6"	26	3
51 and upwards	5' 6"	25	3

3. **Measurement of Height.**—The candidate will be placed against the standard with his feet together, and the weight thrown on the feet, and not on the toes or outside of the feet. He will stand erect without stooping, and with the back, sacrum, buttocks, and shoulder touching the standard; the chin will be depressed to bring the vertex of the head level with the horizontal bar, and the height will be noted in pairs of six inches in height. In the Indian Police Forces a minimum height of 5 ft. 4 ins. is required, but in other Departments no fixed limit of height is imposed.

4. **Measurement of Chest.**—The candidate will be made to stand erect with his feet together, and to raise his hands above his head. The tape will be carefully adjusted round the chest, with its posterior upper edge touching the inferior angles of the shoulder-blades, and its anterior lower edge the upper part of the sternum. The arms will then be lowered to hang loosely by the sides, and turn a little so that the shoulders are not thrown upwards or backwards so as to displace the tape. The candidate will then be directed to empty his chest of air as much as possible. This is best done by instructed breathing with the lips as long as sound can be produced. The tape is carefully gathered during the process, and when the maximum measurement is reached no record is taken. The candidate will then be directed to inflate his chest to its greatest capacity. The maximum measurement will likewise be noted. The girth with the chest fully expanded and the range of expansion between the maximum and the minimum will then be recorded.

5. The hearing will be good.

6. The speech will be distinct.

7. The teeth in good order, i.e., decayed or broken teeth must be properly stopped or removed, and deficient teeth replaced by artificial teeth where necessary for effective mastication.

8. The chest must be well formed, the lungs and heart sound.

9. Respiratory, hydronephrosis, varicocele, various veins to a greater degree, or other malformations likely to cause impotency will disqualify a candidate, unless such condition is cured by operation.

10. The limbs, feet, and toes must be well formed and developed, with free and perfect motion of all the joints.

11. A candidate must have no congenital malformations or disease likely to interfere with efficiency.

12. A candidate must not be the subject of chronic skin disease.

13. Evidence of previous acute or chronic disease pointing to an impaired constitution will disqualify.

14. The Regulations as to the standard of vision required are shown separately for each department. In all cases of "color blindness" a note of the same will be made on the candidate's papers.

Candidates may, if they wish it, undergo a preliminary examination by the Medical Board, which meets at the India Office every Tuesday, under the following conditions:-

(a) Application must be addressed to the Under Secretary of State, India Office, Whitehall London, accompanied by a fee of two guineas, and a statement as to the particular appointment which the candidate desires to obtain.

(b) Candidates must pay their travelling expenses.

(c) Candidates considered to be unfit by the Medical Board at this preliminary examination are not bound to accept the opinion, but may, if they so wish, submit their views, with the knowledge that they will have to submit themselves for a final medical examination by the Medical Board, prior to the examination, as to their appointment.

(d) On the other hand, it must be distinctly understood that the preliminary examination by the Medical Board is held solely for the candidate's information, and that, if after that examination he is reported to be apparently fit, he has not on that account any claim to be accepted as physically fit who he presents himself for the final Medical Examination, upon which alone his acceptance or rejection will depend. Candidates may be considered fit for the service at the preliminary examination, but may be found at the final examination to be unfit, either on account of some physical defect which did not exist or passed undetected at the preliminary examination, or for other reasons.

REQUIREMENTS OF THE STANDARD OF THOSE

1. If people in one or both eyes suffer a candidate may be passed provided the astigmatism does not exceed 3 D, and 6 D, with correcting glasses not exceeding 3.5 D, the astigmatism of either eye exceeds 6 and in the other 5, there being several ranges of accommodation with the glasses.
2. Myopic astigmatism does not disqualify a candidate, provided the lens, or the combined spherical and cylindrical lenses, required to correct the error of refraction, does not exceed 3.5 D; the astigmatism of either eye in one eye, when corrected, being equal to 2, and in the other 2, together with normal range of accommodation with the correcting glasses, there being no evidence of progressive disease in the choroid or retina.
3. A candidate having total hypermetropia not exceeding 4 D is not disqualified, provided the sight in one eye (when under the influence of strengths) equals 1, and in the other eye equals ½, with 4 D glasses, or any lower power.
4. Hypermetropic astigmatism does not disqualify, provided the lens, or combined lenses required to correct the error of refraction do not exceed 4 D, and that the sight of one eye equals ½, and the other ½, with or without such lens or lenses.
5. A candidate having a defect of vision arising from malady of the nervous system is disqualified if the sight of one eye be less than ½. In such case the better eye must be microscopic. Defects of vision arising from pathological or other changes in the deeper structures of either eye, which are not referred to in these rules, may exclude a candidate.
6. Exclusions of any needed condition, subject to the risk of aggression or insensibility, in either eye, may cause the rejection of a candidate. Any impairment of either sense is a disqualification for appointment in the engineering branch of the Royal Engineers. In either sense the existence of impairment of either sense will be noted on the candidate's paper.

FOR ALL APPOINTMENTS UNDER THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT & COLONIALS, AS FOLLOWS, TO
ARRIVE FROM CANADA

1. That I have upon honor that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, I am at present suffering or affected with any form of disease or bodily infirmity, such as—
 - (a) Disease of the heart or lungs.
 - (b) Neuralgia.
 - (c) Fits.
 - (d) Epilepsy.
 - (e) Tumors or excrescences.
 - (f) Hydrocephalus.
 - (g) Malaria.
 - (h) Congenital defect.
 - (i) Defective sight or hearing.
 - (j) Loss of teeth.
 - (k) Impairment in speech.
 - (l) Ulcer or rheumatism.
2. That I have not to my knowledge any hereditary tendency or predisposition to mental or constitutional disease, such as—
 - (a) Fever insanity.
 - (b) Cancer.
 - (c) Consumption or scrofula.
3. That I will fully reveal to the Medical Board all circumstances within my knowledge that concern my health and fitness for the appointment for which I am a candidate.
4. That I have previously been examined by a Medical Board for the public service and was declared on the _____

(Date) _____

(Signed) _____

N.B.—A wilful mis-statement by a candidate will invalidate any subsequent appointment obtained.

W. G. MOLESWORTH,
Under Secretary to Governor, P.W.D.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Established by Authority.

No. 23 MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 19, 1855 [Price, 8 annas.]

Part I.—Local and Municipal.

APPOINTMENTS.

For St. George, January 12, 1855.

No. 24.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1854, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Nathaniel Tryonias East Fonda Gun to be a member of the District Board of Kosten.

No. 25.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1854, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Mr. R. H. Arapahne Sandakan Daniel Joseph Pillai Arapahne to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Nagapattinam.

No. 26.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1854, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Mr. H. M. Mr. Waluswager Vyayangarham Mahadevar Ayyangal to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Waluppettai.

No. 27.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1854, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. James Gopinathar Ayyangal Arapahne to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Coonoor.

No. 28.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1854, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Edward Waller Cleary, or s., to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Coonoor.

No. 29.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1854, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Melville Tolman Nallan, or s. n.m., to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Salem.

No. 30.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1854, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. George Edwards Ayyer Arapahne to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Tiruvannamalai.

No. 31.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1854, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. James St. Clair Duffield Hartley to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Tiruchirappalli.

No. 32.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1854, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. John Craig Harvey and Charles Theodore Jacob to be municipal councillors of the municipality of Ettorev.

No. 33.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1854, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. H. Wickliffe Hume and Lakshminarayana Periyadoss Pillai Arapahne, or s., to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Valparai.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 44.—Under the provisions of subsection (1) of section 4A of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1854, and in consideration of notification No. 722 published at pages 253 and 254 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 11th April 1854, the Governor in Council hereby directs his intention to alter the limits of the municipality of Madras by adopting the following boundaries. Any objection which may be made in respect of such alteration by any ratepayer or inhabitant of the local area involved should be submitted in writing to Government within six weeks from the date of this notification in the district gaols.

Northern boundary.—Commences from survey No. 248 in Vilangudi village, runs up to the boundary stone in survey No. 247 and runs again through survey Nos. 250, 242 and 246 up to

the municipal boundary stone fixed at the boundary line between Thirugodi and Thirubuvan villages, passes through survey Nos. 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299 and 300 till it meets the boundary stone fixed at survey No. 243, turns south-east and runs through survey Nos. 410, 314 and 416 till it joins the boundary stone fixed at survey No. 237, turns east and runs through survey Nos. 417, 406, 292, 265 and 205 among the boundary line between Sollai and Thirubuvan villages and passes through survey Nos. 194, 193, 192, 193 and 194 and meets the boundary stone fixed at the corner of survey No. 191, turns north, runs through survey Nos. 175 and 174, crosses the South Indian Railway line and runs along the Sollai tank bank up to the boundary stone fixed at the corner of survey No. 165, turns north, runs along the tank bank up to the boundary stone in survey No. 6, passes through survey Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 2 up to the boundary stone fixed at the north-east corner of survey No. 1 (Sollai tank) and turns east crossing the boundary line between Sollai and Chikapalayam (Kavalai) villages, runs between palmyras Nos. 25 and 26 and meets the boundary stone at survey No. 188-A, runs through survey Nos. 189-B, 189-C, 189-D, 111-B, 111-C, 184, 194-C, 193-B, 193-C and 193-D, passes through No. 21, crosses the Birukalai tank and runs through survey Nos. 11, 21-B, 11-A, 14-C, 14-D and 21-H, till it meets the boundary line between Chikapalayam and Vallakulam villages, then turns east along the eastern boundary of survey Nos. 592, 593, 594 and 595, then turns north-west along the western boundary of Vallakulam village till it meets the boundary stone planted at the junction of survey Nos. 610 and 613, then turns east along the northern boundary of survey No. 612 and crosses the northern end survey No. 619 and runs east along the southern boundary of survey No. 611, then turns south along the eastern boundary of survey No. 611 till it meets the stone planted at the junction of survey Nos. 611, 616 and 613, turns east and runs along the southern boundary of survey Nos. 616, 604, 616 and 617 till it meets the stone fixed in survey No. 601 and runs towards east along the northern boundaries of survey Nos. 613, 617 and 605 and meets the stone planted at the junction of survey Nos. 613, 614 and 605.

Eastern boundary.—Starting from the stone planted at the junction of survey Nos. 613, 614, 605 and 606, runs towards the south along the eastern boundary of survey No. 604, crossing the road survey No. 210 and turns south-west and south along the boundary of survey No. 247, turns south along the eastern boundary of survey No. 442, then turns west and crosses survey No. 442 running along the southern boundaries of survey Nos. 439, 438 and 430 and joins the boundary stone on the tank bank, crossing the head of the tank point where fixed as the Molar road, runs west along the road, joins the boundary stone fixed in survey No. 478, turns north-west, runs through survey Nos. 478, 480 and 481 up to the boundary stone fixed in survey No. 480, turns south and runs through survey Nos. 502 and 504 up to the stone fixed at the northern head of the river No. 504 where it turns due east and runs through survey Nos. 504, 505 and 507, meets the stone fixed on the boundary line between Maragai and Takulam, turns south-west, passes through a portion of the Maragai tank and joins the stone on the bank near survey No. 41, turns south, runs through survey Nos. 41 and 51 and through survey Nos. 75 and 76 up to the boundary stone fixed on the bank, turns south-west, runs along the head up to the boundary stone fixed in survey No. 80, turns north crossing the boundary line between Takulam and Maragai, runs along the eastern boundary of palmyra Nos. 194 and 195 till it meets the stone fixed on the northern bank of the river, turns east, runs along the northern bank of the river where it meets the eastern boundary stone, crosses the river and joins the boundary stone fixed in palmyra No. 195 on the southern bank of the river, turns south-east, runs through palmyra Nos. 45, 46, 47, 48 and 103 up to the stone fixed on the road to Madurai, turns south, runs through palmyra Nos. 45, 46, 47, 48 and 103 up to the stone fixed in palmyra No. 101.

Southern boundary.—Starts from the Madurai Municipality Council stone planted on the bank of Iravathiyar tank palmyra No. 101 and runs towards south, joins Shettathankam channel survey No. 235 road, runs towards east between Shettathankam channel, western land and eastern edge of parish survey No. 536, N, M, W, X, Y, Z, A-II, B-II and joins the corner of top survey No. 47 and turns west through survey Nos. 49 and again turns south and crossing the Paravur railway line, turns north-west, runs along the northern bank, northern edge of survey Nos. 564, 551, 550, 559, 557, 546, 547, 551, 552, 553 and 554, then turns to the south up to the south-east corner of survey No. 564, then through the north-east east, south and west of survey No. 564, then along the northern boundaries of survey Nos. 564, 563, 562 and 561, then runs to the north up to the junction of survey Nos. 488 and 505, then turns to the west along the southern and the western boundaries of survey No. 488 and then runs to the west along the southern boundary of survey No. 497, then turns to the north-west including the road (portion of survey No. 564) and joins at the Railway Arappakkam gate and runs towards south along the eastern boundaries of survey Nos. 118, 131, 132, 134, 135, 136 and 137, and joins the village boundary of Madura, Arappakkam and Villapuram and then turns north-west along the village boundary line between Madura and Villapuram till it meets the village boundary stone at the southern boundary of survey No. 163 and crosses the boundary line of man Villapuram and Sivathampatti villages, then a turn through palmyra Nos. 243 and 245-A crossing the Krishnath Sasthi and Thirumal road, passes through palmyra No. 304, joins the stone fixed at the Villapuram tank bank, runs through the head of the tank and joins the stone fixed on the other side of the tank and goes along the southern side of the railway line, joins the stone fixed near the boundary stone of Sivathampatti, man Villapuram and Madurai villages, then turns south and runs along the eastern boundary of survey Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 275, turns west and runs along the southern boundary of survey No. 275, turns north-west and runs along the southern boundaries of survey Nos. 17 and 32 and then turns north-

and runs along the western boundary of survey No. 26 and then turns west and runs along the southern boundary of survey Nos. 27, 28, 29, 31, 41, 44, 206, 243, 250, 262, 215, 216, 229, 268, 151 and 190 and turns north along the western boundary of survey No. 259 and crosses the railway line, turns south and runs along the western side of the railway road till it meets the boundary stone placed at the junction of survey No. 27 of Panchan village.

Western boundary.—Begins from the boundary stone laid in survey No. 27, turns north and passes through the southern boundaries of survey Nos. 27, 29, 151, 153, 112, 106 and 118, turns north again and runs along the western boundaries of survey Nos. 118 and 104 till it meets the old water project road, then turns northwest and passing round the northwestern boundary of survey No. 269 runs through survey No. 214 and then northwards through survey Nos. 215 and 212 till it meets the river bed at the junction of Poemam and Arapolyam and, Gramapattypalai, thence it goes west through survey No. 369 of Poemam village and 323 of Arapolyam village till it meets the stone laid on the western boundary line of survey No. 323, turns north, runs through survey Nos. 325, 322, 323, 315, 393, 379, 369 and 273, turns north-west through survey Nos. 270, 263, 258, 253 and 245 till it meets the stone placed in survey No. 263, turns north and passes through Nos. 398 and 397 till it meets the stone laid in survey No. 398, turns west and runs along the northern border line of survey No. 243 and on the southern border line of survey Nos. 272 and 236 where Arapolyam shares begins and runs west up to the stone laid in survey No. 242, where it passes the river and joins the stone laid in survey No. 266 of the Vilengudi village where the northern boundary begins.

* * * * *
No. 45.—Under sub-clause (ii) of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 259 of the Madras District Municipal Act, 1894, and in consideration of G.O. No. 513 M., dated 23rd May 1913, the Revenue in Council propose to re-arrange the wards of the Erode municipality as shown in the following schedule:—

SCHEDELE.

Number and name of wards.	Boundaries or other description of wards.	Number of acres so called in each ward.
Ward No. 1, Fort ward.	By the Satyamangalam road bearing T.S. Nos. 1/26, 1/244 and 1/246.	2
East.—By the Lord Napier street bearing T.S. Nos. 1/189, 1/190, 1/188, 3/725 1, 9/328, 3/729 and 1/303 1.		
South.—By Perumalpettai Coal bearing T.S. Nos. 1/191, 1/137, 1/638 and 1/626.		
West.—By No. 75 Sengottai village, No. 73 Erode village T.S. Nos. 2/63, 2/64, 2/65, 2/66, 2/67, 2/68 part, 2/69, 2/70, 2/71 and 2/72 Sengottai road.		
Ward No. 2, Agro- house ward.	North.—By the Agrohouse street T.S. No. 2/127, the Vello- kere street bearing T.S. Nos. 2/63, 2/64, 2/65, 2/66, 2/67, 2/68, the Keppillam road and No. 2/107. East.—By the Kalangutram channel. South.—By the Erode village, the existing municipal limits. West.—By the Erode village, the existing municipal limits and then south Perumalpettai Coal bearing T.S. Nos. 1/160, 1/161, 1/167 and 1/179 and then west by the Lord Napier street bearing T.S. Nos. 1/138, 1/145, 1/254, 1/172, 1/197 1, 1/772 and 2/746.	2
Ward No. 3, Karan- galpalyam ward.	North.—By the Erode village Nos. 70 and 71 Hesse Chinese Agraharam. East.—By No. 72 Brachass Chinese Agraharam and No. 74 Palamedu village and the Rangapettai channel. South.—By the Keppillam road bearing T.S. Nos. 2/127, the Vellokere street bearing T.S. Nos. 2/129, 2/127, 2/61, 2/62 and 2/731 and the Agrohouse street. West.—By the Lord Napier street bearing T.S. Nos. 2/331, 1/43, 1/189, 1/190, 1/63 and 1/64, the Satyam- angalam road and No. 73 Erode village, the existing municipal limits.	2

Any objection or suggestion which may be made in respect of this re-arrangement of the wards by any person interested therein will be considered on or after the 15th March 1913.

No. 46—Under subsection (1) of section 48 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1954, the Collector is entitled to receive from the owner of land or any part of land, in T.S. No. 234 in the village of Nizamabad in the Shimoga taluk of the Gangavaram district specified in notification No. 512, published on page 16 of Part 3-A of the 2nd S.T. George's issue, dated 21st February 2014, as required for the payment of a compensation due concerning the location of South Kanhangad Model Agro-horticultural Training T.S. No. 234 in the Shimoga sub-district.

As 47.—Under sub-section (B) of section 48 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1851, the Governor in Council hereby authorizes from the acquisition of 570 acres for all land in T.S. No. 387 of the Tricknally or Tucknally, Tricknally Islaik, Tricknally district, specified in notification No. 471 published as page 111 of Part II of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 17th February 1854, as reprinted for insertion 4 below in the eighth word.

So. 48.—Under clause (xvi) of section 144 of the Statute Law Revision Act, 1898, the Governor-in-Chief is pleased to make the following rule with regard to the grant of authority loans to trustees in board schools:—

Fraudulent or forged boards may govern consistently large numbers of absentees from duty on full pay to admissions in board schools on the principles emanating in Article 598 A of the Civil Service Regulations, for a period not exceeding ten months.

3a. 49.—Under article 28 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that from and after the date of this notification the land in the Colombo municipality described in the following schedule and forming a total T.S. No. 783 and amounting 1,881 square feet be by the owner held more or less bounded from the operation of the said Act.—

Description of bed.	Thickness of the bed.	Estimated bed to be calculated
The lower bounding T.S. No. 708, Block 5a, Ward No. 2, of Comanche county.	North T.S. No. 185. West " 704 South " 713. East " 714. South " 584. West " 678 (road).	44 ft. 1,551

EXTRACTIVE

In column 2 of the schedule appended to the notification No. 1033 published at page 620 of Part I.A. of the *Post et Gouy Gazette*, dated 10th September 1814, relating to the acquisition of land for a reservoir to be built in the French Bourg Modat street in the Maronneau municipality—

¹² See "C. E. Subrahmanyam Ayyer" against T.S. No. 300, read with C. E. Subrahmanyam Ayyer and C. E. Subrahmanyam Ayyer.¹³

ACQUISITION OF LANGUAGE

As at 16.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council may designate that the land so acquired, in the following schedule and amounting to 20 of an acre, be the same a State estate or estate, as needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a drinking-water well in Pithapuram, a paleiyam village; and, under sections 3 and 7, to bind, for the acquisition of the said lands, the Madras Estates Deputy Collector, Salem, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A copy of the last 14 kept on the files of the Head-quarter Deputy Collector, Salem, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Description of land, water or dry, roads or paths leading to or from the premises		Name of owner or occupier	Description of District required to be shown as:	Right to be left as:
Below shown, after this, <u>Dhaper village</u>				
Govt. Rd., No. 201-B Ex. No. 2024-C		Karuna Lalchand Patel, Kathi Parsuram Patel and Patel Patel	North, Rd. 2024-B, west, Rd. 2024-North, Rd. 2024-C & 2024-D, west, Rd. 2024-South, Rd. 2024-U, west, south and west, Rd. 2024-V.	North, South, West, East
			Total ...	28

No. 11.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 325 of an acre, lies in the parish or town or has, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for making a wall at Pardon; and, under sections 8 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kannad, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take under the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the said is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kannad, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, size or area, form or boundaries, with survey or parish number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Rate per acre per sq. yd.
Kannad district, Kannad taluk, Pardon village.			
Kallikandur, P.O. No. 212 (Taluk), District of Cannanore, Kannad district, Kannad taluk, State of Kerala.	P.D.P. police station, art and arms, military factory and workshop, existing part of P.D.P. Polar's land	40/- 1/-	

No. 12.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1 acre, lies in a field name or land, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of an ordinary school building; and, under sections 8 and 7, the Tahsildar, Velloregram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take under the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Velloregram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, size or area, form or boundaries, with survey or parish number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Rate per acre per sq. yd.
Velloregram district, Velloregram taluk, Velloregram village.			
Wulanchik, p.o. and post box No. 8, No. 21-2-16.	Kyamud Odiyala, Koyam Jug and Palanki, Takk Muzuk and Saffid Takam.	Fields, remaining portion of the field; and, portion of 1/2 acre, enclosed with, remaining portion of the field	1/-

No. 13.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1 ground and 334 square feet, lies in the parish or town or has, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for making off the corner of the portion of Avallikunnam Parappan Reddi land at Chittayam Niyappan street, Madras; and, under sections 8 and 7, the Special Deputy Collector for the acquisition of land in the city of Madras is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take under the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said Special Deputy Collector and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, size or area, form or boundaries, with survey or parish number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Rate per acre per sq. yd.
Madras city, Madras taluk, Madras village.			
Dry, R.S. No. 191 L Dry, R.S. No. 1919 part.	M. Ramaswami Chidli and Nagappan.	Dhaka, R.S. Nos. 1909 and 1911, G-3; area, R.S. No. 1912, area, R.S. No. 1913, area, R.S. No. 1914, area, R.S. No. 1915, area, R.S. No. 1916, area, R.S. No. 1917, area, R.S. No. 1918, area, R.S. No. 1919, R. 1 west, R.S. No. 1920, other part.	1/- 1/- 1/- 1/- 1/- 1/- 1/- 1/-

No. 31.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1466 acres, in the name & little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a school-house; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Collector of Madras is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Collector of Madras and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

4. This being a case of surveying the said officer is directed to take possession of the land under section 27 (1) of the Act.

Schedule.

Description of land, etc. or less, less or greater, with survey or planned area.	Name of owner or occupier.	Bounding of the land required to be taken up.	Date to be taken up.
Barew Kottai, Madras taluk, Renganathapuram village.			
Rev. S. No. 254	Raghava Gounder ..	North E. Rd. 126, and S. Rd. 109 ; west, S. Rd. 238 ; west, S. Rd. 36.	1895. 1st

No. 32.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 15-13 acres, in the name & little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for quarrying sand for Road No. 8; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Dindigul, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Dindigul, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Schedule.

Description of land, etc. or less, less or greater, with survey or planned area.	Name of owner or occupier.	Bounding of the land required to be taken up.	Date to be taken up.
Barew Kottai, Renganathapuram village.			
Dsp	Lakshmi Renganatha Naik etc. right and L. B. Raju Kottai of Renganatha Naik etc. etc.	North, Renganathapuram and west-back boundary Renganatha Naik, north and west, west	1895. 1st

No. 33.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2-44 acres, in the name & little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a latrine site, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Coonoor, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Coonoor, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Schedule.

Description of land, etc. or less, less or greater, with survey or planned area.	Name of owner or occupier.	Bounding of the land required to be taken up.	Date to be taken up.
Barew Kottai, Coonoor taluk, Renganathapuram village.			
Rev. S. No. 264, S. No. 265 Renganatha Naik	..	North, E. Rd. 126, 128A and 128, west, S. Rd. 109 ; south, S. Rd. 223 ; west, S. Rd. 109	1895. 1st

No. 34.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 15 of an acre, in the name & little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a shanty of a Collector under sections 3 and 7, the Collector of Coonoor is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Collector of Customs, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, one or dry, four or five acres, with the name or place-name thereof	Name of owner or occupier,	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Rate to be taken up.
District district, Chennal taluk, Puducherry village.			
Dharm. dry. & No. 800.	Pattamala Pappa (etc.) ..	Chark. S. No. 101 col. 211, one acre north, S. No. 111, west, S. No. 817.	4/- " 1/-

No. 10.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby directs that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 10 square feet, or the sum of a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the Duvvalli street in the Vizianagram municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Collector of Vizianagram is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under this Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Collector of Vizianagram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, one or dry, four or five acres, with the name or place-name thereof	Name of owner or occupier,	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Rate to be taken up.
Pappayur district, Puducherry taluk, Ponnampet village.			
House-and plot ..	Karuppan Venkata Lakshmanan of Vizianagram ..	North, east's part and front; east, north and west, south.	1/- " 1/-

No. 11.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby directs that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 10 square feet, or the sum of a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a night-call depot in Pappayur taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ratnagiri, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under this Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ratnagiri, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, one or dry, four or five acres, with the name or place-name thereof	Name of owner or occupier,	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Rate to be taken up.
District district, Ratnagiri taluk, Pethapatti village			
Dry. S. No. 111-1 ..	Aloju. Hajji. son of Syedna	North, Rajmata. Reservoir. Kali. Irrigation, dry land of Jyoti. Hajji. son. S. No. 111-1 and 111-2, west. S. Nos. 411-1 and 411-2	4/- " 1/-

No. 12.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby directs that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 10 square feet, or the sum of a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the Chettai road on the east of the Bhawan Pathala, Arambal, and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Calicut, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under this Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Calicut, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, not in City limits or private land, with owner or person possessor.	Name of owner or recipient.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Value to be taken up.
HOLIDAY DISTRICT, CROWN COLONY, NEGRON VILLAGE.			
Holiday, garden, portion of S. No. 10- 1.	Holiday possessor, Mrs. Elizabeth Gordon, owner and operator, Mr. E. D. Ross Gordon and son, Mr. Charles Gordon.	North, P. No. 10-10 (part); east, S. No. 10- 1 (part); south, S. No. 10 (part); west, S. No. 11.	\$1,000-
Holiday, garden, portion of S. No. 10- 1.	Holiday possessor, Mrs. Elizabeth Gordon, owner and operator, Mr. E. D. Ross Gordon and son, Mr. Charles Gordon.	North, S. No. 10-9 A (part); east, S. No. 10-9 (part); south, S. No. 10-10 (part); west, S. No. 10-11.	-00
Holiday, garden, portion of S. No. 10- 1.	Holiday possessor, Mrs. Elizabeth Gordon, owner and operator, Mr. E. D. Ross Gordon and son, Mr. Charles Gordon.	North, S. No. 10-9 A (part); south, S. No. 10-10 (part); west, S. No. 10-11.	-00
Holiday, garden, portion of S. No. 10- 1.	Holiday possessor, Mrs. Elizabeth Gordon, owner and operator, Mr. E. D. Ross Gordon and son, Mr. Charles Gordon.	North, S. No. 10-10 (part); south, S. No. 10-11.	-00
Holiday, garden, portion of S. No. 10- 1.	Holiday possessor, Mrs. Elizabeth Gordon, owner and operator, Mr. E. D. Ross Gordon and son, Mr. Charles Gordon.	North, S. No. 10-10 (part); south, S. No. 10-11.	-00
Holiday, garden, portion of S. No. 10- 1.	Holiday possessor, Mrs. Elizabeth Gordon, owner and operator, Mr. E. D. Ross Gordon and son, Mr. Charles Gordon.	North, S. No. 10-10 (part); south, S. No. 10-11.	-00
Total ...			
\$10,000			

34.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land, mentioned in the following schedule and amounting 131 square feet, be taken by a little more or less, in award for a public purpose, to wit, for widening and making a Causeway road in Tadoussac, Madras; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Special Deputy Collector for the acquisition of land in the city of Madras is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan or the land is kept in the office of the said Special Deputy Collector and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, not in City limits or private land, with owner or person possessor.	Name of owner or recipient.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Value to be taken up.
HOLIDAY DISTRICT, HOLIDAY COLONY, TADOUSSAC VILLAGE.			
Holiday, shop, S. No. 10-11-2 part.	Mr. Beaumont Beaupre	North, P. No. 10-11-2 part; P. No. 10-11-2 part, S. No. 10-11-2 part; west, S. No. 10-11-2 part.	\$1,000

35.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land, mentioned in the following schedule and amounting 24 of an acre, be taken by a little more or less, in award for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the compound of the Hindu and Mohammedan schools at Nagapattinam and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Gudal, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Gudal, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, not in City limits or private land, with owner or person possessor.	Name of owner or recipient.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Value to be taken up.
NAGAPATTINAM, RUPA PATTI, RUPA VILLAGE.			
Rupapatt, village, S. No. 10-11-2	Subz Khan, Ghias Dara and Ghias Mullaiddi.	South, east, south and west, S. No. 10-11-2 ...	area 24

No. 63.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1904, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land, situated in the following schedule and measuring 1,030 square feet, be the same a little more or less, intended for a public purpose, to wit, for a construction of a public latrine in the Government municipality, and, under sections 8 and 9, the Revenue Department Officer, Chingleput, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chingleput, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, situated in, date acquired, with area in square feet.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Chingleput district, Chengalpattu taluk, No. 18, Alandur Kerekkuppam village.			
Garden Town Reserve No. 2201-47 road No. IV.	Sub Inspector M. Krishnam Sub Inspector M. Tirumangadampatti Killing Division of Chingleput's municipality	Block 4 E. No. 246, east and south, TS No. 1200 E. west, TS No. 2124.	17.75 sq. ft.

No. 64.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1904, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land, situated in the following schedule and measuring 20 acres, be the same a little more or less, intended for a public purpose, to wit, for a road in Arangambadi; and, under sections 8 and 9, the Tahsildar, Dindigul, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Dindigul and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, situated in, date acquired, with area in square feet.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Arangambadi, Chengalpattu taluk, Arangambadi village.			
No. 1, No. 101 1-1-1 No. 102 1-1-2	Dindigul District Tehsildar	Block 8, No. 411, east, S. No. 411; south, S. No. 420-1 E. west, S. No. 420-1 E. 1-1-1, east, S. No. 411, south, S. No. 420-1 E. 1-1-2, west, S. No. 421.	10 11 Total .. 21

No. 65.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1904, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land, situated in the following schedule and measuring 4 acres, be the same a little more or less, intended for a public purpose, to wit, for erecting a tank for the fresh water tank at Koneswaram tank, under sections 8 and 9, the Tahsildar, Tiruchirappalli, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Tiruchirappalli, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, situated in, date acquired, with area in square feet.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Koneswaram, Chengalpattu taluk, Koneswaram village.			
Badrakali, Koneswaram and Chittilappatti, Vellore Junction post, Koneswaram, Madras District		Block 9, No. 101 of Badrakali, Koneswaram and Chittilappatti, Vellore Junction post, S. No. 112 square field, west, village land, west, madras.	4 -

No. 48.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 24 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for extending the school-house at Chhatrali; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Officer-in-Chief, Bodhwaran, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Bodhwaran, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

REMARKS.

Description of land, as of dry, less or permanent, with area in plough acres.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Rate to be taken up.
Chhatrali village, Bhujpur taluk, Chhota Gramapal village.			
Gore, No. 8, No. Kishan.	Pulchhanayappa Gangarao	North, east, belonging to P. Pulchhanayappa Gangarao; east, south; inside, land of and outside, west, land belonging to P. Pulchhanayappa Gangarao.	4/-

No. 49.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 49 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a school building; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Sub-collector, Anakgalla, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Sub-collector, Anakgalla, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

REMARKS.

Description of land, as of dry, less or permanent, with area in plough acres.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Rate to be taken up.
Panipat village, Bhujpur taluk, Bhujpur Gramapal village.			
Bhawan, Jemmi, No. 100, 1/2.	Dattu, Tariq, Vengadra alias, patwari, Bhujpur Gramapal village.	North, west, land of Patel Bhawan and Chhatra, east, remaining portion of the field; near, land and field near village, west, property land of Tariq Tariq and Chhatra.	4/-

No. 50.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 4078 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening a road in Bhujpur village, Bhujpur Gramapal village; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Sub-collector of Bhujpur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Sub-collector of Bhujpur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

REMARKS.

Description of land, as of dry, less or permanent, with area in plough acres.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Rate to be taken up.
Muthi village, Bhujpur taluk, Bhujpur village.			
Bag, 2 R, No. 100, containing acres, 2, 20 14.40.	E. V. Bhagwanlal Chati	Part, R. No. 17 A, and, R. No. 18; south, R. No. 18 D 1; west, R. No. 14.40.	4/-

No. 46.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1954, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 10 acres, by the name of title name or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of an elementary school building; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Collector, Vellore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take steps for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Collector, Vellore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, not in dry form or pasture, with trees or planted crops.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Kingsley Estate, Panchayat Taluk, Villupuram village.			
20 Bareilly, near village, R. No. 48	Master of the Villupuram police.	Plot, R. No. 479, east, S. No. 177, south and west, remaining portion of R. No. 478.	10

No. 47.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1954, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 22 acres, by the name of title name or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for enlarging the Hangudi-Karai road; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Collector, Karai, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take steps for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Collector of Karai and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, not in dry form or pasture, with trees or planted crops.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Kallai Estate, Kallai taluk, Trichy River village			
Report, R. No. 258 S.	Karimedu Schoolgopuram Untill	Plot, R. No. 33-3-6-1 part west, R. No. 33-3-1, east, R. No. 64, 6 & 8.	2200 22

No. 48.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1954, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1650 sq. ft. by 1000 ft. or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a school building; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Collector, Andipatti, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take steps for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Collector, Andipatti, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, not in dry form or pasture, with trees or planted crops.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Kingsley Estate, Andipatti Taluk, Salem district.			
Plot, R. No. 91, T.D. No. 100, Andipatti village, Salem district.	Vijaya Ramaswami Muthiah Pillaiyer, owner of Ramayya	Plot, Villupuram and 900 ft. east, 300 ft. off end of Andipatti-Salem road, 200 ft. from Ramayya's house, Andipatti post office and, 200 ft. from Andipatti post office land and village.	2000 20

No. 49.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1954, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1650 sq. ft. by 1000 ft.

same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to set, for the formation of a road; and, under sections 8 and 9, the Revenue Department, or Superintendent, is required to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take such for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A placard at the head is kept in the office of the Governor, Financial officer, Superintendent, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

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30.—Under section 4 of the East Anglian Act, 1896, the Governor or Council hereby declare that no land described in the following schedule and numbered 31 of acres, in the town of Colchester, or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a school building, under sections 2 and 5, The School Building Act, as aforesaid, to perform the functions of a College under the Act and directed to take order for the occupation of the said land.

2 A plan of the land is kept on the office of the Tshwane, Anatoliopolis, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

280001-8

Description of land, use or tree, name of owner or manager, with address or postmark, if possible.	Name of owner or manager.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Reason to be taken up.
<i>Ploughed, sown, etc., already partly tilled, otherwise agricultural areas.</i>			
White, 1000, dry, Eucalyptus grandis	Ronanach, No. 1000		AGRI

By 3d.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1903, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land described in the following schedule and measuring 750 acres lies, or is situated in a forest reserve, i.e., reserved for a public purpose, to wit, for securing a water supply to the town of Baroda, Mysore District; and, under sections 1 and 3, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Baroda, is appointed to proclaim the boundaries of a village under the act and directed to be taken notice of, as aforesaid.

2. A plan of the land is kept by the officer of the Revenue Department Office, Kerep, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

ROMANIA.

Description of land, was it dry, was it as possible, with surface or beneath water.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Rates to be taken up.
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Bucharest district, Forest field, Forest village

Drawn, depy. T.S. No. 1025.	Ambascan, Kristian Kruze	Fifth, T.S. No. 1000; sixth, T.S. No. 1011; seventh, T.S. No. 1021; eighth, Rata street,	No. 10 100
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No. 78.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1,130 square feet, to be the same with more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for making a drainage water well in the Roman municipality; and, under sections 8 and 9, the Roman Provincial Officer, Karlo, is appointed to perform the business of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Roman Provincial Officer, Karlo, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCORFELL.

Description of land, was it dry, was it as possible, with surface or beneath water.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Rates to be taken up.
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Bucharest district, Forest field, Forest village

Drawn, depy. T.S. No. 10.	Simeon, Marjan, Marjan and Zeljko.	Fourth, T.S. No. 24 and 10; sixth, T.S. No. 10 5; seventh, T.S. No. 10 and 20; eighth, T.S. No. 20 A.	No. 10 1,200
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No. 79.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1,200 square feet, to be the same with more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening a public pathway to the south of the Lend-ten Milosav high school in the Cetinje municipality; and, under sections 8 and 9, the Roman Provincial Officer, Cetinje, is appointed to perform the business of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Roman Provincial Officer, Cetinje, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

CETINJE.

Description of land, was it dry, was it as possible, with surface or beneath water.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Rates to be taken up.
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Cetinje district, Cetinje town, Cetinje village.

Drawn, depy. problem of T.S. No. 101. No. 102.	Drawn, T.S. through Dridulski Drawn, W. J. Stano (problem) Drawn.	Seventh, T.S. No. 100; first and ninth, T.S. No. 101; second, T.S. No. 102; third, T.S. No. 103; fourth, T.S. No. 104; fifth, T.S. No. 105; sixth, T.S. No. 106; seventh, T.S. No. 107; eighth, T.S. No. 108; ninth, T.S. No. 109; tenth, T.S. No. 110; eleventh, T.S. No. 111; twelfth, T.S. No. 112; thirteenth, T.S. No. 113; fourteenth, T.S. No. 114; fifteenth, T.S. No. 115; sixteenth, T.S. No. 116; seventeenth, T.S. No. 117; eighteenth, T.S. No. 118; nineteenth, T.S. No. 119; twentieth, T.S. No. 120.	No. 10 1,040
Drawn, No. 103.	Drawn.	Drawn.	
Drawn, No. 104.	Drawn.	Drawn.	
Drawn, No. 105.	Drawn.	Drawn.	

At 71, 72.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1944, the Governor in Council may direct that any land mentioned in the Policy of Settlement and Surveying Bill or, to the extent to which such land is needed for a particular purpose, as well, for the construction of new walls in the first and 5th and 6th fathoms of the Paravurappara-Varkala gap road, and, under sections 3 and 7, of the Thevpu Thalloor Paravur Act, is empowered to postpone the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of said land.

5. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, *Farrakpuram*, and can be inspected at any time during office hours.

RESULTS

Dimensions of box, width or length 30 cm. by 30 cm., with a layer of packed straw.	None of straw or straw-plant.	Dimensions of the box required to be taken up.	Estimated to be left up.
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Fuscozygum elatum, *Peltula pectinata* Schlecht., *Fuscozygum magnum* Willd.

Description of land, well or org. house or premises, with survey or parcels number	Name of owner or occupier	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Survey to be taken up.
Parcels of land, Port St. George road, Port St. George road,			
Residence, village house and sheds No. 1	P. Agapito ...	North, remaining portion ; east, unused site of P. Agapito's well, land front road ; west, unused site of P. Agapito.	Survey #1
No. 2	T. Agapito ...	North, remaining portion ; East, unused site of E. Agapito; portion south, land front road ; west, unused site of P. Agapito.	#2
No. 3	E. Agapito ...	North, remaining portion ; east, unused site of E. Agapito; portion south, land front road ; west, unused site of T. Agapito.	#3
No. 4	P. Adorno ...	North, remaining portion ; east, unused site and shed of P. Adorno; south, land front road ; west, unused site of P. Agapito.	#4
No. 5	L. Gasparra ...	North, remaining portion ; east, unused site and shed of L. Gasparra; south, land front road ; west, unused site of P. Agapito.	#5
No. 6	A. Araneta ...	North, remaining portion ; east, unused site of A. Araneta;	#6
No. 7	H. Vidalinomayap ...	North, remaining portion ; east, unused site of H. Vidalinomayap;	#7
No. 8	V. Agapito ...	North, unused portion ; east, unused site of V. Agapito; south, land front road ; west, unused site and shed of V. Agapito.	#8
No. 9	L. Brizuela ...	North, remaining portion ; east, unused site of L. Brizuela;	#9
No. 10	S. Jimenez ...	North, remaining portion ; east, unused site of S. Jimenez;	#10
No. 11	M. Chiong ...	North, remaining portion ; east, unused site of M. Chiong;	#11
No. 12	M. Guevara ...	North, remaining portion ; east, unused site of M. Guevara;	#12
No. 13	N. Araneta ...	North, unused site of N. Araneta;	#13
No. 14	A. Agapitovalencia ...	North, unused site of A. Agapitovalencia; east, remaining portion ; south, unused portion ; west, unused site of A. Agapitovalencia.	#14
No. 15	A. Rizaya ...	North, unused portion ; south, unused site of A. Rizaya;	#15
No. 16	B. Rondonfonda ...	Highly, unused site of B. Rondonfonda; east, remaining portion ; south, unused site of B. Rondonfonda ; west, land road.	#16
No. 17	T. Soriano ...	North, unused site of T. Soriano ; east, remaining portion ; south, unused site of T. Rondonfonda ; west, land road.	#17
Total ...			21.2

No. 26.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1904, the Governor or Council hereby declares that the land, mentioned in the following schedule and amounting 49.7 cents, be taken as a public trust or use, reserved for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a school-building; and, under sections 5 and 7, the Talibud, Lapulapu, is appointed to perform the business of a Collector under the Act, and directed to take action for the acquisition of the said land.

b. A plan of the land so kept in the office of the Collector, Lapulapu, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, well or org. house or premises, with survey or parcels number	Name of owner or occupier	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Survey to be taken up.
Parcels of land, Lapulapu road, Lapulapu			

Description of land, well or org. house or premises, with survey or parcels number	Name of owner or occupier	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Survey to be taken up.
Own, Parcels, Antipolo Farm, having (1) 1/2 hectare Tobacco, (2) 1/2 hectare Sugarcane, (3) 1/2 hectare long grass and mother of Agapanthus.	Kota, unused land of Gabrial Tapuzon, Antipolo Agapito; east, Gabrial Agapito's portion dry ; south, mother of grass ; west, gables and Kata Kambang's portion dry.	Survey #1.2	

No. 78.—Under section 4 of the Legal Depositaries Act, 1894, the Government in Council, hereby direct that the land measured in the following schedule and measuring 1600 square feet, to be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, as will, for a roadway to connect Victoria Road with Creek Avenue, 5th street in Georgetown, Madison, 2nd and under sections 3 and 7, the Royal Survey Officer for the registration of land in the City of Melrose is empowered to publish the fixtures of a Collector under the Act and directed to take the same for the acquisition of the said land.

7 A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said Special Deputy Collector and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

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Description of land, what it is for, class of growth, etc., with survey or pasture number.	Date of census or inspection	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Block in which taken up.
X-Block district, Andhra Pradesh, Bellary-Kurnool range.			
Bellary, revenue, B.B. No. 114	E. March 1951	→ Nellore, 3.3. 201, 202, 203, 205 S. nos. 22221 Kurnool, 2.2. 201, 202, 203, 222, 223, 224 Nos. 22221	46 m. Land

8. A pass of the last is kept in the office of the zoning divisional officer, Mapuram, and may be issued at any time during office hours.

REFERENCES

Description of bird, with its sex, name or personal label, with number or pedigree number	Forward number or sample.	Specimens of the bird referred to in the last column	Record to be taken up	
Engines started, Measurement taken, <i>Ptilocichla nuchalis</i> , subspp.				
F				
Epitruer	Brn. T.S. No. 312	Silvius. Reproduction, 196, Kathleen's nest.	Young, T.S. No. 312; male, T.S. No. 313; female, T.S. No. 314; west, T.S. No. 315;	4000
De	No. 316	Variety, 196, Bill, Makar- thorn, about, nestling at age 16 days, <i>Chrysomelus</i> , Rego-	Young, T.S. No. 316; male, T.S. No. 317; female, T.S. No. 318; west, T.S. No. 319;	9014
De	No. 317	Immature, Barred, 196, Mak- arthorn's nest.	Male, T.S. No. 319; male, T.S. No. 320; female, T.S. No. 321; west, T.S. No. 322;	3000
De	No. 320	External Animal and Botanical Survey, 196, Kathleen's nesting, hatching, 16th, Mak- arthorn's nest.	Young, T.S. No. 320; male, T.S. No. 321; female, T.S. No. 322; west, T.S. No. 323;	9003
De	No. 324	Immature, 196, Makarthorn's nest, Kathleen's nest, hatching, 16th, Makarthorn's nest.	Male, T.S. No. 323; female, T.S. No. 324;	9008
De	No. 325	Immature, 196, Makarthorn's nest, Kathleen's nest, hatching, 16th, Makarthorn's nest.	Young, T.S. No. 325; male, T.S. No. 326; female, T.S. No. 327; west, T.S. Nos. 328 and 329;	8126
De	No. 326	Male, <i>Chrysomelus</i> , Kathleen's nest, Kathleen's nest, Makar- thorn's nest.	Male, T.S. No. 326; male, T.S. No. 327; west, T.S. No. 328; west, T.S. Nos. 329 to 331;	9158
De	No. 327	Immature, 196, and <i>Calopte-</i> <i>notatus</i> , 196, nest of <i>Varanus</i> , Kathleen's nest.	Male, T.S. No. 328; female, T.S. Nos. 329 and 330; male, T.S. No. 331; west, T.S. No. 332;	9016
De	No. 328	♂, 196, <i>Caloptenotatus</i> , 196, <i>Varanus</i> nest.	Young, T.S. No. 332; male, T.S. No. 333; female, T.S. No. 334; west, T.S. No. 335;	9002
De	No. 329	Male, Kathleen's nest, <i>Calopte-</i> <i>notatus</i> .	Young, T.S. No. 335; male, T.S. No. 336;	9008
De	No. 330	Immature, Kathleen's nest, <i>Calopte-</i> <i>notatus</i> .	Young, T.S. No. 336; male, T.S. No. 337; female, T.S. No. 338; west, T.S. No. 339;	9008
Total			4118	

No. 81.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government in Council hereby declare that the land mentioned in the following schedule and containing 372 acres, be the same a little more or less, as required for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of the Kallan-Dampadi Road, under sections 3 and 5, the revenue department officer, Tumak, as opposed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take steps for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plot of the land is kept in the files of the revenue divisional officer, Deobal, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

W. FRASER,
Secretary to Government.

THEORETICAL

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Est. by: *Florin, Dennis B., 1995*

No. 13-2.—The following notifications of the Myanma Barber Soc. 1958—See 90-11-11 (General), dated 2nd December 1958 as reprinted:—

In view of the fact that the attendance of persons from infected areas at the First and Festival meetings held in the University of Madras in consequence of the powers vested in them by the Epidemic Diseases Regulation, 11 of 1897—

San Thom's district, Battambang Province, Cambodia. Yesterday took a walk around the town and surrounding areas at Phnom Penh, Kampong Speu District, from 16th January 2011 for about a week.

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No. 15-F—Where the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Trichinopoly in the Madras Presidency, 12 persons from the infected districts of the Trichinopoly, Salem, Coonoor and Madras districts, being the Madras State and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place or the vicinity of the same. Trichinopoly District.

All persons presenting to the said festival in representation of the authorities will be required

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Act No. 10, January 6, 1815.

If persons from the infected portions of the Ammapur, Bellary, Collettoor, North Arcot, Salem - South Coonoor and Tiruchirapally districts, the Mysore State and other parts declared to be infected with plague are presented to any Muthayayyaar or the village headman at or near the occasion of the annual Annadipavali festival and cattle fair:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival or cattle fair from the 10th to the 15th February 1913, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival or cattle fair in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

No. 12c-P.—Whereas there is plague at Chavakkad in the Coonoor taluk of the Ammapur district, and whereas it is desirable to prevent its spread;

The Governor in Council, in exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, prohibit plaguege to the meeting at Karuvakkaduvar Kattal from the 10th to 15th February 1913, inclusive.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

Port St. George, January 15, 1913.

No. 12c-P.—In notification No. 8-P., published on page 8-15 of Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 10th January 1913, the following revised list of plague-infested areas and of notification stations are published, i.e.—

A.—PLAQUE-INFESTED AREAS

Local to the Madras Presidency.

District.	Taluk.	Village or town.	District.	Taluk.	Village or town.
Amma- pur.	Gooty	Chikkada, Gode Bhoomi, Unnankadu, Vidagamaddi, Pannirudru, Angampatti, Bellary,	Bellary — and,	Rajapalayam	Malgam Rajalingam Yelampalli
	Hindupur	Bhadravasavalli, Dandakaranya, Udumbari, Hindupur,	Coonoor	Tallakadu	Udumbariyam, Palladam
	Alur	Thirumangalam, Kanigiri, Korangal, Savaram, Vellore,	North Arcot	Venappet- tai,	Palladam Palangudi, Kanigiri, Pattinam Ayathilangudi, Devakandikudi, Koova, Kanumangalam Kalligeri, Kerevurangudi, Nagapattinam, Oonkalur, Periyapalli, Kannandalalli, Manapakkam
	Bellary	Thirumangalam, Kanigiri, Korangal, Savaram, Vellore,		Hosur	
		Hindupur			
		Thirumangalam, Kanigiri, Korangal, Savaram, Vellore			
		Udumbari			
		Hindupur			
		Udumbari			
		Udumbari			
Bellary.	Hosur	Kannandalalli			
	Kudligi	Kannandalalli			
		Talakadu			

B.—Details of the Madras Presidency.

Presidency or Province.	Infected districts,		Presidency or Province.	Infected districts,	
	Districts and States, and Towns of 10,000 or more inhabitants;	Districts and States, and Towns of 10,000 or more inhabitants;		Districts and States, and Towns of 10,000 or more inhabitants;	Districts and States, and Towns of 10,000 or more inhabitants;
I. Mysore	The whole province.			1. Central Provinces— (a) Districts— Aharodiyangar, Kanik Chander, Kash, Panna, Palam.	
II. Coonoor	I. Northern Division— (a) Districts— Amaravati, Kurni, Kurni Malabar, Kurni, Tirumalai, (b) Towns and parts— Bellary, Bengaluru,	II. Bellary —and,		(b) Towns— Ponn, Srikakulam.	

66—*South African Journal of Psychology*

B.M.-MAGGOTARYE SEASIDE.

Port St. George District.

Mangalore.	Bengaluru.	Noyal.	Polyur.
Kudlai.	Fulka.	Pugde.	Katadai.
Padman.	Hosur.	Saran.	
Cochinbora.	Kochinbora.	Sampangan.	
Belary and Southern Malabar Districts.			
Belary.	Belary Coonoor.	Ootacamund.	Rajaling.

Port St. George, January 8, 1915.

No. 13 P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Karwar in the Haveriballal taluk of the Belary district, if persons from the infected portions of the Belary district, the Belary Presidency, the Mysore and Hyderabad States and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the coming Sri Mallikarjuna festival and return ther.

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival or fair from the 16th to 20th February, 1915, inclusive, of persons from the said parts, and further directs that between the said dates no tickets to travel by railway shall be sold at the stations of Belary, Belary Coonoor, Ootacamund and Rajaling in the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway for the stations of Karwar in the same railway, to any person intending or believed to be intending to be present at the said festival or fair.

All persons proceeding to the said festival or fair or continuation of this notification will be turned back.

Port St. George, January 8, 1915.

No. 14 P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Koppala in the Puttalam taluk of the Karwar district, if persons from the infected portions of the Belary and Anantapur districts and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the coming Karkhanipet festival;

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 26th January to 1st February 1915, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival or continuation of this notification will be turned back.

No. 15 P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Koppala in the Puttalam taluk of the Karwar district, if persons from the infected portions of the Belary and Anantapur districts and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the coming Karkhanipet festival;

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 26th January to 1st February 1915, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival or continuation of this notification will be turned back.

Port St. George, January 8, 1915.

No. 16 P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Koppala in the Puttalam taluk of the Belary district, if persons from the infected portions of the Belary district, the Belary Presidency, the Mysore and Hyderabad States and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the coming Karkhanipet festival;

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 26th January to 1st February 1915, inclusive, of persons from the said parts, and further directs that between the said dates no tickets to travel by railway shall be sold at the stations of Belary, Belary Coonoor, Ootacamund and Rajaling in the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway for the station of Karwar in the same railway, to any person intending or believed to be intending to be present at the said festival.

All persons proceeding to the said festival or continuation of this notification will be turned back.

Port St. George, January 8, 1915.

No. 17 P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Bengaluru in the Nanjangud taluk of the Bangalore district, if persons from the infected portions of the Belary and Anantapur districts, the Belary Presidency, the Mysore and Hyderabad States and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the coming Mallikarjuna festival;

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 16th to 20th February 1915, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival or continuation of this notification will be turned back.

W. FRANCIS,
Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS AND FREIGHTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

Under section 16 of the Madras Municipal Act IV of 1884, M.R.EY. T. M. Ambalavanar Amargal has been duly elected as a Municipal Councillor in the Bellary Municipality, Bellary district.

Bellary Collector's Office,
6th January 1916.

A. F. G. MCGRATH,
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.EY. D. Subbanna Chettiar Arangal has been elected as a member of the Chengalpet Taluk Board in the district of Chengalpet.

Chengalpet Collector's Office,
6th January 1916.

P. S. P. RICE,
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, M.R.EY. Govy Narayanaiah Guru of Nampar has been duly elected as a member of the Erode Board, Namakkal.

Kurum甘 Collector's Office,
6th January 1916.

J. M. T. GIBB,
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.EY. Ambalavanar Amargal Nadaiyer Amargal has been duly elected as a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Chidambaram.

Bellary Arms Collector's Office,
6th January 1916.

H. ARIS-UD-DIN,
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, Mr. B. M. D'Souza has been duly elected as a Councillor of the Mangalore Municipality.

South Canara Collector's Office,
20th December 1915.

Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, Mr. Lawrence Patrick Macdonald, I.A.S., A.M. & C., has been duly elected as a Councillor of the Mysore Municipality.

South Canara Collector's Office,
16th January 1916.

M. K. COUCHMAN,

In exercise of the powers delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 166 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, the President, District Board, Anantapur, hereby appoints M.R.EY. N. Bhimappa Rao Guru, to be a member of the Anantapur Taluk Board.

In exercise of the powers delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 166 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, the President, District Board, Anantapur, hereby appoints M.R.EY. P. Venkatesulu Reddy Rao Guru of Kalyandurg to be a member of the Anantapur Taluk Board.

Anantapur District Board's Office,
16th January 1916.

S. W. G. L. MACIVER,
President.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.EY. K. M. Radhi Rama Krishna Radhi Guru has been duly elected as a member of the Nellore District Board by the Gudur Taluk Board.

Nellore District Board's Office,
2nd December 1915.

R. RAMA CHANDRA RAO,
President.

Under section 16 of the Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.EY. P. Komarachari Radhi Guru has been duly elected as a member of the Nellore District Board by the Kavali Taluk Board.

Nellore District Board's Office,
6th January 1916.

R. RAMA CHANDRA RAO,
President.

In exercise of the powers delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 166 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, the President, District Board, Tiruvannamalai, hereby approves of the appointment, by election, of M.R.EY. T. V. Krishnamoorthy Appu Arangal, A.M., as a member of the District Board of Tiruvannamalai by Koneripet Taluk Board.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 166 of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1884, the President, District Board, Tiruvannamalai, hereby approves of the appointment, by election, of M.R.EY. T. V. Krishnamoorthy Appu Arangal, A.M., as a member of the District Board of Tiruvannamalai by Koneripet Taluk Board.

Tiruvannamalai District Board's Office,
6th January 1916.

C. G. TODDMASTER,
President.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 180 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1904, the President, District Board, Gingapetam, hereby appoints the undersigned gentleman to be a member of the Taluk Board specified against his name:-

M. R. Mr. Kanchanarama Pillai & Sons, Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, via M. R. Ry.
T. N. Krishnaswamy Ayyer Arjuna—Perambur Taluk Board.

Gingapetam District Board's Office,
11th January 1913.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 180 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1904, the President, District Board, Gingapetam, hereby appoints the undersigned gentleman to be a member of the Taluk Board specified against his name:-

The Tahsildar of Virangunagar, via Sondegar Ahamed Hassan Shabir Bahadur—Virangunagar Taluk Board.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 180 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1904, the President, District Board, Gingapetam, hereby appoints the undersigned gentleman to be a member of the Taluk Board specified against his name:-

M. R. Dr. Malinappa Sangameswarar Pillai & Sons, Deputy Tahsildar, via M. R. Ry. A. Barathrao Parvatirao Gora—Perambur Taluk Board.

Gingapetam District Board's Office,
11th January 1913.

T. C. MARIA,
President.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 2.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 12, 1915. [Price, 4 m. 8 p.

Part I.—Educational.

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NOTIFICATIONS:

From Superintendent of Schools (Madras), 1914—Supplementary list of madrasas passed and failed.
 Government Technical Examination, November 1914.
 Design (Elementary Grade)—Certificates passed.
 Standard Gazette Drawing (Advanced Grade); Standard Drawing (Advanced Grade); Painting (Advanced Grade); Reading (Elementary and Intermediate Grade); Standard Gazette Drawing (Advanced Grade); Reading and Drawing (Elementary, Intermediate and Advanced Grades); and Standard Elementary (Elementary and Intermediate Grade)—Certificates passed.
 Standard Gazette Drawing (Intermediate Grade); and Standard Drawing (Secondary Grade)—Certificates passed.

Minor Industry Registration (Intermediate Grade)—Certificates passed.
 Land Tax—List of the Old Districts in Madras State and the Districts in Chittor.

Special Tax Assessment, October 1914.

Certificates passed in the Original Judicial Test (Higher Grade).

Certificates failed in the Assistant Test.

Certificates failed in the Criminal Judicial Test (Lower Grade) and the Revenue Test (Lower Grade).

Certificates failed in the Financial Test (Higher Grade), the Civil Test and the Revenue Test (Lower Grade).

NOTIFICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT.

BREVIFICATION.

Fort St. George, January 1, 1915.

No. 1.—Under the Indian University Act, 1904, section 10, the Chancellor of the University of Madras is pleased to nominate the following gentlemen to be Ordinary Fellows of the Madras University:—

Mr. Gerald Jennings Chidley.
 Mr. Herbert Spratt Denyer, M.A.
 Mr. Basdeo's Mehta Shastri.

No. 2.—Under the Indian University Act, 1904, section 10, the Chancellor of the University of Madras is pleased to nominate the following gentlemen to be Ordinary Fellows of the Madras University:—

DPhil ejusd from 1st December 1914
 The Hon'ble Mr. Thomas Hickman, M.A., Esq., LL.B.
 Fitch ejusd from 4th January 1915.
 The Rev. Dr. Hugh Smith Marples, M.A., B.D.
 Haji Muhammad Khan Khan Bahadur.
 The Hon'ble the Rev. George Flanagan, M.A.
 Muhammad Ali Hajji Hussain Sadiq Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, t.c.o.
 The Hon'ble Mr. Panagalapati Somayajulu, M.A.

Fort St. George, December 2, 1913.

No. 3.—(i) With the object of providing facilities for technical education in this Presidency, the Government have already sanctioned the reorganization of the Government Technical Institute at Madras, decided to establish a Mechanical Engineering school at Coimbatore, and are contemplating the opening of a technical school in North Madras. Some time back steps before these institutions start regular work. Pending the establishment and development of these institutions, the Government have, on an interim system, decided to provide facilities for students of the Presidency to undergo technical training in some of the existing and well-established institutes in other parts of India. With that object the Government propose to award annually six scholarships of the value of Rs. 30 each per annum, tenable by the natives of this Presidency, at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bangalore, for a period of four years, for the study either of Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Textile Manufacture or Technical Chemistry. Of the six scholarships available in 1913, two have already been awarded and four still remain to be awarded. Candidates desirous of applying for these scholarships in the next year should submit their applications to the Director of Industries, Madras, so as to reach him not later than the 31st March 1913. Each application should be in the candidate's own handwriting and in the form appended to these proceedings.

(ii) Candidates should be either graduates in Arts or have passed the Intermediate examination of the Madras University. Candidates will be required to produce satisfactory evidence of the descent of father or guardian to proceed to Bombay, of good character and of physical fitness to undergo the course of life and study that will have to be followed. The applications should show clearly age, nationality and general educational attainments.

(iii) The holders of the scholarships will not be bound by any engagement to serve Government on completion of their course, nor will the Government be bound to employ them. Each holder will, however, be required to find two sureties to execute an agreement in the form, which will hereafter be settled by the Minister of Industries in consultation with the Government Solicitor, providing for the refund to the Government of the amount of the scholarship, should he fail to obtain the diploma granted at the end of the course.

(iv) The scholarships will be disbursed through the Principal of the Bombay Institute. In case the Principal ceases adversely about any scholarship-holder, the scholarship will be stopped.

(v) An extract of paragraphs 6 to 26 of the Calendar of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bangalore, for 1910, together with alteration for 1913, is appended for the information of the intending applicants.

APPENDIX.

(i)

*Extract from the Calendar of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute,
Bangalore, for 1914.*

4. *Plan of teaching.*—The instruction given is of such a character as to be of the greatest practical value, and covers such ground that a student, after completing his course, will have had a sound and comprehensive education, including both the theoretical and practical sides of the profession he has selected. The management does not undertake to teach trades, but to give such instruction in practical work as will enable the student to make much more rapid progress and ultimately attain a higher position than he would otherwise be able to acquire after leaving the Institute.

5. The following are the courses of instruction qualifying for the Diplomas and Certificates—

- A.—Mechanical Engineering.
- B.—Electrical Engineering.
- C.—Textile Manufacture (Weaving Certificate only).
D.—Technical Chemistry.
E.—Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing.

First, Second and Third Class Technological Certificates and Diplomas are given in each Department on the results of the examinations.

Diplomas—A.—L.M.E. or Licentiate in Mechanical Engineering.
B.—L.E.E. or Licentiate in Electrical Engineering.
C.—I.T.M. or Licentiate in Textile Manufacture.
D.—I.T.C. or Licentiate in Technical Chemistry.
E.—L.S.E. or Licentiate in Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing.

A Course of Instruction is—

6. *Mechanical Engineering Course.*—This course extends to four years (—8 terms) and comprises instruction in Machine Drawing, Applied Mechanics, Steam and Steam Engines,

Physics (Heat, Electricity and Magnetism), Practical Mathematics, Chemistry, Machine design and practical work in the Workshops in Pattern-making, Foundry, Smelting, Machine Tools, Lathes and Fittings, etc., and the working of engines and boilers.

7. **Electrical Engineering Course.**—This course extends to four years and comprises instruction in Machine Drawing, Applied Mechanics, Steam, Chemistry, Physics (Heat, Electricity and Magnetism), Practical Mathematics and practical work in the Electrical Workshops and in the Electrical Laboratories in testing of materials, instruments, lamps, motors, dynamos, wiring, etc.

8. **Textile Manufactures Course.**—The Diploma Course extends to four years and comprises instruction in Machine Drawing, Applied Mechanics, Steam, Chemistry, Physics (Heat, Electricity and Magnetism), Practical Mathematics, Textile Manufactures and practical work in Spinning, Dyeing, Bleaching, Weaving, Knitting, Hand Spinning, Weaving, Spinning, Dyeing, Bleaching and Finishing.

9. **Technical Chemistry Course.**—This course extends to four years and comprises instruction in Machine Drawing, Applied Mechanics, Steam and the Steam Engine, Physics (Heat, Electricity and Magnetism), Physics, Laboratory Practice, Osmosis, Chemistry, General and Organic, and Chemistry of Manufacturing, Spinning and Weaving, and Dyeing, Laboratory and Workshop practice.

10. **Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing.**—This course extends for four years and comprises instruction in Building Construction, Chemical and practical, Practical Mathematics, Chemistry, Practical Plumbing Work, Chemistry, Heat, Electricity and Magnetism, Applied Mechanics, Hydraulics, Sanitary Appliances, Water-supply, Ventilation, House Building, External Plumber's work, Quantity Surveying and Estimating.

11. **Additional Diploma.**—A student who has successfully completed his course in Mechanical Engineering or Electrical Engineering or Textile Manufacture may qualify himself further by going through a four term's course in either of these departments or payment of the usual fees. He will not be entitled to any scholarship, prize, medal, or other reward.

12. **Evening Classes.**—A special course of evening lectures is given during each year dealing with technical subjects outside the usual course of instruction. Due notice of these lectures is given in the annual issue. Admission is free.

13. **Admission Quota.**—The following are the probable numbers of students that can be admitted this year:—

A.—Mechanical Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
B.—Electrical Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
C.—Textile Manufactures	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
D.—Technical Chemistry	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
E.—Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing	...	...	...	...	...	...	10

14. **Applications.**—Applications for admission, which shall be in the candidate's own handwriting, must be made on or before the 2nd January or the term appointed, to those rules. No application will be registered unless it is accompanied by:—

a certificate (in Form No. 1 appended to these rules) that the candidate is above the age of 16 years and is constitutionally sound; and

a certificate (in Form No. 2 appended to these rules) that the candidate possesses the required preliminary ability to go through the course.

15. **Examiner examination.**—No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless same has not been registered three days before the date of the examination in the list of applicants for admission to the Institute.

16. **Subjects of examination.**—The following shall be the subjects of examination:—

English composition.—A short essay on some single subject, one paper of one hour's duration, 100 marks.

Mathematics.—(a) Arithmetic the whole, and (b) Algebra up to Quadratic Equations; two papers, each of one hour's duration. Total marks 200, 300 for each paper.

Drawing.—Copying a sketch from the black board: one hour, 100 marks.

Science.—Chemistry and Mathematics: one paper of one hour's duration, 100 marks.

17. **Things allowed in the examination room.**—Candidates for the written examination will be allowed to take into the examination room with them 1 lead pencil, compass, 1 set square, 1 set protractor, 1 H. B. pencil, 1 pocket knife, and 1 piece of India-rubber. No paper or notes of any kind are allowed.

18. **Results of written examinations.**—The results of the examinations shall be declared within a week from the commencement of the examination by notice put on the notice-board of the Institute showing the names of the candidates who have obtained at least 50 per cent. of

* Candidates for admission are not obliged to take the Entrance Examination, who have passed the Intermediate or Higher Examination of any of the Indian or English Universities.

the marks obtained in each subject, and at least 33 per cent. on the whole. But of those only those who stand highest in the list up to the number of available vacancies shall only be admitted for admission. A list of selected candidates shall be put on the notice-board along with the list of unsuccessful candidates.

Note.—Candidates who may have failed to secure admission to the courses named in their applications, may be admitted to other courses in which vacancies are available. The authorities are willing to give advice to help interested students to effect a suitable course of instruction. Taking more than one course at the same time is not allowed.

19. Fees.—The fees are as follows and include the pyjamas—

	Rs.
Mechanical Engineering course	++ 25 for each of 8 terms
Electrical Engineering course	++ 25 15 8 =
Textile Manufacture course	++ 25 8 =
Technical Chemistry course	++ 30 8 8 11
Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing course	++ 25 8 =

20. Date for payment of fees.—The latest date for the payment of fees of the first term is January 18th and for the second term fees must be paid in advance. Students whose fees are not received on these dates are liable to have their names struck off the register.

21. Cost of instruction.—The following is a statement of the approximate cost of each course exclusive of boarding and lodging:—

	Rs.
Mechanical Engineering, 8 years	++ ++ ++ 15 per month.
Electrical	4 ++ ++ ++ 15 =
Textile Manufacture	4 ++ ++ ++ 8 =
Technical Chemistry	4 ++ ++ ++ 15 =
Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing	4 ++ ++ ++ ++ 8 =

22. Hours of attendance.—The hours of attendance are from 10-30 a.m. to 4-30 p.m. (S.T.). An interval for tea is allowed. On Saturdays, the hours are from 11-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. (S.T.).

23. Session and terms.—The session or year commences on Saturday, 17th January, and consists of two terms: the first term commences on 17th January, and ends on Monday, 1st June; the second term begins on Tuesday, 2nd June, and ends on Saturday, December 19th.

24. Vacations.—There are two vacations: one from Monday, 29th April, to June 1st; and the other from Monday, September 25th to Monday, 2nd November.

(ii)

*Alterations to Calendar of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute
for the year 1915.*

Examinations.—The external examinations will be held on the second Wednesday in June instead of in January as previously notified.

Session.—Resuming the session will commence on the second Monday in June and end on the third Saturday in February.

Examinations.—The annual examinations shall commence on the Monday following the third Saturday in February, and after the examinations are completed, the Institute will be closed for the next regular vacation until the second Monday in June.

Holidays.—The usual granted holidays will be granted, and in addition the institute will be closed from December 24th to January 2nd both days inclusive.

Bombay,
1st October 1914.

T. S. Dawson,
Principal.

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.

 [Is he in the candidate's handwriting?]

To

THE PRINCIPAL,
POWT ST. GEORGE INSTITUTION.

Sir,

I request admission to the* _____ course
 of the Institute. The required particulars and certificates are forwarded herewith
 ↑ (Alternative scores).

I am,

S.D.

Yours,

Dated _____ 19_____. (M.D.)

PARTICULARS.

1. Name in full—(spelling to be exact).
 Given name _____
 Father's name _____
 Surname _____
2. Age— _____
3. Birthplace and residence up-to-date _____
4. School or College last attended _____
5. Highest standard reached in _____
6. Languages known _____
7. Present occupation _____
8. Parents or guardians with whom the Institute may communicate.

Name in full _____

Address in full _____

H.C. _____ for the _____ Session 19_____.

No. 1.

I certify that the applicant is above the age of 16 and that his matriculation is valid.

Last Matriculation.

No. 2.

I solemnly affirm that I possess the necessary ability to go through the full course which I desire to take and that I am not likely to leave the Institute on account of pecuniary difficulties.

Signed.

*Please enter with one of the following.—Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Textile Manufacture, Chemical Chemistry, Food, Metal Working and Smelting, Textile Chemistry.
 Please state the course which you would like to follow in the event of your failing to meet the standards to obtain admission to the application.

Port St. George, January 1, 1915.

Sir, I—director, publisher and others who may desire to present works to the British Library are informed that the Registrar of Books, Madras, will arrange to forward presentation copies to the Trustees of the British Library. Cases or parcels of books intended for such purpose should be addressed to the Trustee of the British Library, one of the Registrars of Books, Madras, accompanied by a letter stating the contents and requesting the Registrar to forward the case or parcel.

P. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR,
 Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

CANCELLATION OF LEAVE.

The Director's notification granting leave on medical certificate or half salary for two months and six days from 1st August 1914 to M. T. Venkateswaran, Sub. Govt Ass't. Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Karuram Estate, published in Part 2 E of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 17th November 1914, is hereby cancelled, and he will be considered to have been absent during the period November 1914, to January 1915, without all expenses as already ordered.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
 Madras, 6th January 1915.

B.O.

J. H. STONE,
 Director of Public Instruction.

NOTIFICATIONS.

TEXT BOOKS AND COURSES OF STUDY FOR HIGH SCHOOL AND SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS, 1912.

HIGH SCHOOL AND SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS, 1912.

English.

Shakespeare : *The Merchant of Venice*.
Any two of the following prose books :—
George Eliot : *Silas Marner*.
Charles Head : *The Chartist and the Household*.
Scott : *Quentin Durward*.
Walter Besant : *Bleeding Terrier*.

Latin.

Livy : *XXXI*, 1-80.

French.

Alexandre Dumas : *La Tulipe Noire*.

Farsi.

The Last Days of Pompeii (Oxford University Press), page 77 is excluded. Pages 1 to 78 may be examined by the teacher.

Special periods in English and Indian History :

English History : From A.D. 1460 to A.D. 1812.

Indian History : Modern India.

HIGHER SCHOOL AND SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS, 1912.

English.

Scott : *The Lay of the Last Minstrel*.

Any two of the following prose works :—

Quiller-Couch : *Festus* (Abridged and simplified by Malins (Oxford University Press)).

Scott : *A Legend of Munro* (Longmans' abridged edition may be used if desired).

Coate Doyle : *The Republic of Brigadier General*

H. L. Stevenson : *Treasure Island*,

Latin.

Novels Latin by Walter Besant (*Veronica's Honeymoon*).

Farsi.

Les Principes du Message by Jules S. Wolf (Edward Arnold).

Farsi.

Dick Whittington, pp. 1-61 (Contemporary English and Sans.)

Part.—(i) is the map of the English town later, questions of a general, not a detailed, nature will be put.

(ii) Candidates in Latin will be given, 40 minutes in prepared plunged for translation into English or an alternative to the passage not for translation from the set book.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 1st December 1911.

J. H. STOKE,
Director of Public Instruction,

SCHOLARSHIP FOR THE STUDY OF SCIENCE OF ARABIC BY NATIVES OF INDIA.

As the Government of India intend to award a scholarship during the year 1912 for the scientific study of Arabic by natives of India, candidates desirous of possessing the study of the subject should submit their applications for the scholarship to the Director of Public Instruction, so as to reach him on or before the 20th January 1912.

1. The scholarship will be open to well qualified students with a genuine basis for oriental studies and to preference already displayed as Professors of Arabic in India. The value of the scholarship will be £150 a year, and it will be tenable for two years. The Secretary of State will decide the course of study of the scholarship holder.

2. The applicants should give detailed information on the following points :—

(1) Educational qualifications, general and special.

(2) Present occupation, if any.

(3) Age.

(4) Native place and class or community to which the candidate belongs.

(5) Whether the candidate has the consent of his parent or guardian to proceed to Europe.

(6) Present address in full.

3. Certificates of conduct and character and a written acknowledgement that the applicant if awarded a scholarship, will, during its tenure, devote himself exclusively to the study of the subject for which the scholarship will be awarded should accompany each application.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 1st January 1912.

J. H. STOKE,
Director of Public Instruction.

SCHOLARSHIP FOR THE ENGLISHED STUDY OF BANKSY BY NATIVES OF INDIA.

In accordance with the decision of the Government of India published on page 128, Part I-II, Part II—Circular Gazette, dated 12th September 1908, two scholarships will be awarded during the year 1912 for the scientific study of Banking by natives of India. Candidates desirous of possessing the study of the subject should submit their applications for the scholarship to the Director of Public Instruction so as to reach him on or before the 20th January 1912.

2. The scholarship will be open to well qualified students with a genuine basis for oriental scholarship will be £150 a year and it will be tenable for two years. The Secretary of State will decide the course of study of each scholarship holder.

3. The applicant should give detailed information on the following points:—
 (1) Educational qualifications, general and special.
 (2) Present occupation, if any.

(3) Native place and date of issuance to which the candidate belongs.
 (4) Whether the candidate has the consent of his parent or guardian to proceed to Europe.
 (5) Present address in full.

4. Certificate of conduct and character and a written undertaking that the applicant, if awarded a scholarship, will, during his tenure, devote himself exclusively to the study of the subject for which the scholarship will be awarded, should accompany each application.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 22d December 1911.

J. H. STONE,
Director of Public Instruction.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATE.—APRIL 1912.

Period Examination—March 1912.

Notice.

2. The second March Examination in connection with the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate will be held on Monday the 2nd March 1912 and succeeding days.

3. A timetable will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* in February next.

4. A copy of form for the preparation of the nominal roll will be sent to headmasters together with a copy of the instructions for its preparation direct from this office in the second week of January next—viz., paragraphs 2 and 3 of the *Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction*, O. No. 4320/11, dated the 22d November 1911.

5. A candidate furnishing particulars as to (1) total number of pupils, (2) total number of them for each subject, etc., made out on the form supplied from this office for the purpose, should be sent along with the nominal roll.

6. The nominal roll and the statement referred to in paragraph 4 above should be forwarded by the headmaster direct to the undersigned, post paid (preferably, registered, recommended and addressed as follows), in time that every result will be open and later than the 10th January next, after which date no more roll will be accepted:—

[Nominal roll of pupils for admission to the Public Examination, Secondary School-Leaving Certificate, Madras, March 1912.]

To the Secretary to the School-Leaving Certificate Board,
C4 College,
Sangamparam, Madras, S. W.

From the Headmaster,

____ High School, _____

Examinatively stamped parcels will not be received.

Headmasters desirous of entering themselves that the nominal rolls sent by them have been received, should enclose an addressed post-card at the postage postmark. The post-card should bear the headmaster's address only, and no other writing. Such post-cards will be returned to them in due course with the "Received" stamp of the office impressed upon them. Headmasters who do not receive the post-cards within fourteen days of the despatch of the nominal rolls should address the undersigned.

6. No "private" certificates will be admitted to the examination.

7. A notice as regards the payment of fees will be published in February next.

(By order.)

Office of the Court for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 10th December 1911.

G. HADDOCK,
Secretary, School-Leaving Certificate Board.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—APRIL 1912.

Notice is hereby given that the Written Exam in connection with the next Government Technical Examinations in the following subjects, according to the grades or parts specified against each, will be held on the 22d April next and subsequent days. The *Govt. of Madras* acts being considered after 1st and after 6th date in accordance with a notice last will be published in due course in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*:—

[For information as to the conditions of admission, candidates are referred to the notification regarding the Government Technical Examinations and to the Commissioner's "Notice regarding examination in April," published in the issue of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 19th and 26th December 1911 and 5th January 1912.]

Civil Engineering.

Qualifying Materials and Construction.	Elementary	Intermediate	Advanced
Building Drawing and Estimating	Do.	Do.	Do.
Hydraulics and Irrigation Works	Do.	Do.	Do.
Earthwork and Sandlocking	Do.	Do.	Do.
Brickwork	Do.	Do.	Do.
Surveying and Levelling	Do.	Do.	Do.
Applied Mechanics	Do.	Do.	Do.
Hydrostatics	Do.	Do.	Do.
Practical Plant and Model Geometry	Do.	Do.	Do.
Carpentry	Do.	Do.	Do.

<i>Mechanical Engineering.</i>					
	Elementary	Intermediate			
Machine Construction	Do.	Do.			
Machine Drawing	Do.	Do.	Advanced		
Steam and the Steam-engine	Do.	Do.			
Fitter's work	Do.	Do.			
<i>Electrical Engineering.</i>					
	Elementary	Intermediate			
Practical Telegraphy	Do.	Do.			
Electric Lighting and Transmis-					
sion of Power,					
Electro-Metallurgy					
<i>Physical Science.</i>					
	Elementary	Intermediate			
Heat	Do.	Intermediate			
Light	Do.	Do.			
Electricity and Magnetism	Elementary	Do.	Advanced		
Inorganic Chemistry	Do.	Do.	Do.		
Organic Chemistry	Do.	Do.	Do.		
Metallurgy	Do.	Do.	Do.		
Photography	Elementary	Intermediate			
Photography	Do.	Do.			
<i>Geology.</i>					
	Elementary	Intermediate			
Oreology	Do.	Do.			
Mineralogy	Do.	Do.			
<i>Biology.</i>					
	Elementary	Intermediate			
General Biology	Do.	Intermediate			
Animal Physiology	Do.	Intermediate			
Botany	Do.	Intermediate			
<i>Hygienics.</i>					
	Elementary	Intermediate			
General Hygiene	Elementary	Intermediate			
General Biology (applied)	Do.	Intermediate			
<i>Pharmacy.</i>					
	Elementary	Intermediate			
Botany (specific)	Do.	Intermediate			
Inorganic Chemistry (specific)	Do.	Intermediate			
Material Medicine	Do.	Intermediate			
Practical Pharmacy	Do.	Intermediate			
Special Laboratory Course	Do.	Intermediate			
Practical Dispensing (for Chemi-	Do.	Intermediate			
co-potesters).	Do.	Intermediate			
<i>Agriculture.</i>					
	Elementary	Intermediate			
Agriculture	Do.	Intermediate			
Horticulture	Do.	Intermediate			
Entomological Entomology	Do.	Intermediate			
Tobacco	Do.	Intermediate			
<i>Veterinary Sciences.</i>					
	Elementary	Intermediate			
Book-keeping.	Elementary	Intermediate	Advanced		
Theory and Practice of Commerce	Do.	Intermediate	Advanced		
(a).					
Banking (a)	Do.	Do.	Do.		
Commercial Geography	Do.	Do.	Do.		
Chartroom (Captain's Job)	Do.	Do.	Advanced		
Terrestrial Chartroom (Draughts-	Do.	Do.	Do.		
Trigono., Mathematics and Chas-	Do.	Do.	Do.		
tered.					
Assurance and Life Insurance	Elementary	Do.			
Type-writing (b)	Elementary	Do.	Do.		

* Candidates writing up in Elementary Standard should state in their applications whether they bring up this subject in their subjects required for the Diploma in Commerce and Geography. If they do not bring up this subject in their examination up in Elementary Standard for the Diploma in Commerce (History) should apply for the Diploma according to the Commercial Education Act, 1935. Candidates writing up in Commercial Standard will be allowed to take up the three standard courses with a Type-writing, if they join along with them their subjects required for the Diploma.

† Candidates coming up in Type-writing need not go with them till after type writing is over. The Boarding, Food, Supper, - with Practical Economics, English, Commercial Geography, Accounting, Scientific Drawing, Stationery Tax, etc. Will be at Rs. 10/- per month. The candidate will be entitled to a number, has to live with four members of his family, and pay rent, food, etc. In case every three members have to be accommodated, grade A, and have to pay to each member for the accommodation, Rs. 10/- per month.

(a) With prior leave to make up for the deficiencies in the subjects for the Intermediate and Advanced grades, respectively. Practical candidates may be admitted in the Indian Chartered Accountant's Exam. by giving 300 marks instead of 350 and 351 to 360 with reference to subject. B. And the subjects for the Advanced grades for Theory and Practice of Commerce, etc. will be assessed in the Practical Assessment Act, 1935 and the Practical Finance Examination Act, 1935.

(b) The Elementary examinations in Shorthand and Type-writing will be conducted according to the syllabus period up to 30th December 1932.

3. The following are the centres at which the Written examination will be held in the above subjects:—

Anaesthesia.	Endoscopy.	Pathology.
Anal.	Karain.	Mysore.
Bangalore.	Kodagu.	Madras.
Beypore.	Madras.	Salem.
Bellary.	Mangalore.	Sivasamudram (Finsbury)—for Animal Pathology, Botany, Biology, Chemistry and Agriculture only.
Brahmapur.	Mysore.	Tirupati.
Brennans.	Mysore.	Tiruvannamalai.
Burdwan.	Mysore.	Tirupathi.
Cochin.	Mysore.	Tiruchirapalli.
Cheranad.	Mysore.	Tiruchirapalli.
Ghagharia.	Ootacamund.	Tiruchirapalli.
Gopinatha.	Ootacamund.	Tiruchirapalli.
Guadikote.	Pagoda.	Tiruchirapalli.
Gumprachan.	Palaikota (for Animal Pathology, Botany, Biology and Agriculture only).	Tiruchirapalli.
Gudikote.	Palaikota.	Tiruchirapalli.
Hampi.	Palaikota.	Tiruchirapalli.
Hosur.	Palaikota.	Tiruchirapalli.
Hukarbad.	Palaikota.	Tiruchirapalli.

N.B.—Should the number of candidates who have applied to be examined at any one of the above centres fall short of thirty, the mediocrite that selected that centre must be prepared to proceed, at their own expense, to the nearest centre where the examination may be held. Extraordinary costs will be given to the candidates concerned.

4. No notice will be taken of the application of any candidate who selects a centre which is not in the above list, and no candidate will be allowed to name more than one centre. No candidate will on any account be allowed to change the place of examination entered in his application, unless expressly so advised by him in his application or as advised by the Commissioner at a centre other than the one mentioned by him in his application, or as advised by him in his examination.

5. In addition to the above centres, the Commissioners will be prepared to arrange for the holding of the Written examination in any of the subjects mentioned at any other place, if he is satisfied that not fewer than thirty mediocrites are likely to offer themselves for examination, and if he is advised to make such place a centre. Applications for the inclusion of such place or places in the list of centres should be made to the Commissioners through the local educational or other authorities concerned before the 1st January. Undoubtedly, however, only one place will be constituted a centre for such district.

6. The oral and practical examinations in each subject as specified there will be held at those places only whose satisfactory arrangements can be made for the conduct of such examinations.

N.B.—To prevent disappointment in the case of each of the Oral and Practical examinations as may be held before the Written examination, candidates are recommended to refer to Part I-B of the Port St. George Gazette, from time to time.

7. Candidates appearing at examination, either written or oral and practical, cannot be arranged for at any place except at their own expense, provided in Madras or at the nearest centre where they are held in the subjects in which they appear.

8. Results of instructions now required to be given before the institution of the test of the applicants is signified by them, that their instruction has been recognized by the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, as fitted to impart instruction in the Technical subjects and for the guidance of their teachers up to their papers.

N.B.—Heads of institutions recognized for General Education only should not sign the certificates at the foot of the application form filled in by any of their pupils entering up for any of the Technical examinations.

9. All pupils coming up from the same institution must select the same centre, and the applications of all of them should be forwarded together (along with a covering letter stating the number of applications) by the head of that institution, an application of any private candidate being enclosed with these applications.

10. Each candidate must, whenever the syllabus requires it, submit, before the 1st January, the necessary drawings, plans, surveys, field books, estimates, or other "specified works". Each of the drawings, etc., submitted must have inscribed on it the name of the candidate, the subject and grade of examination for which he appears and the centre at which he appears, and must be certified to be his own original work by the head of the institution or officer to whom he belongs, or an officer of the Public Works Department not below the rank of Superintendent, by a District Board Engineer, by the Engineer of the Corporation of Madras, or by an Engineer of any Building Company.

Candidates are specially warned that no specified works will be valued by examiners unless the certificate of authorship is in such case quite satisfactory and specifies clearly the period of time occupied in the execution of each work and unless the specimens are exhibited as to the density and finishlessness of the persons giving the certificates. Further, if any specimen contains to any specified works submitted by any of the Technical Schools, the Commissioner will be compelled to remonstrate with the Director of Public Instruction. The withdrawal of the departmental records may be imposed by the examiners. Private candidates, whose specified works are in any way suspected by the examiners, will be liable to have their examination postponed and also to be debarred from appearing for any of the examinations under the control of the Commissioner for such term of years as the Commissioner may think fit.

It must be particularly noted that the drawings, etc., of each candidate should be submitted in a separate roll for each subject and for each grade (A), the drawings, etc., for a number of subjects

should all be rolled up together), and that the drawings, etc., etc., or a similar or candidates should not be sent in one and the same roll. Also, on the outside of each roll for each subject, such marks should put the following particulars as follows:

(1) Name of candidate,		(4) Roll No. and
(2) Place of examination,		(5) Total number of drawings in each roll.
(3) Subject.		

As the application has to be kept in the office and as the drawings, etc., have to be forwarded to the examiners, the application itself should be sent in a separate cover and enclosed up with the drawings, etc.

A candidate who failed, or having applied, did not appear, at a previous examination, will not submit fresh drawings, etc. The drawings, etc., submitted will not be returned.

30. Candidates must send in their applications made out in English or printed forms or else they must be countersigned by the Clerk or one before the 1st January after which date no applications will be received. Only one form of application should be used by each candidate, although he may bring up several subjects and examine for different grades.

31. Candidates on the arrival should obtain the required application forms from the Treasury of the State in which they are residing or of the District to which they belong. Candidates in Mysore, Travancore and other States should obtain the same from the Headmaster's Assistant's Treasury. Candidates who are residents of Madras should apply for application forms at the Office of the Commissioner for Government Examinations, Old College, Bangalore, and not in the Collector of Madras.

32.—No notice will be taken of any application from candidates in the inland requesting to be supplied with application forms from this office.

33. The following is the scale of fees to be paid by candidates for admission to the examinations:

For each subject	Elementary	Intermediate	Advanced
	Rs. 5.	Rs. 5.	Rs. 10.

34.—No candidate will be permitted to come up for examination in more than one grade in the same subject at the same time.

35. The prescribed fee must be paid in every case into a Government Treasury, or, if in Madras, into the Bank of Madras, and the receipt given by the Treasury Clerk or the Bank of Madras situated to the applicant, which must in every case reach the Commissioner's Office not later than the 1st January. On no account will the fee be received in the Commissioner's Office earlier and in case of *Post Office orders*, the application will be registered when it reaches the Commissioner's office by the date mentioned.

Note.—At Madras, in the case of a post office, the fee should be reflected by the headmaster and sent in a stamp now in the Bank of Madras together with two sets of the papers, one of which is retained by the Head and the other sent and returned to the applicant. This *before hand* should be forwarded to this office along with the application of the candidate. The necessary forms for this purpose will be supplied by the office to headmasters as application.

36. Each application should be sent direct to the undermentioned, post paid, registered and addressed as follows, the amount for the fee paid being clearly marked to it:

37. Candidates are warned that the application shall always be forwarded with any drawings, plans, charts, diagrams, field books, estimates, or other "written works" that may be sent, but should be submitted in a separate cover.

[Application for admission to the Government Technical Examinations.]

To

The Secretary to the Commissioner

In Government Examinations,

Bangalore, S.W.

Madras, S.W.

N.B.—Candidates anxious to assure themselves that their applications have been received should get a *receipt given now in their application*. The post card should bear the sender's address only, and no other writing. Such post cards will be returned to them in due course with the "Received" stamp of the office impressed upon them. No other form of acknowledgement except that required by the postmaster regarding registered letters are possibly to give, nor will any *return* stamp or *stamp* issued by any candidate requiring whether his application has been received.

38. Candidates should write their names, their father's names, and their house names distinctly and in full in their applications and give their address in full also; if "Other Hindus" they should state on the back of their application whether they are "Non-Brahmin caste Hindus", or "Brahman". Applications delivered in any particular will be rejected.

Note.—The signature or signature of a subscriber, or the appointments held by them should *especially* be stated in full—*in reference to* *their* application.

39. The fee paid will, as far as possible, be refunded, on receipt of a *receipt of acknowledgement*, and *copy* *examination*, *or* *not* *paid* *but* *immediately* *paid* *to* *returned*. Candidates are warned to *attend* *all* *examinations* *and* *not* *simply* *choose*, *before* *registering* *their* *names*, *that* *they* *feel* *the* *presented*

the locality of the examinations given selected by them, for the purpose of indicating the section, or the oral and practical examinations.

17. Candidates for the Intermediate or Advanced examinations whose names have already been published in the Gazette as having passed a particular stage or stages in subjects in which the examination is of two grades, i.e. in having passed the Intermediate (first Preliminary), when the examination is of two grades—Intermediate and Advanced—must in their applications state the date and page of the Gazette in which their names appear and their number in the list of successful candidates.

18. Subject to any change that it may be necessary or convenient to make in the arrangements, the Written examinations will be conducted in the order of time and subjects shown in the following table, beginning each day at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon except in the case of the examinations on the 2nd and 3rd April for which the arrangement is different as shown in the same table. Candidates will not be allowed to come up in more than one of the subjects detailed together for some time on the same day, or, for more than one grade of examination in the same subject in the same year.

(The figures under the letters H, S, E and A in the third column show the fraction of the quarto-leaves for the respective grades.)

Days.	Time.	Subjects.
Wednesday, 1st April	10 a.m. (S). 11 a.m. (S). 10-11 a.m. (E). 1 p.m. (S). 2 a.m. (S).	Surveying and Levelling (S, L, S, T). Machine Drawing (E 1, S, S). Typewriting (S). Engineering and Levelling (A, D). Applied Mechanics (A, D).
Thursday, 2nd April	10-11 a.m. (S). 1-2 p.m. (S). 12 noon (S).	Typewriting (S, L). Typewriting (S). Typewriting (S).
Friday, 3rd April	Forenoon Afternoon	Applied Mechanics (S, L, S, S); Practical Telegraphy (E, L, A); Photography (E, L); Sketching—English or Flemish (L)—one-half on the first page; Applied Mechanics (S, L, S); Practical Telegraphy (S, L), Flemish—English or Flemish (E)—one-half on the first page.
Saturday, 4th April	Forenoon Afternoon	Mathematics and Drawing (E, L, S); West (L); Sketching—English or Flemish (L)—one-half on the first page; Mathematics (E, L); Light (S), Flemish—English or Flemish (L)—one-half on the first page.
Monday, 7th April	Forenoon Afternoon	Hydrostatics and Hydraulics (S, L, A); Drawing (L); Building Materials and Construction (S, L, A); Electricity and Magnetism (E, L, A); Electricity and Magnetism (E, L, A); Electricity and Magnetism (E, L, A); Drawing (S, A); Electricity and Magnetism (A); Applied Chemistry (A, S).
Tuesday, 8th April	Forenoon Afternoon	Building Materials and Construction (S, L, A); Machine Construction (S, L, A); Applied Chemistry (E, L, A); Drawing (L); Theory and Practice of Commerce (E, L, A); Building Materials and Construction (L, S, T); Machine Construction (E, L, A); Applied Chemistry (A, S); Photography (E, L); Theory and Practice of Commerce (E, L, A).
Wednesday, 9th April	Forenoon Afternoon	Building Materials and Construction (S, L, A); Practical Heat and Solid Geometry (E, L, A); Elastic Lighting and Transmission of Power (E, L, A); Agriculture (E, L, A); Sketching (E, L, A); Drawing (E, L, A); Machine Construction (E, L, A); Drawing and Mathematics of Terms (E, L, A); Survey (E, L, A); Machine Construction (E, L, A); Commercial Draughtsmanship (A).

Full descriptions on the next page.

Days	Time	Subjects
Thursday, 26th April	10.00 A.M.	Birding Drawing and Tracing (E.L.A. 1); Human and the Environment (E.L.A. 1); Electro-Mechanics (E.L.A. 1); Metallurgy (A); Geology (L); General Biology (L.M.); Hygiene (E.L.); Material Studies (L.); Basic Culture (L); Veterinary Science (E.L.—First stage or Third stage); Commercial Geography (E.L.A.); Agriculture and Life Sciences (L).
	11.00 A.M.	Birding Drawing and Tracing (E.L.A. 1); Human and the Environment (E.L.A.); Metallurgy (A); Microscopy (H); Animal Physiology (E.L.); Veterinary Science (E.L.—Second stage or Third stage); Commercial Geography (E.L.A.); Agriculture and Life Sciences (L).

E. = Elementary. L. = Intermediate. A. = Advanced. H. = Special.
 * Second paper. † Second paper submitted. ‡ This paper submitted. § First paper. || First paper submitted.

(a) Name of examination and examination.

(b) All papers in Port-st.-George writing other than here will be retained by the Examination Board, although the examination itself may not be paid until after 20 minutes from that hour. The Elementary, Intermediate and Advanced examinations in the subject will consist of 7-10 acts. It is at 10 a.m. and 11 a.m., respectively, if the candidate fails to succeed on his first attempt.

(c) The date and hours fixed for the Elementary examination in Geography and in Latin's work and for the examinations in French, Portuguese, Spanish, Veterinary science and French, Drawing will be notified separately along with the advanced hours fixed for the first and French examinations in the other subjects.

SHOOTING (EXAMINE ON VERSATILES) EXAMINATIONS.

Date	Grade	*	Paper	Subject
Friday, 27th April 1919.				
10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.	Advanced	..	First paper	..
10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.	Do.	..	Do.	..
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M.	Elementary	..	Do.	..
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M.	Do.	..	Do.	..
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M.	Do.	..	Second paper	..
Saturday, 28th April 1919.				
10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.	Intermediate	..	First paper	..
10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.	Do.	..	Do.	..
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M.	Advanced	..	Second paper	..
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M.	Intermediate	..	Do.	..
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M.	Do.	..	Do.	..
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M.	Intermediate	..	Third paper	..
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M.	Do.	..	Do.	..
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M.	Intermediate	..	Do.	..

6) 10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. in the case of Yannick Sheld.

(b) For any further information that may be required, candidates are referred to the Government notification regulating the examinations, and to the syllabuses for the different subjects, copies of both of which can be had on payment at the Government Presses, St. George, Madras. No copy either of the syllabus or of the notifications can be furnished to candidates from the Government's Office.

(c) Any candidate suspected of having had recourse to assistance of any kind or failing to have his examination conducted and also to be detected from appearing before any of the examinations under the control of the Commissioner for such acts of gross as the Commissioners may think fit; or, if the Commissioner is not satisfied for any reason whatever as to the frankness of his results, as may be reported to undergo a re-examination of some future date to be fixed by the Commissioner in any one or more of the subjects of the examinations for which he appeared, his name or failure being determined in the result of such re-examination.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 6th January 1919.

G. MAIDDOX,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT THEORETICAL EXAMINATIONS—NOVEMBER 1918.

MATHS—ADVANCED GRADE.

(a) It is hereby ordered that the following are presented for the evening examination in Maths, Advanced Grade—

(i) With reference to paragraph 3 (A) of the Syllabus.—To analyse and represent (to be solved by the candidate) of Macaulay's Triple Curvature, pp. 61 from the full text.

(ii) With reference to paragraph 3 (B) of the Syllabus.—Chief Component of Differential, using the principal instruments and giving details, with a list of most famous works.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 6th January 1919.

G. MAIDDOX,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—JANUARY 1915.

Candidates for the Examinations in Animal Physiology (Intermediate Grade) and Hygiene (Intermediate Grade) to be held in January 1915 are informed that the written examinations will be conducted in the order of time and subjects shown in the following table:—

[**N.B.**—The place of examination for the written test will be the Senate House, Chrysak, Madras.]

Days.	Hours	No.	Subjects.
Wednesday, 16th January.	1 P.M. to 2 P.M.	... .	Hygiene—Intermediate—Test paper.
Thursday, 17th January ..	2 P.M. to 3 P.M.	... .	Hygiene—Intermediate—Supplementary paper.
	3 P.M. to 4 P.M.	... .	Animal Physiology—Intermediate.

2. The following arrangements have been made for the conduct of the *Test and Practical examinations*:—

Days with date.	Subjects	Date of examination.	Date of announcement of results of examination.	Date of publication of results of examination.	Date of examination.
Thursday, 16th January or Friday, 17th January	Hygiene .. .	Intermediate .. .	8 P.M. ...	41	Medical College, Madras.

FOR ALL CANDIDATES.

at Madras.

1915.	Wednesday, 16th January	Hygiene .. .	Intermediate .. .	8 P.M. ...	41	Medical College, Madras.
	Thursday, 17th January	Animal Physiology .. .	8 A.M. ...	8 P.M. ...	42	De.

1. Candidates are informed that a copy of the syllabus, etc., will be posted at the entrance to the examination hall a day or two before the examination and that they will be expected to learn their general numbers from the list.

5. Attention is drawn to the following rules:—

(1) No candidate will be allowed to enter the examination room unless he wears a clean and decent dress, and, in all cases where good manners require it, a suitable covering for the head, nor will he be allowed to keep his shoes on unless they are clean of English pattern, and socks and stockings are worn also.

No candidate suffering from any contagious disease will be admitted to the examination room.

(2) No candidate will be allowed to go to the examination room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the examination, and candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.

(3) No candidate will be allowed to re-enter the examination room during the hours of examination after once going in, nor to leave the room without finally giving up his answer paper.

(4) Any candidate detected in speaking to, or in any way communicating with, any other candidate will be at once removed from the room and the communication reported to the Commissioner.

(5) Any candidate suspected of having had recourse to unfair means of any kind is liable to have his answer sheet rejected or any part of it rejected for any reason or for any cause whatever, or the Commissioner may decide that, if the Commissioner is not satisfied for any reason whatever, or for any particular reason of his own, he may be required to undergo a re-examination of some subject due to be tested by the Commissioner in any one or more of the subjects of the examination for which he appeared, his answer sheet being determined in the result of such re-examination, for which he appeared, his answer sheet being determined in the result of such re-examination.

(6) No candidate will, on any account, be allowed to take into the examination room, oil, salts, liquids, and stains, newspapers, or papers of any kind, they are detected in the violation of this rule, or having recourse to any unfair practice, will be removed from the room and the communication reported to the Commissioner. Candidates will, however, be allowed the use of mathematical instruments for drawing figures or ruling lines.

(7) Candidates whose names are not in the printed list furnished to the Superintendent must submit a written declaration through the superintendent giving full particulars in regard to their previous studies, their address and family, and evidence of any or all of these having applied for admission to the examination at the proper time and paid the prescribed fees. The answer papers of such candidates will not be valued unless it is clear that the omission of these particulars due to non-fault of them.

(8) A candidate having completed his paper will rise from his seat, and remain standing until the Superintendent takes his answer paper. Any candidate failing to do any question of the paper himself will pass the same round, but will on no account leave his place.

(9) Any answer paper sent up without the candidate's name and number affixed will not be valued.

(i) Candidates will not be allowed to take any paper, except their question papers, out of the examination room.
 (ii) Candidates are forbidden to tear up papers or to throw ink or papers on the floor. All such papers, etc., should be left on the desk where the candidate has been working.

(By order—)

Order of the Court, for Oral Examination,
 Madras, 29th December 1914.

G. MADDOX,
 Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

MATRICULATION.

[To be circulated for the matriculation in the same subject, dated 21st January 1914.]

With reference to the Ordinary University Lectures under recent Regulation No. 206 announced by the Senate for the academic year 1914-15, we hereby notify that the following course of lectures will be delivered as given below:—

Name of lecturer.	Subject of lecture.	Duration of course.	Place of delivery.	Date of commencement of lecture.	Days and hours of delivery.
E. P. FRAZER, Esq., M.A., F.L.S.	The geographical distribution of plants with special reference to India.	Twelve hours (one hour and a half daily).	Fundudiyah College, Madras.	13th February 1915.	Tuesday and Thursday evenings, 7 p.m.; and Saturday evenings, 7 p.m.

The lectures will be open to any student who is taking an Honour Course in any college affiliated to the University, on the recommendation of the Principal of his College. No fee will be charged for attending the course of lectures, but a student shall not attend the course till he has paid the usual fees to his college for the term.

Persons other than those mentioned above may also, on the recommendation of the Lecturer and at the discretion of the Syndicate, be admitted to the lectures.

(By order—)

Senate House, 6th January 1915.

P. DAWSBURY, M.A., LL.B.
 Registrar.

REGULATIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS, 1915.

English.

Selections in Poetry to be published by the University. Selections in Prose will be announced later.

Scandals, Romances, Tales, Melodrama and Dramas.

Selections to be published by the University.

Urdu.

Editor by Sachchidanand Hay.
 Critic by Chandrasekhara Konda.
 Anthology—Part II by Nethmuth Hay.

Hindi.

Untapashita III—Part I, Book II by Krishnaji Goraid Khan.
 Kankalagita—III. by K. D. Rama, Bhaktapur, Ranchi.
 Books.

(1915 to 1919.)

Xenophanes, Anaximand.

Latin.

(1915 to 1919.)

David, Thrice, Book I.
 Canticum Nostre: Prudentio, Limes of Sardis, Theocritus, Aristides, Paracelsus, Ovid.

French.

(1915 to 1919.)

Le, de Moliere: Les Précieuses du Coquille (Mingramme).

German.

That book will be presented when required.

Deshnokamp, Chapters I to XX.
Prose.

Hindi.

Hukmānī-Ārshī Jāvī-Vāñchī,
Glossed (S.P.C.E.).

Hindi.

Mātālīdī-Ārshī No. 5 (S.P.C.E.).
Bengali—Chapters 4 and 5.

Hindi.

Dela.

Nalang-i-Khayl by Muhammed Hanif Aam.
Ārshī-Ārshī (S.P.C.E.).
Khānsāhī-Qutbānī (S.P.C.E.).

Hindi.

History of Great Britain and Ireland: The Tudor, Stuart and Early (I) Restoration Periods (1485 to 1740).
History of India: The Medieval Period.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY OF ALIBA, DELHI

PART I.

Detailed study—

Shakespeare: The Merchant of Venice.
Milton: L'Allegro, Il Penseroso and Lycidas.
Keats: Isabella.
Pope: L'Arlesian and Eloisa.
Kingsley's Boldness and Thackeray's White-Egypt by Addison. Edited by
G. H. Blakes (Oxford Press).
Hornell: A Journal of a Tour to the Rockies (Macmillan's English Texts).

Bridged study—

Cawdy: Mrs. Gaskell.
Hawthorne's Olympia goes into English Press by Retzler and Lang, abridged Edition. (The Macmillan Co., New York).
Keats: Sidney Colvin (English Men of Letters).
Plautus, M.H. and J.A.: Thersites in the Web of Life (Macmillan Co.).

PART II.

Books prescribed for one detailed study—

Hindi.

Akhbārdhikārī Chaitanya by K. V. Rao, n.a., L.L.B. (New Krishkhan, Poona).
Jyoti-Sūtr by V. S. Kirtana (Mohan Dasgupta Sanskriti & Co., Thakur Bhawan,
Bengal).
Hītāksharī Chaitanya by H. N. Apte (Mohan Dasgupta Sanskriti & Co., Thakur Bhawan, Ben-
gal).
Mātrāndī Prakāsh, Part I (New Krishkhan, Poona).
Lakshmiardī Bhāskarī, by V. K. Chiplankar (New Krishkhan, Poona).

Dela.

Rāmānūjālī (Book Dep't, Amritsar).
Rāmānūjālī (Book Dep't, Amritsar).
Nalang-i-Khayl (Book Dep't, Aligarh).

Tamil.

Poetry:
Kāshiqātālā Chaitanya (Villi Bhāskarī), writing names VT-122, 123-124, 125.
Poem:
Mātrāndī—(Three Version) by Mahānāndī-Chaitanya T. Sankarāchārya.
Kāshiqātālā Chaitanya by T. Chaitanya Bhāskarī.

Telugu.

Kāshiqātālā-Vāñchī-Vāñchī, Ookes 17 and 18.
Haridāsa Sri Rāmānūjā's Bhāskarī of Telugu Poets—Bhāskarī, Karuṇa.
Rāmānūjā, a novel by Yāshas, Paratitāmanī Karuṇa.

Keurans.

*Naladuram—Kanya Kalaiyalai Series].
Chithraayam Series by M. D. Alangbambar, Madras Christian College.
Tulavankshi by E. Venkateswar, Mysoor.*

Maligaiyam

Poly:
Sarita Gopalam, Telij by Karpaga Nambiar, Sebastian Series (No. 1, E.V. Book Deptt., Trichinopoly).

Prave:
Samudai by E. Samu Kurup, R.V. Book Deptt., Trichinopoly.

Drama.

*Viricha-Pushanam, by Thiruvanthikar (Selvira Press, Ottakkal),
Lachcham, by Pankurenkan Joseph, (Malabar Press, Ottakkal).*

PART III.

GEOGRAPHY (i) AND (ii).

Physics and Chemistry.

Text-books recommended by the Board of Studies in Physical Sciences:

(i) *Physics:*
Bainbridge: *Introduction to Practical Physics* (Macmillan).
Wattson: *Elementary Practical Physics* (Longmans).
Elliott and Ladd: *Intermediate Course of Practical Physics* (Macmillan).
Guthrie: *Hydrostatics, Light, and Heat* (Cambridge University Press).
Hodgson: *Mechanics and Electricity for Engineers* (Macmillan).

(ii) *Chemistry:*
Smith and Dale: *Laboratory Course of General Chemistry* (Bell).
Adie: *Introduction to the Study of Carbon Compounds* (Bell).
MINERALS:
Smith: *Introduction to General Inorganic Chemistry* (Bell).
Skeatons: *Elements of Organic Chemistry*, Ed. J. G. Doremus (Arnold).

Geography (i).

Biology.

Book recommended:
"A Survey for India" by P. E. Pybus (C.L.S. 8).

Geography (ii).

Logic

As a further induction of the scope and standard of the Intermediate Examination, Crookshank's "Logical Survey Logic," Parts I and II, is recommended as a suitable text-book.

Mathematics.

*Differential Calculus—Fourth Revision (Archibald Carlson).
Mechanics—The whole (Dr. Vaidya Varadaraja, Bangalore); with Vincis, by H. Klein,
Kannanayam.
Supplementary Texts of Mathematics (various Series Edition).*

Drugs.

1. *Saindh* by Chittaganya Mukherji.
2. *Rasashil* by Krishnadas Devi, Series 1 to 8 only.
3. *Vikramdravya Shilash* by Pandit Upendrasinha Basu, Poona.
4. *Prabandhanam* by Raja Bahadur Madhusudan Rao.

Medicinal.

*Vaidya: Canna Guru Marjari and Shil Shataha (Nimaya Sugar Press, Benares).
Madras and Andhra: Krishnadas gives the latest edition of Saranta (New Krishnadas,
Poona).
Maharashtra Shilash, by T. M. Mukherji, M.A. (Maharashtra Book Depot, Poona).
Life of Sambhaji and Baji Rao Mukherji, by Rao Bahadur K. N. Basu, M.A. (See Krishnadas,
Poona).*

Greek.

(1918-1919.)

Hercules; Book VIII.
Euripides: Boreas.

Latin

(1918-1919.)

Virgil: Aeneid I.
Horace: Satires I (containing 3, 6, 7 and 8).
Cicero: In Catilinam; 3 and 4.
Livy: Book XXII, 1-99.

French

(1918-1919.)

Sedna: L'Art Portugais, I, II.
Carroll: Le Chat.
A. Dumas: Aventures du Capitaine Fracasse (Classiques Paris, Oxford).
Bourriau: La Jeunesse de Beaupre (Classiques Paris, Oxford).

German

Textbooks will be prescribed when required.

Hebrew

I. Sanskrit.
Kannada.
Lemontesian.
Dandekar's History Grammar

Arabic

Turkish-Persian (Colloq. Ed.).
Malayalam-Sanskrit. Poems 1, 5, 8.

Punjabi

Avadh-Urdu.
Lahori-Kashmiri (B.P.O.K.).
Panjab-Nawa-i-Kashmir.

Bihari

Dakhni-Urdu—first half.
Urdu-Malay (Fazlil Press, Delhi).
Al-Banatib (Fazlil Press (Dr. Asghar),
Maktabat Asbat, Part II, Q.F.O.C. Deptt).

Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kannada

Books prescribed will be announced later.

S.A. PRACTICE EXAMINATIONS, 1918.

(UNLESS THE NEW REGULATIONS)

PART I.

ECONOMICS

(A) Books for Compositions—More detailed Study—
Shakespeare: King Lear.
Selected English Short Stories, Household Stories, edited by Hugh Walpole (Oxford Press).
Somerset: Mrs. (Twelve English Masters).
Marvin F. S.: The Living Past (Oxford Press).

(B) Extended Study—

(i) Shakespeare : One of the following groups:—
(a) Othello; Twelfth Night.
(b) Macbeth; Cymbeline.

(ii) Select Examples of 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th Century Verse: One of the following

Groups.—

(a) Milton: Samson Agonistes.

(b) Dryden: King Charles.

(c) Goldsmith: Rosamond.

(d) Webster: Tavern Address; Ode to Duty; Influence of Natural Objects; Character of the Happy Warrior.

(e) Cowper: An Episode of Corinth; Rabbi Ben Ezra; The Miller comes Not

Unseen.

(A) *Speaker : Four Days.*
 Director : Song for St. Cecilia Day; Alexander's Feast.
 Poet : Rape of the Lock.

Editor : Addison.

(B) 16th, 17th and 18th century Poets: One of the following Groups—
 (a) Ben Jonson—Truth, Honour, Honourable, Honesty and Discretion,
 Mortality, Mourning-Lode, Virtue, Good Place, Qualities and Goodness of Nature,
 Soliloquy, Athene, Preparation, Rapier, Council, Wisdom for a Man's Will,
 Friendship, True Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates, Discourse, Shadow, Anger,
 Piety.

Editor : Jonson.

Author of Works—poems: Selected by Sir W. Raleigh (Crownland Press).

(B) Authors: *John Dryden.*
 Director : King for the Dramatic Poets,
 (all but one) A Selection without the Letters appended.
 (C) 19th Century Poets: One of the following Groups—
 (a) English Poets selected by Macaulay and Newell (Oxford Press);—Lamb,
 Hazlitt, De Quincey, Carlyle, Macaulay, George Eliot, M. Arnold, Swinburne,
 Tennyson, Keats, Stevenson, Elizabeth Barrett Browning,
 Wordsworth, The Queen of Wild Olive,
 Frederic, Cervantes (Longmans).
 (b) Carlyle: On History.
 Newman: Literature.
 M. Arnold: Marion Lorraine.
 Walter Pater: The Renaissance.
 Froude: England's Forgotten Worthies, The Silence of History.

(C) *The History of the Language:*

Editor: The Prologue to the Canterbury Tales.

PART II.

Group (G-A).

Physical Science.

Text books recommended by the Board of Studies in Physical Science:

Physics: Intermediate Course in Mechanics (Hodder).

Wragg: Properties of Matter (Civ.).

Elton: General Physics (Macmillan).

Pooley and Thomas: Sound (Griffith).

Cuthbert: Sound (Civ.).

Elton: Heat (Macmillan).

Elton: Light (Macmillan).

Bridley: Magnetism and Electricity (Macmillan).

Glaister: Electricity and Magnetism (Cambridge University Press).

Suttorp and Lovell: Practical Physics (Cambridge University Press).

Glaister and Lovell: Practical Physics (Longmans).

Reference:

Smith: Experimental Electricity (Cambridge University Press).

Pooley and Thomas: Heat (Griffith).

Wren: Practical Physics (Longmans).

Chemistry:

Smith: Introduction to General Chemistry (Bell).

Hodgman: Inorganic Chemistry (Wiley).

Walker: Introduction to Physical Chemistry (Macmillan), omitting Chapters XII, XV,
 XVI, XXI, XXII, XXVI, XXXII, XXXIII, XXXIV and
 XXXV.

Lindberg, Jr. Dohlin: History of Chemistry, Chapters I—VI (Longmans).

Frederick: States of Gaseous Chemical Analysis (Cambridge University Press).

Bridley: Elements of Quantitative Analysis, Chapters I—IV and VII—X (Macmillan).

Reference:

Rowe and Schlesinger: Textbook on Chemistry, Vols. I and II (Macmillan).

Group (F-B).

Physical Science.

Text books recommended by the Board of Studies in Physical Science:

Concrete:

Smith: Introduction to General Chemistry (Bell).

Hodgman: Inorganic Chemistry (Wiley).

Walker: Introduction to Physical Chemistry (Macmillan), omitting Chapters XII, XV,
 XVI, XXII, XXVI, XXXII, XXXIII, XXXIV and
 XXXV.

Lindberg, Jr. Dohlin: History of Chemistry, Chapters I—VI (Longmans).

Frederick: States of Gaseous Chemical Analysis (Cambridge University Press).

Pooley and Thomas: Elements of Quantitative Analysis, Chapters I—IV and VII—X (Macmillan).

Arruda, et al. Poole: Theories of Chemistry (Longmans).

Elton and Lovell: Elements of Chemical Calculation (Arnold).

Elton and Lovell: Systematic Inorganic Chemistry (Hecht).

Gardwick, Jr. McElroy: Inorganic Foundations of Analytical Chemistry (Macmillan).

Trotter and Kipping: *Organic Chemistry* (Dover);
 Benedict, et al.: *Sediments*—*Organic Chemistry* (Harcourt);
 George: *Essays in Historical Chemistry* (Macmillan);
 Tammann and Hall: *Quantitative Analysis* (Wiley);
 Green: *Systematic Qualitative Analysis* (Blakely);
 Ewart, et al.:
 Berens and Schlesinger: *Treatise on Chemistry*, Vols. I and II (Macmillan);
 Alcock: *Clay Minerals*;
 Tammann and Hall: *Qualitative Analysis* (Wiley).

Physics:

Wagstaff: *Properties of Matter* (Clerc), omitting Chapters IX, X, XI and XIV;
 Fisher: *Heat* (Macmillan);
 Elmer: *Light* (Macmillan);
 Glazebrook: *Electrometry and Magnetism* (Cambridge University Press);
 Webster and Lomax: *Practical Physics* (Cambridge University Press).

Geography (III).**Natural Sciences.****Botany (Male).**

Books recommended:

A Botany for India—P. F. Pye,
 Natural History of Plants—Kuntze and Oliver,
 Botany of today—G. P. Metcalf,
 Organic Evolution—Metcalf,
 Geology of Plants—Warming,
 Text-book of Botany—Strasburger,
 Plant Physiology—Jost,
 Flora of British India—Hooker,
 Botany (Subsidiary)

A Botany for India—P. F. Pye,
 Natural History of Plants—Kuntze and Oliver
 Organic Evolution—Metcalf.

Geology (Male).

Student's Text—Judd,
 Text-book of Geology—Goldschmidt,
 Physical Geology—Green,
 Text-book of Mineralogy—Dana,
 Crystallography—Williams,
 Text-book of Petrology—Ulrich,
 Petrology for Students—Ulrich,
 Aids to Practical Geology—Cope,
 Palaeontology, Encyclopaedia—Ferry Woods,
 Chapters on Geology in General Histories,
 Summary of Geology of India, Vizasabapathy
 Intermediate Text-book, Lopworth.

Geology (Subsidiary).

Class book of Geology—Goldschmidt,
 Physical Geography—Goldschmidt
 Mineralogy—Eddington.

Geography (IV).*Logic, Psychology and Ethics.*

Text-books recommended—
 (1) Comte's 'Introduction Logique' especially Part III; and Bentham's 'Essentials of Logic';
 (2) Ampère's 'Psychology';
 (3) Macmillan's 'Manual of Ethics';
 Philosophical work prescribed,
 (4) Berkeley's 'Principles of Human Knowledge'.

Geography (V).*History and Economics.*

5. Special subjects:
 (a) Indian History, 1858—1910, to be studied with the original sources as furnished by
 Warren, English History abstracted from Original sources, 1858—1912 (A. & C.
 Black);
 (b) The Magh Empire, 1858—1910.

Source (iv), (v) & (vi).**Languages other than English.**

Note:—List of books for the related subjects will be published later, when prescribed.
 omitted.

Geography (VI).

Brahma Stories with Bhaskara's Notes, II Adhyaya Ind Pada,
 Prthagras and Aranyak Parikshas of Kriṣṇadeva (Text only).

GROUP (v)

Vetus: 10. *Sikhs—Gurus XXXIV—XXXVII* (Big Vols. 1 & 2); (Small).
 Classical: *Kalidasa's Megastrophe*—*Tantra Tika*,
Ramayana—Canto 4, 8 and 15.

GROUP (vi)

- (4) *Lola Bhavest—Mig-gh—Magdala II—Mythus 24–34,*
 Buddhist—*Abhidharma*—*Mahāyāna*—*Prakrits*, 1st Chapter (*Harmisuddhikarita*),
Uttara Divya—Uttarakarita—*Abhidhyāna* I, *Kapittha* IV, 20, 21 and 27 (beginning
 from the 2nd), *Anuttara Yuktibhāṣa*, *Upayama*—and ending with the 32nd; *The
 service of Prakriti* (in *scriptura*).
- (5) *Buddhistica*—*Abhidharma*—*The First Patisa* (*Arahanthas* series No. 46),
 Buddhist and Upanishadistica.
2. *Avatārārthas—Canto 10 to 12* (both included).
3. *Dasāntarīva of Kālikāta*.
- (6) *Muktikāloka of Pāṇini*—*The first Skandas* (in Part I *Ashtapada* II);
 2. *Gītāsthāna*—From *Sākuntalapaddita* to the end of *Ashtapadap*
Tantrayogavivra.
- (7) *Whitney's Sanskrit Grammar.*

Rejected Languages:

Sākuntala, *Chanda* @*Śākyayāna*, *Kāṇḍava* 1 and 3.

Hindi

GROUP (vii)

Dharmaśāstra by *Tyākhyan* by Dr. R. G. Shastri (New Kitabkhana, Poona).
Padmaśāstra by Śāṅkarācārya (New Kitabkhana, Poona).

Māṇḍūkya—Sāṃkhyas

et al.

Upaniṣads (Kitabkhana).

GROUP (viii)

Items as for Group (vii) given above.

GROUP (ix)

Māṇḍūkya Dīpikā (New Kitabkhana, Poona).

Āśvāsāra, Chapter IX edited by A. H. Keshwari, P.A., M.P. (Srikrishna, Bombay).

Zāra, Ed. *For the First Sākha* (Tulsi Lalchand's life) (New Kitabkhana, Poona).

Māṇḍūkya Śākha Sātrasāra by Mr. V. L. Rashe of Poona (New Kitabkhana, Poona).

Āśvāsāra *Nāṭīśāra* (New Kitabkhana, Poona).

de.

Sansk.

GROUP (x)

1. *Māṇḍūkya* by *Zāra* *Rekhāśāra* *Śākha*.

2. *Uttara Divya* by *Abhidharma* *Sāmāra* *Sinhata*—*Chants* 11 to 17 only.

3. *Shāradīya Nītīśāra* by *Kāṇḍava* 10 etc.

4. *Prakriti* by *Cānakadevī* *Śākha*.

GROUP (xi)

1. *Āśvāsāra* by *Pandit Gopinatha Nasar* Series.

2. *Āśvāsāra* *Chantānī* by *Āśvāsāra* *Sāmāra* *Sinhata*—*Chants* 11 to 17 only.

3. *Telugu Nāṭīśāra* *Śākha* by the *Rāja* of *Orukkai* (Orukkai).

4. *Nāṭīśāra* by *Tulu* *Robert* *Śākya*.

GROUP (xii)

Śākha (Kitabkhana), *Yāgopātra*, pages 1—99, by *Sardar Das* (Ostend Printing Company),

Āśvāsāra (Kitabkhana), by *Jagannātha Das* (Ostend Printing Company).

Āśvāsāra, *Vikāra*, Part I—Canto 1—7, by *Umapati* *Maṇjūja* (Ostend Printing Company).

Māṇḍūkya, by *Patrīcandra* *Hoy* (Golkoda Press, Ostend).

Āśvāsāra, by *Zāra* *Āśvāsāra* *Śākha* (Ostend Press, Ostend).

Prakriti, *Kāṇḍava*, by *Mr. Bhāskarachārya* *Śākya* (Poona, Ostend).

GROUP (xiii)

Āśvāsāra *Āśvāsāra* *Śākha*.

GROUP (xiv)

Āśvāsāra: *The Āśvāsāra Expedition*, edited by Frost (Munich).

GROUP (xv)

Āśvāsāra: *Āśvāsāra* *Śākha*.

Thomson (F.S.): *With Greek Sprach* (1907).
 Mellett (A.): *Introduction à l'étude comparative des langues indo-européennes* (1908).
 Gilka (F.): *A short Manual of Comparative Philology for classical students* (1901).
 Kerenyi and Gardner: *Graeco-Germanic Comparative in Greek and Latin* (1901).
 Edmunds: *Introduction to Classical Philology for classical students*. (Cambridge University Press).
 Jernigan: *Elementary Greek Grammar* (Macmillan).
 History of the Greek Literature:
 Meiggs (J.P.): *History of classical Greek literature* (1909).
 Crossley (A. M. L.): *Histoire de la littérature grecque* (1909), translated into English, by Hafner-Pfeiffer (Macmillan).
 Marrou (G.G.): *History of Ancient Greek Literature* (1902).
 James (F. S.): *History of Greek Literature* (1906).
 Zetlin: *Growth and influence of classical Greek Poetry* (Macmillan).

Zetlin (1816-1822).

GERMANY (W).

Classics - *Deutsche Disputationen I and II.*

GERMANY (V).

Tucholski: *Historien, L.*

GERMANY (VI).

Francke: *Caprichi*.
 Vogel: *Bücher 1, 2, 4, 8, 9, 10.*
 Herren: *Epoden* (including 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15), *Carmina Burana*.
 Grossen: *Deutsche Disputationen II.*
 Tschirn: *Artefici, Book II, Chapter XLVII to 91 end.*
 Cook: *A Latin Anthology* (Macmillan).
 Text-books recommended for study and reference:

History of the Latin Language.

Mellett: *Introduction à l'étude comparative des langues Indo-européennes* (1907).
 Gilka: *Short Manual of Comparative Philology for classical students* (Macmillan).
 Kerenyi and Gardner: *Graeco-Germanic Comparative in Greek and Latin* (1901).
 Kroll: *Grammar of the Latin Language* (the large edition).

History of the Latin Literature.

Tschirn (W. H.) and Schröder (H.): *History of Roman Literature*, translated by Weller (1913).
 Stachoff (J. W.): *Short History of Latin Literature*.
 Lanckorona (J.): *Histoire de la littérature latine* (1901).
 Seitter (W. V.): (1) *Roman Poets of the Republic*.
 (2) *Writers of the Augustan Age*.
 Tyrell (H. V.): *Latin Poetry*.
 Steiner: *History of Latin Literature*, Vol. I & II (Longmans).

Zetlin (1816-1819).

GERMANY (VII).

Old Latin: *La Continuité Méridie* (Doin, Paris, Paris).

GERMANY (VIII).

LeClerc de Vandal: *Le Cavalier et l'Empereur*.

GERMANY (IX).

Santini: *Spiegeln*.
 Victor Hugo: *Rey Blas* (Longmans).
 M. d'Albignac: *Les Choses*.
 Malibran: *L'Avare*.
 Quinet: *Discours sur l'Histoire de la Révolution* (Cambridge).
 René Boylesve: *Le Cri qui tue*.
 Proust: *Cinquante nuances* (Chapman, Paris).
 Text-books recommended for study and reference:

History of the French Language.

Dion: *Grammaire de la révolution française* (French translation) (1874-88).
 Ruyer: *Grammaire de la langue à l'époque de l'an II* (1874).
 Delattre: *Grammaire des XII premières années* (French translation 1909).
 Bertrand (P.): *Histoire de la langue française du Moyen Âge à 1800* (1905).
 Didot (A. F.): *Observations sur l'orthographe et la grammaire française*.
 Charol (G.): *De la prononciation, fraîche depuis la commémoration du 18e siècle* (1913).
 Pelet de la Rivière: *Histoire de la langue et de la littérature française* (9 vols. 1894-99).
 Lancre: *Études de la littérature française*.
 H. Van Laer: *History of French Literature*.
 Metzger: *Short History of French Literature*.
 Dewolfe: *History of French Literature*.

German.

GERMANY (VII) and (VIII).

Text-books will be presented when required.

Arabic.

Group (iv).

Metaphysics from Mulla Ali (Newal Kishore Press, Lucknow).

Majlis-n-Nizam (Book Depot, Aligarh).

Kashf-i-Huqiqat.

Group (v).

Firdaus-i-Bulhan, Qais Edition.

Tazkira-i-Fikr, Qais Edition.

Group (vi).

Arabic B. A. Course of the Panjab University.

Majlis-i-Fard, Vol. I, Kitab-i-Umm wa'l-Ahad (Qais Edn.).

{ " da " }.

+ Vol. II, Tazkira-i-Khush.

Related Language.

Iqbal-i-Fard, Vol. III; Kitab-i-Fikr-hatim-i-Mashfi.

Persian.

Group (iv).

Kitab-i-Khalq.

Jahangir Nama (Kewal Kishore Press, Lucknow).

Group (v).

Khanda-i-Maqasid (Book Depot, Aligarh).

Anwali-i-Sabzehi (Newal Kishore Press, Lucknow).

Group (vi).

Gulbadan-i-Fawz, by Asad (Book Depot, Aligarh).

Shaykh-i-Sabzeh.

Khanda-i-Maqasid.

Muhammad-Jalaluddin, Dafra-i-Z.

Related Language.

Persian B.A. Course of the Panjab University.

Urdu.

Group (iv).

Qadeem-i-Mutala (Book Depot, Aligarh).

Sharah-i-Qur'an, Vol. IV (Book Depot, Aligarh).

Group (v).

Qasidat-i-Shabir.

Muhammad-i-Mithqal-i-Mashfi (Book Depot, Aligarh).

Falaq-i-Trilim (Book Depot, Aligarh).

Group (vi).

Iqbal-i-Mashfi-i-Mir (Book Depot, Hyderabad).

Tir Asadi-i-Mashfi, by Sardar Ali (Book Depot, Hyderabad).

Dawlat-i-Ummat.

Majlis-n-Nizam-i-Dawlat-i-Ummat.

Al-e-Haq.

Tazkira-i-Nawabi Zakirullah (Mashfi Press).

Urdu, Pushto, Hindustani and Manipuri.

Books will be published later.

H.A. COURSES OF PUNJAB STATE BOARD, etc.

PART I.

ECONOMICS.

(ii) 19th Century Press.

One of the following groups:

(a) English Essays selected by Makawati and Bhakuni-II (Oxford Press)—Larsen, Herder, De Quincey, Carlyle, Macaulay, George Eliot, M. Arnold, Fawcett, Tennyson, Wycliffe, John Ruskin, Stevenson, Frederic Thomas.

Selected—In Course of Wild River.

Periods—On History (Longman).

(b) English—On History, Economics, Sociology, Literature, etc. } 19th Century Essays edited by Sampson (Cambridge Press).

M. Arnold; Maria Ann Weston,

Walker Evans; Sir B. Disraeli,

Parrot; England's Forgotten Masterpiece, The Balance of History.

2. Additional Books set for Competition.

Meredith : *West Harrington*.
 Selected English Short Stories, Wijesewick Darley, edited by Hugh Walker (Oxford Press).
 Rawley : *Pat* (Prestle English Library).
 Marvin, F. S. : *The Living Past* (Hartford Press).

R.A. (1905-06) SOURCE EXAMINATED R. 196.

PART II.

SCIENCE II-A.

Physical Science.

Text-books recommended by the Board of Studies in Physical Science :

Physics:

Porter : Intermediate Course in Mechanics (Marston).
 Wagstaff : Properties of Matter (Cirencester).
 Wilson : Survey of Physics (Macmillan).
 Paynting and Thomson : Sound (Griffiths).
 Caldecott : Solid (Cirencester).
 Rose : Heat (Karns).
 Wilson : Light (Macmillan).
 Haldane : Magnetism and Electricity (Macmillan).
 Greenwood : Electricity and Magnetism (Cambridge University Press).
 Behavior and Law : Practical Physics (Cambridge University Press).
 Gosselink and East : Practical Physics (Longmans).
 Paynting and Thomson : Properties of Matter (Griffiths).
 Barton : Text-book of Sound (Macmillan).
 Frazee : Theory of Heat (Macmillan).
 Paynting and Thomson : Heat (Oxford).
 Frazee : Theory of Light (Macmillan).
 Thomson : Elements of Electricity and Magnetism (Cambridge University Press).
 Whittam : Experiments in Electricity (Cambridge University Press).
 Campbell : Modern Electrical Theory (Cambridge University Press).
 Lamb : Alternative Currents (Cambridge University Press).
 Stodart : Electricity and Magnetism (Longmans).
 Hurst : Analytical Mechanics (Longmans).
 References:
 Barlow : Experimental Electricity (Cambridge University Press).
 Paynting and Thomson : Heat (Oxford).
 Watson : Practical Physics (Longmans).
 Gray : A Treatise on Physics, Vol. I (Chapman).
 Lamb : Dynamical Theory of Sound (Arnold).
 Sommer : Theory of Optics (Arnold).
 Wood : Physical Optics (Macmillan).
 Eddington : Spectroscopy (Longmans).
 Whittam : Theory of Relativity (Cambridge University Press).
 Leidell : Electromechanics, Part I (Longmans).
 James : Electricity and Magnetism (Cambridge University Press).

Chemistry:

Smith : Introduction to General Chemistry (Bell).
 Holmes : Inorganic Chemistry (Wiley).
 Walker : Introduction to Physical Chemistry (Macmillan) uniting Chapters XII, XV, XVI,
 XVII, XXI, XXII, XXIII, XXIV, XXV, XXVI, XXVII and XXVIII.
 Lebedev, tr. Dobbin : History of Chemistry, Chapters I—VI (Simpkin).
 Fawcett : Notes on Qualitative Chemistry (Cambridge University Press).
 Taylor : Elements of Quantitative Analysis, Chapters I—IV and VII—X (Macmillan).
 References:
 Russel and Schlesinger : Treatises on Chemistry, Vols. I and II (Macmillan).

SCIENCE II-B.

Physical Science.

Chemistry:

Ashurst, tr. Price : Theory of Chemistry (Longmans).
 Davy and Perkins : Elements of Chemical Calculation (Arnold).
 Davy and Loudon : Systematic Inorganic Chemistry (Harcourt).
 Quessad, tr. M. Evans : Scientific Foundations of Analytical Chemistry (Macmillan).
 Parker and Epping : Organic Chemistry (Chapman).
 Berthelot, tr. Dohrn : Organic Chemistry (Blackie).
 Thorpe : Encyclopedia of Chemical Chemistry (Macmillan).
 Townsend and Hart : Quantitative Analysis (Wiley).
 Carson : Systematic Qualitative Analysis (Stokes).
 Russel and Schlesinger : Treatises on Chemistry, Vols. I and II (Macmillan).
 Richter, tr. Smith : Organic Chemistry (Serge Rach).
 Lebedev, tr. Dobbin : History of Chemistry, Chapters XII—XXII (Simpkin).
 Koenig, tr. Tavel : Theoretical Chemistry (Macmillan).
 Deacon, tr. Whitney : Elements of Electro-Chemistry (Macmillan).

Fowler : *Phase Rule* (Longmans).

Mahan : *Chemical States and Dynamics* (Longmans).

Tamm : *Stereometry* (Longmans).

Davis : *Materials and Law in Analytical* (Wiley).

Ullmann : *Elements of Crystallography* (Macmillan).

Grove or Marshall : *Chemical Crystallography* (Dover).

Lingfield : *Inorganic Chemical Preparation* (Macmillan).

Boggs, or Davis : *Methods of Gas Analysis* (Macmillan).

Jordan : *Practical Physical Chemistry* (Longmans).

References.

- Boas and Schlesinger : *Textbook on Chemistry*, Vols. I & II (Macmillan).
- American Coal Experts.
- Treadwell and Hall : *Qualitative Analysis* (Wiley).
- Mendelsohn, or Eyring : *Principles of Chemistry* (Longmans).
- Cohen : *Organic Chemistry for Advanced Students* (Arnold).
- Hausman : *Gas Chemistry* (Longmans).
- Trotter, Hart, or Lovell : *Lectures on Theoretical and Physical Chemistry* (Arnold).
- Elliott : *Gas Chemistry* (Longmans).
- Dobson, or Brügel : *Theory of Acids and Chemistry* (Wiley).
- Reiter : *Relations between Chemical Constitution and some Physical Properties* (Longmans).
- Forsius : *Outline of Chemistry*, Part I (Cambridge University Press).
- Moore : *Introduction to the Solubility of Minerals* (Macmillan).
- Petrucci : *Practical Methods of Electro-Chemistry* (Longmans).
- Spanner : *Experimental Course of Physical Chemistry* (Bell).
- Kestens, or Drury : *Introduction to Chemical Preparation* (Wiley).
- Pfeiffer, or Stauffer : *Introduction to Preparation of Organic Compounds* (Wiley and Sonnag).
- Bartmann, or Fischer : *Practical Methods of Organic Chemistry* (Macmillan).
- Cohen : *Practical Organic Chemistry for Advanced Students* (Macmillan).
- Low : *Technical Methods of Gas Analysis* (Wiley).
- Lange : *Table of Chemical Constants* (Century).

CHAPTER IV.

Mental and Moral Science.

(A) *Epiphany of Logic and Theory of Knowledge:*

(a) *Knowledge and Thought:*

1. Foundations of knowledge, formal and material. Relation between logical theory and functional psychology, involving a 3-fold consideration of the antecedent conditions, datum and content of judgment. Unity and consistency in intellectual life.
2. The central features of the knowledge-process. Image, Mental meaning or focus in logical thought. Thought and language. Names and their import. Extension and intension of terms and the doctrine of their three relations.
3. Nature of judgment. The various theories of judgment. Unity of judgment. Varieties of judgment and their affinities. Negation and contradiction.
4. Nature of inference. The various theories of inference. Induction. Enumerative induction and analogy.
5. Scientific induction by comparative analysis. Value of Mill's Experimental methods as methods of proof.
6. Scientific induction by hypothesis. Different forms of explanation.
7. The varieties of deductive inference. Relation between induction and deduction. (Infallibility of the sciences). Fallacies.
8. Economy in knowledge.

(B) *Knowledge and Reality:*

Relation of knowledge to truth and reality. The admissions of truth, Error, Probable of the relativity of knowledge. The conception of degree of truth and reality. The limit of knowledge.

(C) *System of Psychology:*

1. Definition, scope and methods of Psychology. Relation to other sciences. Analysis of mental processes.
2. The nervous system in its relation to psychical states. Physiopsychism.
3. Consciousness and sub-consciousness. Hypnotism. Phenomena of personality.
4. The senses. Innervation. Perception.
5. Images. Association and suggestion. Semantic synthesis. Memory.
6. Thought. Intellect. Psychology of language. Mental development. Infants of society.
7. Affections and concomitants. Impression. Pleasure and pain. Festinal reactions and their classification.
8. Mental activity. Arousal. Desire. Voluntary action. Habit. Higher forms of volition.

(3) *Philosophies of Ethics:*

1. Socrates method of Ethics. Relation to other schools.
2. The beginnings and growth of morality—moral conscience; primitive self-control.
3. Moral development of the individual—Childhood, adolescence; "conscience," "impulses"; Erosion of character. The social and the religious life.
4. Psychology of Ethics—Analysis of the moral judgment; the situation which produces it; the nature of the moral virtues.
5. Conscience theory—moral and social good. Obligation, Conscience. The moral ideal. Distinction of the principal virtues. The moral significance of institutions: the family; the state; property and right; punishment.
6. Critical study of animal thought—General characteristics of Indian, Greek and European morality. Physical systems—biological, material, psychological, cultural.
7. Metaphysics of Ethics—The ultimate validity of moral judgment. Free will and responsibility. Erosion and religion.

(4) *Philosophies of European Philosophy:*

- The Second Philosophy (3).
- The Sophists and Stoics (4).
- Socratic Schools (1).
- Plato (4).
- Aristotle (3).
- Stoic, Epicurean, and Skeptics (4).
- Hellenistic (1).
- The Philosophy of the Middle Ages (3).
- Philosophical Writers of the Renaissance (3).
- Descartes (3).
- Francis Bacon (3).
- Buddism (1).
- The Enlightenment in France and Britain as culminating in Hume (18).
- Kant (4).
- Transition to Hegel (4).
- Hegel (14).
- Auguste Comte, Hegelism (Herbart and Schopenhauer) (3).
- Subsequent phases of nineteenth century thought—
 - In Germany (4)
 - In France (2)
 - In Britain (8).

The present philosophical situation (?)

Note.—The figures in brackets are given as an approximation indicative of the number of days which, on a scale extending over 265 terms, might naturally be allotted to the respective periods or branches of philosophy mentioned. In the case of Plato, Aristotle, Epicurus, Zenon, Kant and Hegel, a thorough general understanding should be allotted of their more controversial speculations, encompassed—or least in the case of Aristotle, Hegel and, especially, Hegel—by some measure of first-hand acquaintance with whatever form their writings. In respect of the rest of the figures no more is really intended than such a general acquaintance with the most prominent tendencies as may suffice to provide an intelligible setting for the following eight chapters and to give a brief's representation of the history of philosophy in its outstanding features.

(5) *A synthesis of under-preparation and will be mentioned later.*(6) *History of Aesthetics and美學.*

- (1) The Aesthetic Vedanta, to be treated historically and critically.
- (2) The development of Philosophy from Plato to Aristotle.
- (3) The development of Philosophy from Kant to Hegel.
- (4) *System of Experimental Psychology.*

1. The popular physical methods. Methods of tracing series of observations—average, extreme, mean, median. Graphic methods.
2. Observations connected. The percept and the idea.
3. Visual sensations. Colour vision. Motion. After-images. Contrast. Visual perception of space. Binocular vision. Illusions.
4. Auditory sensations. Hearing, audition.
5. Gustatory and olfactory sensations.
6. Discrimination of micro-weights and of liquid weights. The size-weight illusion.
7. Sensory modality.
8. Weber's law.
9. Duration time: simple and complex. Estimates of intervals of time.
10. Experimental investigation of memory and association.
11. Mental work. Faculties and practices.
12. Feeling. Its expression.

In connection with the respective subjects of examination the following sources of reading, which are to be most preferred, are intended to represent under each division (1) books direct written to form a basis of study and under sub-division (2) appropriate sources for supplementing reading—

- (1) Joseph's "Introduction to Logic." Boole's "Laws of Thought." Ramsey's "Essays in Logical Theory" [chaps. i-iii]. Titchener's "Systems of Logic." Tugendhat's "History of Logic."
- (2) Peirce's "Logic." O. H. Jacob's "Principles of logic." Lewis' "Logic." Ramsey's "Metaphysics of Knowledge." Baldwin's "Theory of Knowledge." A. Bologhi's "The Application of logic." Mally's "Logic." Von's "Logical Logic." De Morgan's "Principles of Mathematics." Peacock's "Sources and Hypotheses." Schröder's "Formal Logic." Tark's "Personal Idealism" [Chaps. I and II]. Schröder's "Mathematical Logic" [Chap. 10]. Sainsbury's "Mathematics" [Chaps. 1-3, six]. Boole's "Axiomatics and Reality" [Chap. 10].

8. (i) James's 'Principles of Psychology', Ward's 'Aca. "Psychology" (Bkpt. Bkpt. and Chap. 1). Colpo's 'Outline of Psychology', Scott's 'Manual of Psychology', Angoff's 'Psychology' Mollesque's 'Physiological Psychology', Myers's 'Human Personality' (abbreviated edit., chap. no.).

(ii) Mitchell's 'Systems and Growth of Mind', Astwood's 'Sub-consciousness', Storer's 'Analytic Psychology', Irwin's 'Psychology of Ethics', MacDougall's 'Social Psychology', Titchener's 'Psychology of Feeling and Attention', Hildebrand's 'Mind or Emotion', MacDougall's 'Mind and Body', Baile's 'Axiomatics of Personality', Gold's 'The Psychology of Superstition'.

9. (i) Dewey and Tufts' 'Ethics', Cook's 'Ethical Principles', Mackenzie's 'Moral of Ethics', Spenser's 'Dame of Ethics', Maine's 'Ethics. Descriptive and Explanatory', Bailey's 'Great Traditions in Ethics'.

(ii) Hobbes's 'Moralis Reaktion' or Westermarck's 'Origin and Development of Moral Ideas', Plato's 'Virtue as a Logical Pattern' or Decay's 'Studies in Logical Theory', Roger Gilman's 'God with Us' (pp. 31-72), Peacock's 'System of Ethics', Moore's 'Principle of Error', Radcliffe's 'Theory of Good and Evil', Green's 'Protagorean', Sidgwick's 'History of Ethics' and 'Methods of Ethics', Sidgwick's 'Ethics of Utilitarianism', Spenser's 'Principles of Ethics'.

10. (i) For the Ancient Period: Porphyry's 'Ancient Classical Philosophy', The histories by Windfuhr and Duhesme.

For the Modern Period:

Schelling's 'Ancient Classical Philosophy'.

The histories by Erdmann and Falckenberg.

(ii) For the Modern Period:

Nietzsche's 'Early Greek Philosophy',

Aristotle's 'Development of Greek Philosophy',

Caird's 'Erlangen of Theology in the Greek Philosophers'.

For the Modern Period:

Antunes's 'Development of Modern Philosophy',

Hölderlin's 'History of Modern Philosophy',

Werner's 'Philosophy of Event Explained'.

11. A sense of reality is under preparation and will be measured later.

12. (i) (a) Brāhmaṇagāna, Chāndogya, Isa and Kena Upaṇishads.

(b) Śāṅkarācārya's Vaiśiṣṭika-Saṃgraha.

(c) Bhāskarācārya's Commentaries on (a) and (b).

(d) Dvaita's 'Philosophy of the Upaṇishads', 'The System of the Vedānta', and 'Critique of Indian Philosophy', Gaṅgeśa's 'Philosophy of the Upaṇishads', Nāyaka's 'The World and the Individual' (last section, loc. cit.).

(ii) Suresh Deo's 'Sangraha of Vaiśiṣṭika', Max Müller's 'Six Systems of Indian Philosophy', Elīya David's 'Suddhānta India', Pūraṇa 'Aviśvāsa Theory' (loc. cit.), Lotur's 'Encyclopaedia' (Book XII, chap. 12), Andādhikara's 'Praṇavāṇītāraṇīśvāśāṇapāṇī' and 'Praṇavāṇītāraṇīśvāśāṇapāṇī'.

13. (i) (a) Course of coming up under preparation and will be measured later.

(b) (i) Wulff's 'Aristotle's Politics', Ross's 'Philosophical Theory of the State', Gove's 'Lectures on the Principles of Political Obligation', Helvétius's 'Civilität', Rousseau's 'Social Contract', Sidgwick's 'Development of European Policy' (Loca. citi. 12-13).

(ii) Haussman's 'Outline of Comparative Politics', Sedley's 'Introduction to Political Science', Whigham's 'Nature of the State' and 'Political Theories of the Ancient World', Ober's 'Political Theories of the Middle Ages', Galbraith's 'English Political Philosophy', Pollock's 'Elements of Politics' and 'Development of European Politics', Herodotus's 'The Ethics of Hegel' (Gove & Co.).

14. (i) F. J. Turner's 'Introduction to the History of Religion', Mackenzie's 'History of Religion', J. Caird's 'Introduction to the Philosophy of Religion', Hastings's 'Philosophy of Religion', Schäfer's 'Outline of a Philosophy of Religion', Mackenzie's 'History of Religion', James's 'Varieties of Religious Experience', Roger Gilman's 'God with Us'.

(ii) Jaeger's 'The Study of Religion', Starkweather's 'Psychology of Religion', Schäfer's 'On Religion', F. C. Copley's 'Evolution of Religion' and 'Evolution of Theology in the Greek Philosophers', Eberle's 'Fiction & Human Life' (Parts I and II), Galloway's 'Principle of Religious Development', Ladis's 'Philosophy of Religion', Frost's 'Theism', Pringle-Pattison's 'Philosophical Idealists' (the chapter on the Philosophy of Religion is Kanti and Hegel), Philpott's 'Philosophy of Religion', Watson's 'Metaphysical Basis of Religion', Sykes's 'Principles of Culture', Lyell's 'Antiquarian', Hopkins's 'Religions of India', Dewey's 'Philosophy of the Upaṇishads'.

15. (i) G. B. Morgan's 'Textbook of Experimental Psychology', Sanderson's 'Experiments in Psychology', Titchener's 'Experimental Psychology'.

(ii) Herbert's 'The New Psychology', Judd's 'Psychology' (Vol. I and III), Stevens's 'Experimental Psychology and the Coming Great Conflict', Ellington's 'Outlines of Psychology', Philibert's 'Attention'.

CHAPTER V.
History and Examples.

(B) *India under Warren Hastings.*
 9. The History of India, 1757-1857 AD.

3. The Reign of Louis XI of France.
4. The Age of Louis XIV.
5. Modern Federation.
6. The Co-operative Movement in recent times.
7. The Rise and Development of the Factory System in Great Britain.
8. (a) The History of India, 1750-1858.
(b) The History of Great Britain and Ireland, 1850-60.

In connection with the above subjects the attention of students is directed to the following books, though it must be understood that they are not specially prescribed.

1. India under Warren Hastings.
Foster : Selections from the State Papers of the Government of India in the Tenaga Department, 1772-45.
Foster : Selections from the State Papers of the Bombay Government—Mincing Series.
Forster : Selections from the Mysore and State Papers relating to the Government-General : Warren Hastings (2 volumes).
Aitchison : Treaties and documents.
Hawkins : Selections from the Bengal Manuscript MSS.
Soler-Karr : Selections from the Calcutta MSS.
Hodgson : Mysore : Translation of the Sair Misalikir, Vol. II.
Malleson : Warren Hastings.
Lyell : Warren Hastings.
Trevelyan : Warren Hastings.
Strachey : Hastings and the Sepoy War.
Stephen : History of India and Imperial.
Moffat : History of India.
Thrunfall : History of the British Peoples in India.
Kremer : The Fall of the Mughal Empire.
Grant-Duff : History of the Marathas.
Hastings : A vindication of Warren Hastings.
Gibson : Remake and Letters of Warren Hastings.
Wolfe : History of the Mysore.
2. The History of Rome, 22-48 B.C.
Cato : The Bellum Hispaniarum (ed. and trans. by Heinsius).
Sextus Pompey : Life of Caesar (Latin's Society).
Cassius : Speeches—In the Senate.
Do. do. "On the Consular Provinces."
Do. do. "On the Consular Provinces."
Do. Letters (selected by Jones, together with the introduction and relevant notes in Shuckburgh's edition).
Plutarch : Lives of Caesar, Pompey, Crassus, Cicero, Brutus, Antony.
Rivet : History of Rome.
Miranda : Fall of the Roman Republic.
How and Long : History of Rome.
Taylor : Constitutional and Political History of Rome.
Grawe : Roman Public Life.
Rostovtzeff : Social Life at Rome in the Age of Cicero.
Davidson : Caesar (Heroes of the Nations).
Pocock : Caesar (Heroes of the Nations).
Edwards : Caesar, Cesar and of Spain.
Do. Ancient Edition and the Invitations of Julius Caesar.
For consultation :
Long : Outline of the Roman Republic.
Bey-Bienko : Summary of Historical Antiquities.
Smith : do. Greek and Roman Geography.
Smith : do. do. do. Geography.
Smith : do. do. do. Geography.
Gandy : Handy Classical Maps.
Kippen : Atlas Antiquorum.
Do. Manual of Ancient Geography.
3. The Reign of Louis XI of France.
De Quincey : History (Chambers' Series).
Wolpert : King of Louis XI.
Herve : Life of Louis XI.
Kirk : Life of Charles the Bold.
Prestwich : Charles the Bold (Heroes of the Nations).
Horsley : York and Lancaster.
Lounsbury : Political History of England, Vol. IV.
Freeman : Historical Geography (edited by Bayly).
4. The Age of Louis XIV.
Cambridge Modern History, Vol. V.
Longman's Political History of England, Vols. VIII and IX.
5. Modern Federation.
Stevens : The American Commonwealth.
Do. Studies in History and Comparative Law.
Burton : Political Power and Constitutional Law.
Headlam : The Federalist.
Cambridge Modern History, Vol. VII.
Marshall : Popular Government.
Tucker : The Law of the Commonwealth.
Moore : The Commonwealth of Australia.

Student: Manual of the Constitutional History of Canada.
Student: Government and Politics in Continental Europe.
Woman: The Slave.
Vietnam: Government in Switzerland.
Adams and Cawnpore: The Seven Great Empires.
Political: Elements of Politics, Chapter XXII.
In Development of European Policy, Chapter XXIX.
Colonial Conference, 1897: Minutes of Proceedings.
In Papers and documents laid before the Conference (Parliamentary Papers), King's Session.
Salt: The Imperial Conference.
Imperial Conference, 1911: Minutes of Proceedings. Papers laid before
In Do.
Police: Imperial Federation.
Dalry: Problems of Greater Britain.
6. The Co-operative Movement in Great Britain.
Nicholson: Report on Land and Agricultural Banks.
Darwin: Peacock's Banks at Northern India.
Report of the Conference of Managers of Co-operative Credit Societies from 1895 onwards.
Stevens: History of the Co-operative Movement.
Wolf: Cooperative Banking.
Broadbent: Financial Questions.
Fay: Co-operation at Home and Abroad.
The Future of British Economy.
H. G. Smith: The Best Methods of Organisation for Agricultural Co-operation and Credit (Irish Agric. Dep. Galleries, 1909).
2. The Rise and Development of the Factory System in Great Britain.
Tucker: The Industrial Revolution.
Cunningham: The Growth of English Industry and Commerce in Modern Times.
Cook Taylor: Introduction to the History of the Factory System.
In Do.
In The Modern Factory System.
In Do.
James: Factory Act Legislation (Golden City Review).
Hitchcock and Harrison: History of Factory Legislation.
Will: Social England, Vols. V and VI.
Karpf: The Condition of the Working Class in England in 1844.
Arden: History of the Factory Movement.
Owen (Robert): Autobiography.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Two Languages other than English.

French.

When Sanskrit is one of the two languages chosen by the candidate.

- I. Lépinay-Sainteny, by A. H. Baudouin Varma Kali Tengjura, M.A.
- II. Pothier-Aymard, by Vidyabhushan.
- III. Sankaranarayana Mookalibhita.
- IV. Radhakrishnan (with) Viswesvar by R. Krishnaswami Chettiar, pp. 26-31; 31-48; 78-89; and 154-155) Classes 7-12 both included.
- V. Rayar's Khandaśa—Praśnālīgata.

Greek.

Homer: Iliad, I, II, XVI, XXII.
Hesiod: Works and Days (verse 2-25), Theogony.
Aeschines: Prometheus, lines 1-315, 461-500.
Sophocles: Electra, Oedipus Tyrannus.
Plautus: Pygmalion, Amphitruo.
Anthonopoulos: Phoenissae.
Chrysostom: II.
Piso: Republic VIII; Miserere mei.
Ariosto: Orlando Furioso.
Junius: De Regis (Leeds University Tetralogic Series).
Dumouchelles: Contre Lubbock; De Cœcina.

Latin.

Virgil: Aeneid.
Horace: Epodes, Odes, Satires, Ars Poetica.
Second Author: L. Virgil, Tercio (2d. 1887, Camb. Univ. Press).
In **Terence:** Eunuchus, Heauton Timoros, Adelphoi.
Plautus: Epidicus, Miles Gloriosus, Asklapius.
Cassius: Ad Atticum, I to III; De Sebaste Decrees.
Livy: XXI to XXXII.
Frontinus: Strategemata.

French, German, Persian and Urdu.

Dutch.

De la Guérinière: Chivalry and Knighthood with the Commentary of Nauclerkalikhanji.
Khalil's Finanzen-Kontrolle: English-Kafagi. Third English and Urdu Transl. Pads.
Koninklijke: with the Commentary of Nauclerkalikhanji.

Parashuram, I.—180 Agrees with the Old Commentary.
Kalidasa—Pitambari, I.—13 with the Commentary of Nimbarkacharitam.
Mahavirji—Swami Appayya Urs.
Papppurvi—Vagai Maha Urs.
Tiruppattiyangam—Praetrapappadale,
 Namal.—Agnam Swami Kandali Urs.
Press: Pancharatna—Vidyaksa Mohapatra.
 History of the Tamil Language—W. G. Sitaramayya Sastri.
 Purushottama—Mahadevapatiyaya V. Srinivasa Aiyar.

Tables

Malikitirumana—Anjan Taranu, Canto I.
Hildegardens—Canto VII.
 Bringim Nimbarka by Paliyannan Pisa Vaishnava Urs, Canto I and II (Samanta Gopas
 Coomaraswami).

Perumalvahanamangalam, Chapter II (Kesavai Pillai, Editor).
 Kripalakara Chaitanya, Chapters IV, V and VII.

Reviews

Malabar Poetry, Articles I—6.
 Extremism Verso.
 Jagannatha Vyasa, Articles I—4.
 Meenakshi Gopala.
 Adhika Bhaktipravacan.
 Vibhuti Vimalakirti (Karya Kalidasi Smriti).

Monographs

Poetry: Bharatam—Pancharata Taranu, from Kshetrapathyam to the end; by Edentachchelvan.
 Pancharata Taranu—Kallada.
 Kavithai, from the beginning to the end of Bharatam.
 Orissa Tulu by Kaliyappa Naikayya. (1) Poetiksha Nimbarkya. (2) Sivayachchita.
 Shambhulakshmi of S. R. Hareya Varma, M.A.
 Nayan Tradition, by Tuluva Malli Tamburam.
Press: Abhiram—Yedya Kali Tamburam.
 Panchavarnam by Mr. T. E. Krishnan Menon, Talukur.
 Gadyavani, Part II (R. V. Basu Duper, Trichur).

Reviews VII.*English Language and Literature [1911-12 Academic].*

Review (i)—

Giving—The Novel according to St. Marks, p.

Old English.—Skeat, II or III.

Scandinavian Studies, Eighth Edition, I, II, IV—X, XVI, XXII, XXV, XXXI,
 XXX, XXXIV.

Middle English—

Chaucer—Canterbury Tales; Prologue, Tales of the Knight, the Nun's Priest and the
 Prioress.

Lectures—Percy Bysshe Shelley: Prologues and Passages, I-VII, B-Text.

Middle English Reader, Emerson, Part I and II, II—III; Part II—III, vi; B-II,
 C-I, vi.

Sir Gawain and the Green Knight, Tales I to XIII.

Review (ii)—

Candidates are required to show a general knowledge of all the books prescribed in Division (i)
 and a detailed knowledge of books marked with an asterisk.

Birthdays *; Use of the following groups of plays—

A. Love's Labour's Lost, Henry IV, Part I; As You Like It, Hamlet, The Merchant,

B. The Two Gentlemen of Verona, Henry V, Much Ado About Nothing, Measure for Measure,

Poetry and Prose of the Elizabethan and the Jacobean century. One of the following groups—

A. Poetry and Prose—Foundations of English Literature, 1289 to 1576, edited by Skeat, II, VI, VIII, XI, XV, XXI, XXX, XXXV, XXXVII.

Poetry and Prose—Hawthorne—Edward H. Abbott: More Men in His Museum; Beaumont and Fletcher—Shakespeare, Spenser, The Faerie Queene, Books VI and VII*, Anthology of the Poetry of the Age of Shakespeare, edited by Young, Milton: L'Allegro, R. Lovelace, Sonnets, Sonnet, Pastoral, Pastoral, Part I, Part II and IV*, Dryden: Absalom and Achab*, Gray, Vaughan Williams, Keats, Selections in Wordsworth Poems, Translated: The Lady of Shalott, Ulysses, * Tolstoy, Boris of Aktau*, Mourning: Foppiana, Merritt: The Science of Grief and other Poems.

Prose—Cook's Selections from English Prose—Hawthorne—Molloy, Beaman, Tolstoi, Sidney; Anthology for Poetry*, Blaauw: First twelve Years, edited by Abbott, The New Nordic Review—Adelphi, Skeat, Dryden, Spenser, Webster, Addison; Selections from the Spectator, edited by Leathes, Swift: Gulliver's Travels, Goldsmith: The Vicar of Wakefield, Johnson: Lives of the Poets, Motteux, Zephaniah, Addison, Pope and Dryden; Gibbons: Antiquity, Headley: The Spirit of the Age, Lamb: Essays of Elia, Field: Poetry, Biographical Essays, edited by Symonds (Cambridge University Press).

B. Poetry and Prose—Supplementary to English Literature, 1576 to 1625, edited by Skeat, II, VII, XIII, XIV, XVI, XX, XXIV, XXXII.

Poetry and the Drama—Shakespeare, Webster: The Duchess of Malfi, Webster; The
 Knight of the Burning Pestle, Spenser: The Faerie Queene, Book II*, Anthology of the Poetry
 of the Elizabethan Period.

Sanskrit Grammar—Professor W. D. Whitney.
 History of Sanskrit Literature—A. S. Macdonell.
 Vedic Etymology—A. J. Marshall.
Kṛṣṇa's Big Book.
 Short Manual of Comparative Philology for classical students—P. Gill (Macmillan & Co.).
 The History of Language—Henry Sweet (Longmans Green).

Books recommended for students:

Comparative Grammar of Indo-European Languages—K. Brugmann.
 Comparative Grammar of the Modern Aryan Languages of India—S. Ramaiah.
 Introduction to the Natural History of Languages—T. O. Tinker.
 Introduction to the Science of Languages—A. H. Sayce.
 Principles of Comparative Philology—A. H. Sayce.
 Biography of Words—Max Müller.
 Man and Language—André Lwoff.
 Oxford and Linguistic Readers—W. D. Whitney.
 Languages and its Study with special reference to the Indo-European family of Languages—
 —W. D. Whitney.—Edited by B. Morris.
 Linguistic Essays—Carl F. Voelker.
 Sayce's Comparative Grammar.
 Phases and their place in Sanskrit Literature—Goddard.
 Rig-Veda and Atharva-Veda—Goddard.
 History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature—Kaa Moller.
 History of Indian Literature—Werner.
 Original Sanskrit Texts—Wahr.
 Vedic India—Mallin.
 Buddhist India—Hara Dasgupta.
 V. A. Smith's Early History of India.
 Criticism on Ancient India by S. C. Datta.
 First India by Max Mueller C. V. Vadivu.
 Middle of the Hindupura by Max Mueller C. V. Vadivu.
 Early History of the Deccan—H. D. Staudt.
 Elizurzeng's work with Professor Staudt's Introduction and Notes.
 Monier-Williams' *Vedic-Its Author's Encyclopedia of Indic & Aryan Research*.
 Methods of History (Historical Methodology) by Langton and Colquhoun (English Transl.).
 Macneile's Vedic Grammar.

II. Special Part—

Books recommended for study:

- 1. Hindu Philosophy—John Dewey, M.A.
- 2. Philosophy of the Upanishads—Paul Deussen.
- 3. Philosophy of the Upanishads—Govinda.
- 4. Outline of the Vedanta System, by Paul Deussen.
- 5. Gurudeva's Krishna-Rites of Interpretation—Tigore Law Lecture.

Books recommended for practice:

- 1. Courtney's Life in Poetry and Law in Texts.
- 2. Sastry's History of Literary Criticism.

CHAPTER IX.*Arabic Language and Literature.***General Part—**

1. *The Commentary of al-Bidāwī*, Books I-5.
2. *Sab'a Mu'tathir*.
3. *Hukm*, first half.
4. *Talawīz-i-Dakha*, Vols. I & II.
5. *Uṣūl of Mu'tathir*, Vol. I (Gibb's Commentary).
6. *Kulliyat of Ḥāfi*, *Malikī* 1-28.
7. *Shāfi'i-al-Baqīrah*, 3rd quarter.

Grammar, Poetry and Poetry—

8. *Arifī's* *Wazīḥat* by Abu 'Abdullah Jurayj.
9. *Da'īlī's* *Wazīḥat* by Abu 'Abdullah Jurayj.
10. *Waṣīṭah* *Aṣṭān GRAMMAR*, Vols. I & II.
11. Wright's *Comparative Grammar of the Semitic Languages*.
12. Nöldeke's *Literary History of the Arabs*.

Special Part—

1. *Li'l of Mu'tathir* (*Haqīqat*).
2. *Tanqīh*-*Kashf* (*Haqīqat*).
3. *Fat'h-i-Kull* *al-Faṣīḥ*—*Kull* (*Imād-i-dhī-Kull*).
4. *Fayḍat* *al-Mu'ādhīn*.

In connection with Chapter IX—Arabic Language and Literature—It is very difficult to give a classification of Arabic literature as it is usually understood that they are posterior to one book:

1. Books recommended for study with reference to the General Part.
 1. *The Kāfi* of Mālikī (Ed. by Wright).
 2. *Mu'ādhīn* of Nūl al-Zāra.

8. Majlis-and-Behman.

9. Stories of: Yeravandik, Hasan Na Thabit, Jash, Abu Tammam, Abu Hassan, Abu'l-Nas.

A. Min-barri.

B. History of Indian civilization (Zeljani).

C. Al-Mas'udi's Ma'malat.

D. Madi's Zabur (Hakimian).

E. Al-Aghani, Yaqoob.

F. (Arabic and) Linguistic studies (Writings).

G. History of Arabic Literature (Dauri).

H. Sharqian-Saraceni.

I. Translation of Arabic Poetry (G. F. Lyall).

J. Lectures on the Religion of the Semites (Robinson Smith).

K. Kitab-u-Marriage in early Arabia.

L. Kubra-i-Ansari, Vol. I & II (Abu al-Aswad).

II. Books recommended for study with reference to the Indian Part:

1. The annals of Tibet.
2. Al-Fakhr.
3. Ibn Khallikan's Biographical Dictionary.
4. Tobe's Dictionary of Learned Men (Ed. by Xiang-chih).
5. An-Wudud.
6. The Khutbah.
7. History of the Sufis.
8. Makhrusat-i-Dawla (Abu'l-Fazl).
9. The Spirit of Islam (by Abu'l-Fazl).
10. History of the Saracens (by Abu'l-Fazl).
11. The, decline and fall of the Caliphs (Makr).
12. History of the Mahommedans in Egypt (Makr).
13. History of the Muhammadan dynasty of Spain (Safat-i-Ummah) (Kashkar).
14. The Moors in Spain by Stanley Lane-Poole (History of the Nations Berlin).
15. History of the Magians (by Shihab).
16. Life of Timur (Ibn al-Ashraf).
17. Tarikh-i-Tamhi.
18. Al-Haruni's India.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN LAW, 1911.

I. *International Law*.—Austin's Jurisprudence, Volume I, visiting Lectures II, III and IV. Maine's *Institutes* Law. Maitland's Elements of Law.

II. *Private Law*.—F. B. Meyer's Institutes of Jurisprudence, except Book III, Titles I to XII (Civil and Criminal), and Extracts I and X, and the Latin Text throughout; but including the Author's English translation.

III & IV. *Contracts*.—Austin's Law of Contracts. The Indian Contract Act with Cunningham and Stephen's Commentaries thereon. Casper's edition of Chidiock's Indian Negotiable Instruments Act.

Tarikh-i-Palkhan on Tarikh.

Principles of Equity as relating to Contracts and Tarikh. H. A. Smith's Principles of Equity. Specific Relief Act, with Salter's Commentaries thereon.

III. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 1911.

I & II. *Title and Law of Property involving (a) The Law of Trials and Trials, (b) The Transfer of Property. Law Property*. Digby's History of the Law of Real Property. Goodwin's Modern Law of Real Property.

British Tenants Act, with Mitchell's Commentaries thereon,

Personal Property. Goodwin's Modern Law of Personal Property.

Trial and Trials. The Indian Trials Act with H. A. Smith's Principles of Equity.

Transfer of Property. Indian Transfer of Property Act, with Chidiock and Green's Commentaries thereon. H. A. Smith's Principles of Equity.

III. *Wills and Mahomedan Law*.—Meyer's Hindu Law and Usage. McNaughton's Principles and Precedents of Mahomedan Law.

IV. *Law of Evidence*.—Eustis's Principles of Evidence. Indian Evidence Act with Cunningham's Commentaries thereon.

V. *Criminal Law*.—Indian Penal Code, with Salter's commentaries thereon.

VI. *Indian Constitutional Law*.—Civili's Courts and Legislative Authorities in India. The Historical Introduction in Hart's Government of India.

III. JURISPRUDENCE; EXAMINATIONS, APRIL, 1915.

The following test-books are recommended for the guidance of students reading for the above examination; but it must be distinctly understood that questions will not necessarily be confined to the books specified:—

BRANCH I.

*The Science and History of Law.**Jurisprudence.—*

- Austin's *Jurisprudence*.
- Milner's *Anglo-Saxon Law; Early History of Jurisdictions; Early Law and Custom*.
- Roman Pollock's *Land Systems of Ancient India; Indian Village Community*.
- Lighthill's *Nature of Primitive Law*.

Kant's *Principles of Law* (Translated by Maxmill).

- Hegel's *System of Roman Law*: { *Volumes I* (Translated by Hollings);
Volumes II (Translated by Hartog).
- Blume's *Roman Law*.

Roman Law (General)—

- Macaulay's *Historical Introduction to Roman Law*.
- Sallustius's *Institutes and History of Roman Law*.
- Frontin's *Institutes of Roman Law*.
- Markby's *Actions Law*.

Roman Law (The Digest)—

- Hulp's *Introduction to the study of the Digest*.
- Digest IX (1), *De Litis Aquilia et Damnum in Proprietate*. By Bruckner.
- Digest XLVII (5), *De Justis*. By Mair.
- Digest XIX (1), *Locorum Ordinationes*. By Mair.
- Digest XVII (1), *Monetae*. By Bryan Walker.
- Digest XLII (1) and (2), *De aereorum et terrarum, Se aereorum Possessione*. By Bryan Walker.
- Digest VII (1), *De Clavigero*. By Hahn.
- Digest XII (1) and (2), *Quodlibetaria*.
- [Digest XIII (1) to (2), *De Constitutione*. By Bryan Walker.

Legislation.—

- Bentham's *Principles of Morals and Legislation*.
- Edgeworth's *Elements of Politics*.
- Milner's *On the Interpretation of Statutes*.

Public International Law—

- Hall's *International Law*.
- Whiston's *International Law*, Edited by Boyd.
- Fitz-Gibbon's *Leading Cases and Opinions on International Law*.

Private International Law.

- Disney's *Conflict of Laws*.
- Bar's *Private International Law*.
- Foster's *Private International Law*.
- Nelson's *Selected Cases in Private International Law*.

Constitutional Law and History—

- Stobbs' *Constitutional History*.
- Milligan's *Constitutional History*.
- Markson-May's *Constitutional History*.

Legal History—

- Aaron's *Law Codes of the Civilizations*.
- Dreyer's *Law of the Constitution*.
- Stephen's *History of the Criminal Law of England*.

BRANCHES II AND III;

It is not deemed necessary to recommend any particular test-books in these Branches.

BRANCH IV.

*Customary and Statute Law relating to Land Tenures in India.**Milner's *Anglo-Saxon Law*.*

- Milner's *Early History of Jurisdictions; Early Law and Custom; English Colonization in the East and the West*.
- Roman Pollock's *Indian Village Community; Land Systems of British India*.
- Friedl's *Landlord and Tenant*.

For other parts of this Branch it is not deemed necessary to recommend any particular test-books.

* It is already intimated that one of the best practices hitherto adopted is to prescribe partly in relation with reference to test-books in Roman law (page 4)—and nothing in the Port St. George Gazette, since the 10th September 1914.

GOVERNMENT LIBRARIES, MADRAS.

Practical Chemistry and Bacteriology—

1. A. W. Stewart—A Manual of Practical Chemistry for Public Health students.
2. David War Kee—Public Health Chemistry and Bacteriology.
3. Kier and Stetthe—Manual of Bacteriology.

Physics—

1. Gandy's Natural Philosophy.

General Medicine—

2. Netter and Firth—Theory and Practice of Hygiene.
3. Bradford—Chronic and Malaria of India, Burma and Ceylon.
4. Turner—Infectives in India.

General Pathology—

1. Gandy's Pathology, S. Hartley and Dickson's General Pathology.
2. Munro's Tropical Diseases.
3. Retzius—Adam's General Pathology.

Bacteriology, Food Sanitary and Preventive—

1. Robertson and Porter's Sanitary Law and Practice.
2. Knight's Standard Health Laws.
3. Newbold's Elements of Vital Statistics.
4. The sections or rules in the following, relating to Sanitation and Vaccination:
 - (1) Madras District Municipality Act of 1884 or any Am., Regulations or rules amending the same.
 - (2) Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, or any Am., Regulations or rules amending the same.
 - (3) Madras City Municipal Act, 1905, or any Am., Regulations or rules amending the same.
 - (4) Epidemic Diseases Act, 1881, or any Am., Regulations or rules amending the same.
 - (5) Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Relatives and Responsibilities of food-stuff) or any Am., Regulations or rules amending the same.
 - (6) Town Health Act, 1818, or any Am., Regulations or rules amending the same.
 - (7) Plague Regulations (1907) or any Am., Regulations or rules amending the same.
 - (8) Plague Regulation (National) or any Am., Regulations or rules amending the same.
 - (9) Madras Plague Regulations or any Am., Regulations or rules amending the same.
 - (10) Civil Sanitary Code, Chapter XVII, Sections and subsections 325, 443 and 380 relating to Vaccination.
 - (11) Vaccination Code (modified).
 - (12) Manual of Vaccination by Major Chownall.
 - (13) Chester rules in H.O. No. 1338 H, dated September 6, 1896, 203 L, dated February 8, 1902, and 449 L, dated May 8, 1911.
 - (14) The English Public Health Act of 1875 and all Acts amending the same.

Sanitary Engineering and Construction—

Jones' Manual of Sanitary Engineering.

The following books are books of reference:—

Munn and Nichols' sanitary Engineering, 2 Vols.
 Root's Treatise on Water Supply.
 Root's Practical Sanitation.
 Fletcher's Architectural Hygiene.
 Galton's Health Dentistry.
 Galton's Hospital Construction.

(By order.)

F. DEWBURY, M.A., M.B.
Registrar.

Senate House, 2nd December 1914.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE GOVERNMENT BOBART MUHAMMADAN TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MISTRESSES, BOYAPETTAH, MADRAS, JULY 1915.

Depends of the value of Rs. 8 each per annum for Mahomedan students who are prepared to undergo training for the Elementary grade are available in the Government Bobart Training School for Mahomedan Girls, from July 1915.

2. In addition to the above depends, a guardian allowance not exceeding Rs. 8 per annum will be sanctioned to students whose parents or guardians do not permanently reside in Madras.

3. The period of training will be two years.

4. Candidates desirous of undergoing training should send in their applications for admission together with certificates of age, birth, vaccination, general education and character signed by an Inspector or an Assistant to the Assistant Inspector or the President of a Local Board or the Chairman of a Municipal Council or the Manager or Principal of Good teachers of a recognized College or Secondary School, or to reach the Headmaster, Bobart Training School for Mahomedan Girls later than 1st April 1915. Candidates certificates issued by Head-teachers or Managers of Schools or Presidents of Educational Associations will not be accepted unless countersigned by an Assistant or Sub-Assistant Inspector.

5. Further particulars may be obtained from the Headmaster.

6. Application forms may be had on application to the Headmaster.

7. Late or incomplete applications or applications received later than 1st April 1915 will be rejected.

8. All certificates attached to the applications for admissions must be in the original.

3. An entrance examination will be held for all intending candidates who do not hold any certificates at their own stations by the Sub-Assistant Inspector of their region and only candidates who pass this examination will be eligible for admission.

Office of the Inspector of Schools, Third Circle,
Cuttack, The Old College, Nagarpada,
Madda, 4th January 1916.

G. H. LYME,
Inspector of Schools, Central Circle.

VACCINATORS' CLASS.

A class for the training of vaccinators will be opened at the King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Gurdaspur, on Friday the 26th February 1916. The course will extend over a period of five weeks and the class will be limited to 40 students.

3. Candidates desirous of joining the class should apply to the Director, King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Gurdaspur, before the 10th February 1916 and send forward the following certificates with the application:-
 (i) of good conduct;
 (ii) of physical fitness;
 (iii) of possessing the qualifications of Assistant Sanitary Inspector, Sanitary Inspector or Sub-Assistant surgeon.

Note.—Candidates who have appeared for the above examinations may apply for admission, pending the publication of the results.

- (iv) of having passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Madras prior to 1910 or the Madras Upper Secondary Examination with English as first language, or
- (v) obtained equivalent secondary School-leaving certificates issued under the authority of Government showing that the candidate possess sufficient knowledge in the ordinary subjects and in two optional subjects; or
- (vi) passed any of the examinations accepted by Government for the purpose of article 3 of the Public Service Commission.

3. A fee of Rs. 15 should be paid by each student on his admission to the class.

4. Selected candidates who may fail to join the class within three days after work commences, will be released ad interim. In no circumstances shall a selected candidate be entitled to a refund of the fees paid for admission to the class.

Office of the Director, The King Institute
of Preventive Medicine, Gurdaspur,
4th January 1916.

F. M. O'BRIEN, M.A., M.B.,
Brevete.

EX-PUPILS OF THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL, ANANTAPUR.

Manager or heads of institutions and heads of other offices, public or private, in which the ex-underprivileged ex-pupils of the Government Training School, Anantapur are employed, are requested to be as good as to intimate the name to the Headmaster of the Government Training School, Anantapur, so as to enable him to bring the history of these students up to date and to make it easy to see that the conditions of the kind ensured by them while under training are duly fulfilled by them.

Serial number	History number	Name	Present post	Occupation of parent	Date left or village	Age at leaving	Time in years of teaching	Grade for which trained	Revol. in which not employed
1	109	Kishore, B.M.P.P.	Classmst.	Ex-Servt.	1910	16	1910-1911 to 1911-1912	Primary	Leyton Union, Chingford, Leyton, Romford, Dagenham, Newbury, Bexleyheath, Merton, etc.
2	110	Nalchikchandrapurji,	Matric.P.P.	S.H.O. ...	Anantapur.	17	1910 Jan 1911 to 1911-1912	No.	
3	111	P. R. Subrahmanyam	S. Servt.	Only ...	Anantapur.	21	1910 Jan 1912 to 1912-1913	Pr.	M.L.G. Bhawan School, Madras, etc.

Office of the Inspector of Schools, Third Circle,
Ballygunge, First December 1914

D. A. LONGDAY,
Asst. Inspector of Schools, Third Circle.

MANUAL TRAINING CLASS, TEACHERS' COLLEGE, SAIDAPUR.

A class for training Manual Trainers will be started at the Teachers' College, Saidapur, on February next. The course will extend over a period of two years.

In addition to special instruction in Educational hand work the course will include instruction in the methods of teaching the ordinary subjects of the school curriculum and in the principles of Educational theory.

The selected candidates will appear for the Preliminary Examination for Teachers' Certificates to be held in March 1915 and qualify as Secondary Grade Teachers. They will also have to appear for a Special Examination in Mental Training.

For the present, ten students will be admitted. They will be granted a stipend of Rs. 10 per month and will be required to receive a bond to serve for three years in maturity after leaving a school within the jurisdiction of the Madras Educational Department.

Applications from teachers who have passed the Intermediate Examinations or the late P.A. Examinations of the Madras University or the University or the various High Schools or a corresponding examination in a University in the British Empire, or have secured a completed Secondary School Leaving Certificate will be received by the undersigned up to the 21st January 1915. Selected candidates will be required to join the class on the 1st February.

Applications should be accompanied by the Manager of a recognised institution. Every candidate should forward with his application copies of his conduct and general educational certificates; the originals will however be produced when it is desired.

Brahmins and Janas Christians will not ordinarily be admitted except on condition of residing in the Teachers' College Hostels.

Terms of application may be obtained from the Principal.

Teachers' College, Madras,
1st December 1914.

H. S. DUNCAN,
Principal.

GOVERNMENT MEMORANDUM.

The number of visitors to the Government House during the month of December 1914 was as follows:

	DECEMBER MONTH 1914										Visitors Total	Visitors Female	Visitors Male	Visitors Total
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th				
National, Provincial and District Presidents, Vice-Presidents and other members of the Executive Council	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1000	500	500	1000
All Government and Other Officers and Members of the Executive Council	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1000	500	500	1000

Government House, Madras,
20th January 1915.

J. R. HENDERSON,
Superintendent, Government House.

VACANCIES.

WANTED applications from Tuluja certified teachers of the secondary grade for the Headmaster's place in the Head Higher Grade Elementary School at Gudalur, on Rs. 25 per session. The applications should reach the office of the Collector, Taluk Board, Gudalur, 80 or before the 1st January 1915.

Gudalur Taluk Board Office,
10th December 1914.

H. GRAHAM,
Principal.

APPLICANTS are invited from passed women candidates qualified under the Public Service Commission for the post of First Instructor, Secondary School, among Christians Schools, in the 48-1—46 in the Government Training School for Mistresses, Coimbatore.

Applicants should state their age and service and subject option of their certificate and testimonials.

Office of the Inspector of Girls' Schools, Southern Circle,
Coimbatore, 22nd December 1914.

A. ARNDT,
Inspector of Girls' Schools, Southern Circle.

WANTED for the Madras Training Workshops situated in the Teachers' College, Madras, a Mopane wood accustomed to the ease of wind working tools. The post is temporary and carries a salary of Rs. 25.

Application, which should be submitted through the proper channel, should reach the undersigned by the 1st February. They should contain the following particulars:

(1) Name; (2) Cast; (3) Age; (4) General and Technical qualifications; (5) Testimonials known; (6) Last appointment held.

Copies of testimonials should accompany the application.

Teachers' College, Madras,
13th January 1915.

H. S. DUNCAN,
Principal.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 2.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 12, 1916.

[Price, 8 p.m.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS,
DECEMBER 1914.

The following candidates are declared to have passed the GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATION held in December 1914 in the subject under which their names appear.

[A notice will be published in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette* in the month of March stating when and to what application should be made for certificates.]

[Note.—Applications from unsuccessful candidates asking for re-examination or for a re-marking of their minor papers will not be attended to.]

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where examined.
MINOR SUBSIDIARY ENGINEERING (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).			
FIRST CLASS.			
1	T	V. K. Jagadeva Ayyar ..	Madras.
SECOND CLASS.			
2	G. D. Selvamurthy ..	..	Madras.
3	K. Subrahmanyam Ayyar ..	..	De.
4	S. S. Venkateswaran ..	..	De.
5	S. Subrahmanyam ..	..	De.
6	Zainul Haq Javedullah Saifi ..	..	De.
7	R. Nagayya ..	..	De.
8	A. Venkateswaran ..	..	De.
9	D. R. Venkateswaran ..	..	De.
10	G. N. Krishnamoorthy Rao ..	..	De.
11	K. R. Venkateswaran ..	..	De.
12	M. Venkateswaran ..	..	De.
13	Adige Suguna Rao ..	..	De.
14	H. A. Rajagopal ..	..	De.
15	Kalla Venkateswaran ..	..	De.
16	E. S. Chinnaswamy Chetti ..	..	De.
17	H. K. Perumalvaran Narayan ..	..	De.
18	S. Sivaraman Pillai ..	..	De.
19	Mangalapalli Venkata Achyuta Warrier ..	..	De.
20	J. M. Blackwood ..	..	De.
21	Seshadharan Narasimha Rao ..	..	De.
22	Kannanachchi Krishnan Rao ..	..	De.
23	Chaganti Govindaraju ..	..	De.
24	E. R. Natesan ..	..	De.

(By order)

Office of the Director, for Government Examinations,
Madras, 8th January 1916.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 8.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 12, 1915.

[Part, 4 p.m.]

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.
SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS, OCTOBER 1914.

The following candidates are declared to have passed the SPECIAL TEST under which their names appear:

[See A. Roll No. will be published in due course.

{ Applications for certificates should be made in accordance with the notice that will be published in the Fort St. George and District Gazette in February next.]

[B. R.—Applications from unsuccessful candidates asking for information as to the cause of failure or for a re-examination of their answer papers will not be attended to.]

Number in order of publication in particular number 21.	Name of candidate	Place of examination	Date of examination	Age	Highest grade passed in previous test paper.	Description of office held.
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THE CRIMINAL JUDICIAL TEST (HIGHER GRADE).

First Class.

1	233	Ullal Keshava Rao.	Nagapattinam	25	2 A.	Sub-Inspector of Police on special duty, Nagapattinam.
Second Class.						
	235	Jagannath Dasgupta.	Berhampur	42	Exempted.	Talukdars, Berhampur.
	236	Vishwanath Rayanna- Dempa.	Devi	31	B.A.	Acting Law Records Inspector, Berhampur.
	237	Sulevi Venkatesa ..	Nagapattinam	33	B.A.	Clerk, Collector's Office, Carnatic.
	238	Munnu Sastriya ..	Devi	31	B.A.	Clerk, Sub-Collector's Office, Rayagada.
	239	Bom Sastriya Rao	Devi	31	B.A.	Clerk, Collector's Office, Carnatic.
	240	Venkata Rayappa ..	Devi	31	B.A.	Hermes Probationer, Mammidipet.
	241	Shiva Kaliappa Rao.	Gumurti	28	B.A.	Acting Talukdars, Government Clerk, Collector's Office, Queen-
	242	Tamburu Durga Premala Rao.	Devi	31	B.A.	Probationary Revenue Inspector, Gumurti District.
	243	Premala Tamburu.	Devi	31	B.A.	Land Revenue Inspector, Carnatic.

Number in order of present posting.	Name of candidate.	Place of examination.	Age.	Highest general education test passed.	Designation of office held.
THE CHEMICAL JUDICIAL TEST (HIGHER GRADE)—CONT.					
SIXTH CLASS—CONT.					
424	Vishnukhota Narayana.	Guntur	34	P.A.	Special Services Inspector, Telang.
425	Mohammed Nasrudinullah.	De.	46	B.A.	Joint Sub-Registrar I, Guntur
426	Varanasi Babu.	De.	47	B.A.	Talukdar, Guntur.
427	Parappanikar Appa.	Massiliyanam.	26	B.A.	Talukdar, Tenkasi.
428	Gundimella Pichayya.	De.	30	P.L.	Acting Fourth Clerk, Collector's Office, Nellore.
429	Jiddu Kondrayya.	De.	28	P.L.	Clark, Taluk Office, Gunturam.
430	Parvilkhan N. Damodar Reddy.	De.	27	B.A.	Acting Sixth Clerk, Collector's Office, Visakhapatnam.
431	Thirumurti Ammappa.	De.	37	P.L.	Acting Second Assistant, Collector's Office, Kurnool.
432	Kurtana Pappu Rao.	Timmappana.	24	B.A.	Acting Third Clerk, Collector's Office, Visakhapatnam.
433	Dandeti Alpalem Venkateswara Rao.	De.	30	B.A.	Barasik Inspector, Rayavaram.
434	Botti Ramaswami.	De.	35	P.A.	Probationary Revenue Inspector, Palakkad.
435	Fazal Raghavan.	Mangalore.	40	P.L.	First Correspondence Clerk, Collector's Office, Mangalore.
436	Panditachari Nambala Venkateswara Rao.	De.	38	B.A.	Clark, Collector's Office, Mangalore.
437	Athava Tolappa Rao.	De.	21	P.L.	Clerk, Collector's Office, Mangalore.
438	D. Lakshminarayappa.	Followay.	25	B.A.	Acting Head Clerk, Deputy Collector's Office, Gopuram.
439	Oothithanai N. Krishnaswami Sastri.	De.	28	B.A.	Sub-Sub-Registrar, Umarakonda.
440	M. D. Narayana.	De.	31	P.L.	Acting Inspector of Police, Bellary Taluk Circle.
441	S. Pratima Akbari.	De.	38	B.A.	Revenue Inspector, Tadikona Range, Tadipatri taluk.
442	M. Jagannatha Rao.	De.	36	B.A.	Manager, Mysore Office, Bellary.
443	A. Jagannatha.	De.	24	B.A.	Clerk, Collector's Office, Anantapur.
444	Kapalamalai Krishnamurthy Nayakar.	De.	32	B.A.	Probationary Revenue Inspector, Coimbatore.
445	Chengappa Omkareshwar Rao.	De.	35	B.A.	Acting Third Clerk, Malabar Collector's Office.
446	Kannan P. Govindarajulu.	De.	31	P.A.	Probationary Revenue Inspector, Malabar District, Revenue Inspector, Kondai.
447	Markot Kothi Ramu Naga.	De.	26	B.A.	Head Clerk, Malabar District Board's Office, Calicut.
448	Chatur S. Koppa Rao.	De.	48	B.A.	Clark, Hassan Office, Bangalore.
449	Thalakosamayam S. Achutha Aiyer.	De.	33	B.A.	Land Records Inspector, Calicut.
450	Honai Kannan Manna.	De.	35	P.A.	Acting Head Clerk, Dharmapuri Office, Tadikona.
451	Paleri Easwari.	De.	40	P.A.	Second Clerk, Sub-Collector's Office, Tadikona.
452	George Narayana.	De.	33	Exempted.	Third Clerk, Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut.
453	F. R. Ananthanarayappa.	De.	38	B.A.	Head Clerk, District Forest Office, Central Calicut.
454	Karigol Ramu Nambiar.	De.	39	B.A.	Second Clerk, District Forest Office, South Araku.
455	G. Venkateswaran.	De.	30	B.A.	Deputy in Agriculture.
456	Chennalingam S. Chellamalappa.	Calldihosa.	45	P.A.	Deputy in Agriculture.
457	Vorrali Venkateswara Appanagari.	Kurnool.	28	P.A.	Accountant, West Paravlu, Kurnool.
458	Pattu Venkateswara Rao.	De.	36	P.A.	Land Audit Head Clerk, Collector's Office, Kurnool.

Number of plainti- f or prosecu- tor's Regis- ter	Name of defendant.	Place of residence	Age	Nature and amount of money lost paid.	Description of office held.
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THE CRIMINAL JUDICIAL TEST (HIGHER GRADE).—cont.

Second Class—cont.

1659	Sheaf Ahmed Ali...	Madras ..	34	B.A.	Postitory Deputy Collector, Madras.
1661	John Arbedeyan ..	Do. ..	33	H.A.	Head-writer, Land Revenue Settlement Party No 27, Madras.
1663	K. Ramanatha Pillai.	Do. ..	27	P.A.	Broader Sub-Divisional Officer to the District Superintendent of Police, Kannur at Madras.
1774	K. Sampathnayak...	Do. ..	37	B.A.	Head Clerk, Office of the District Board Engineer, Kannur at Madras.
1777	V. Sankaran Ag- ray.	Do. ..	26	B.A.	Clock, Rawaline Engineer's Office, Madras.
1778	S. Banga Achyong...	Do. ..	34	P.A.	Second Clerk, Revenue Collector's Office, Madras.
1779	Jesuvelkumar Rao Devadas.	Do. ..	37	B.A.	Postitory Revenue Inspector, Madras.
1780	Chennarayappa Balaji Mallik.	Do. ..	39	B.A.	Deputy Collector, Tanjavur.
1781	A. Sugunan Aiyar...	Do. ..	35	B.A.	Clock, Rawaline Collector's Office, Madras.
1782	M. Naseem Jale...	Do. ..	33	B.A.	Clock, District and Revenue Collector, Tanjavur.
1802	V. Balaji Venkata- ramana.	Do. ..	33	B.A.	Second Clerk, Collector's Office, Tanjavur.
1811	Sundaram H. Jagade- shwaran.	Do. ..	35	B.A.	Police Inspector, Madras City.
1819	Gobindarao H. Kal- leshwar Rao.	Nellore ..	40	B.A.	English Head Accountant, Collector's Office, Chittoor.
1820	Telugupalli Venkata- ramana Rao.	Do. ..	38	H.A.	Army Assistant Major Inspector, Hyderabad.
1842	Nareshwar Venkata- ramana Rao.	Do. ..	49	B.A.	Acting Taluk Head Accountant, Karur.
1852	Malar Venkata- ramana Acharya.	Do. ..	51	P.A.	Army L.F. Head Accountant, Collector's Office, Nellore.
1857	M. C. Krishnam- urthy.	Tiruvan- mala.	33	B.A.	Sub-Inspector of Police, Vellore and Town.
2010	S. G. Omide ...	Puducherry etc.	35	H.A.	Postitory Revenue Inspector, Tanjavur.
2163	John Lester Per- nando.	Do. ..	30	P.A.	Head Clerk, Deputy Collector's Office, Tanjavur. Revenue Inspector, Tirupattur.
2172	F. S. Mathabrahman Do.	Do. ..	32	Entered.	Revenue Inspector, Tirupattur.
2175	E. K. Gopalanandan Ayyar.	Do. ..	37	B.A.	Clock, Collector's Assistant and Judicial Officer, Tirunelveli.
2180	V. A. Nachiappan Pillai.	Do. ..	41	B.A.	Sub-Hamidar.
2183	A. B. Chidambaram Perarl.	Do. ..	35	P.A.	Second Deputy Collector, Union Barwari Ambovavil.
2185	H. R. Nausingar Rao.	Do. ..	37	B.A.	Clock, Collector's Office, Tanjavur.
2188	P. Prabhakararao	Do. ..	33	B.A.	Land Fund Auditor, Collector's Office, Tanjavur.
2192	A. Sivadas Ray- anan.	Tanjore ..	39	B.A.	Eight Assistant, Collector's Office, Tanjavur.
2195	K. R. Balakrishna- nayak.	Do. ..	39	P.A.	Sub-Inspector of Police, Batticaloa.
2201	K. V. Deekshithar- ao Pillai.	Do. ..	33	B.A.	Clock, Collector's Office, Tanjavur.
2204	A. S. Venkatesan Pillai.	Do. ..	48	P.A.	Second Clerk, Sub-Collector's Office, Batticaloa.
2211	V. Natesan ...	Do. ..	39	B.A.	Head Assistant, Deputy Taluk, Aringudi.
2241	T. G. Vangaliyan ...	Tiruchir- apally, Do.	39	B.A.	Aringudi Sixth Clerk, Collector's Office, Tanjavur.
2264	K. Balakrishnan Ayyar.	Do. ..	23	P.A.	Clock, Assistant Officer, Tirunelveli.

Number of process and its particular reference.	Name of constable.	Date of conviction.	Age.	Length of service in force.	Designation of officer held.
2615	C. V. Krishnamurthy Aiyar.	Tiruchino- patti.	34	P.A.	Revenue Inspector, Uppiliyampet.
2616	E. S. Rajbarathi	De-	46	P.A.	Special Revenue Inspector, Tiruk- koyil.
2617	N. Venkata Acharya	Madras ..	29	P.A.	Clark, Deputy Commissioner-General's Office, P.W.D., Madras, Chingleput.
2618	E. S. Krishnamurthy Aiyar.	De-	22	P.A.	Clark, Educational Department, Local and Municipal Services, Madras.
2619	A. Nagayya	De..	27	P.A.	Clark Revenue Inspector, Madras.
2620	G. R. Subbarao	De..	29	P.A.	Clark, Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Madras.
2621	S. S. Nagayya	De..	27	P.A.	Clark, Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Chingleput.
2622	Asithakar Devar- eswaran Nagar	De..	35	P.A.	Clark, Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement), Madras.
2623	M. S. Kasthura Aiyar.	De..	42	P.A.	Taluk Head Inspector, Tirup- pattur.
2624	K. Subrahmanyam Aiyar.	De..	23	P.A.	Clark, Collector's Office, Saldanah.
2625	E. Narayana Aiyar	De..	22	P.A.	Clark, Chief Secretary, Madras.
2626	Nallappillai P. Ananthanaray- appa.	De..	27	P.A.	Clark, Revenue Settlement, Madras.
2627	D. A. Balasubram- anian Pillai	De..	30	P.A.	Clark, Revenue Board (Land Revenue), Madras.
2628	Kethavand N. Krishnamurthy Achari	De..	28	P.A.	Clark, Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement), Madras.
2629	Ma. A. Krishnamurthy	De..	21	P.A.	Sub-inspector of Police, an probation Police Training School, Vellore.
2630	E. V. James	De..	23	P.A.	Clark, Taluk Officer, Saldanah.
2631	Perumal S. Ma- ren Aiyar	De..	27	P.A.	Revenue Inspector, Kalavai Pilla, Walajah Taluk.
2632	Pulai E. Suresh Rao	De..	48	P.A.	Revenue Inspector, Tiruvallam.
2633	T. E. Ramaswamy	De..	46	P.A.	Talukster, Chingleput.
2634	H. Nagayya ..	De..	26	P.A.	Clark, Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Madras.
2635	Subramaniam Theophil- Jen.	De..	22	P.A.	Acting Manager, Office of the Pay- master of Cavalry Troops, Madras.
2636	Chakravarthy Deva- krishna Aiyar.	De..	34	P.A.	Head Clerk, Deputy Collector's Office, Saldanah.
2637	Shankar Samudra- karayya.	De..	40	P.A.	Second Inspector, Board of Revenue, Settlement Department, Madras.

(By order.)

Order of the Comr. for Fort St. George, etc., etc.,
Madras, 16 January 1915.G. KADINIE,
Secretary.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 21

HABIBA, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 12, 1885.

(Price, 8 p.m.)

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS. SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS—OCTOBER 1914.

LIST OF FAILURES.

[Note 1.—Candidates who were absent from part of the examination are regarded as having failed in the subject or subjects from which they absented themselves.]

[Note 2.—Applications from unsuccessful candidates asking for information as to the cause of failure or for a re-examination of their answer papers will not be attended to.]

THE ACCOUNT TEST.

The Civil Account Code.
The Civil Service Regulations.
Deficiency of total marks.

Regulation number.	Registration number.	Regulation number.	Registration number.	Registration number.	Registration number.	Total mark obtained.
24	a	187	a b	308	a	816
25	a b	188	a b	326	a b	815
26	a	192	b	328	a b	813
27	a b	193	a b	375	b	812
28	a	194	a b	429	b	818
29	a b	195	a	383	a b	815
30	a	196	a	343	a b	812
31	a b	197	a b	395	a b	810
32	a	201	a b	386	a b	811
33	a b	202	a	328	a b	823
34	a	203	a	241	a	818
35	a b	205	a b	282	a b	817
36	a b	206	a b	384	a	814
37	a	207	a b	387	b	819
38	a b	208	a b	310	a	820
39	a	209	a b	451	a	822
40	a b	210	a b	422	a	819
41	a	214	a b	425	a b	805
42	a	215	a b	488a	a b	827
43	a	216	a	511	a b	817
44	a	217	a b	519	a b	818

THE ACCOUNT BOOK—cont.

Register number.	Subject number.	Subject number.	Subject number.	Register number.	Subject number.	Subject number.	Subject number.
810	0	1019	a b	1724	b	5384	a b
810	a b	1043	a b	1725	a	5318	a b
810	a	1723	a b	1727	a	5316	a b
814	a	1725	a	1728	a	5318	a b
825	a	1726	a b	1729	a b	5315	a b
835	a	1727	a b	1731	a b	5317	a b
840	a	1728	a b	1732	a b	5318	a b
840	a	1729	a b	1733	a b	5319	a b
840	a	1730	a b	1734	a b	5320	a b
840	a	1731	a b	1735	a b	5321	a b
840	a	1732	a b	1736	a b	5322	a b
840	a	1733	a b	1737	a b	5323	a b
840	a	1734	a b	1738	a b	5324	a b
840	a	1735	a b	1739	a b	5325	a b
840	a	1736	a b	1740	a b	5326	a b
840	a	1737	a b	1741	a b	5327	a b
840	a	1738	a b	1742	a b	5328	a b
840	a	1739	a b	1743	a b	5329	a b
840	a	1740	a b	1744	a b	5330	a b
840	a	1741	a b	1745	a b	5331	a b
840	a	1742	a b	1746	a b	5332	a b
840	a	1743	a b	1747	a b	5333	a b
840	a	1744	a b	1748	a b	5334	a b
840	a	1745	a b	1749	a b	5335	a b
840	a	1746	a b	1750	a b	5336	a b
840	a	1747	a b	1751	a b	5337	a b
840	a	1748	a b	1752	a b	5338	a b
840	a	1749	a b	1753	a b	5339	a b
840	a	1750	a b	1754	a b	5340	a b
840	a	1751	a b	1755	a b	5341	a b
840	a	1752	a b	1756	a b	5342	a b
840	a	1753	a b	1757	a b	5343	a b
840	a	1754	a b	1758	a b	5344	a b
840	a	1755	a b	1759	a b	5345	a b
840	a	1756	a b	1760	a b	5346	a b
840	a	1757	a b	1761	a b	5347	a b
840	a	1758	a b	1762	a b	5348	a b
840	a	1759	a b	1763	a b	5349	a b
840	a	1760	a b	1764	a b	5350	a b
840	a	1761	a b	1765	a b	5351	a b
840	a	1762	a b	1766	a b	5352	a b
840	a	1763	a b	1767	a b	5353	a b
840	a	1764	a b	1768	a b	5354	a b
840	a	1765	a b	1769	a b	5355	a b
840	a	1766	a b	1770	a b	5356	a b
840	a	1767	a b	1771	a b	5357	a b
840	a	1768	a b	1772	a b	5358	a b
840	a	1769	a b	1773	a b	5359	a b
840	a	1770	a b	1774	a b	5360	a b
840	a	1771	a b	1775	a b	5361	a b
840	a	1772	a b	1776	a b	5362	a b
840	a	1773	a b	1777	a b	5363	a b
840	a	1774	a b	1778	a b	5364	a b
840	a	1775	a b	1779	a b	5365	a b
840	a	1776	a b	1780	a b	5366	a b
840	a	1777	a b	1781	a b	5367	a b
840	a	1778	a b	1782	a b	5368	a b
840	a	1779	a b	1783	a b	5369	a b
840	a	1780	a b	1784	a b	5370	a b
840	a	1781	a b	1785	a b	5371	a b
840	a	1782	a b	1786	a b	5372	a b
840	a	1783	a b	1787	a b	5373	a b
840	a	1784	a b	1788	a b	5374	a b
840	a	1785	a b	1789	a b	5375	a b
840	a	1786	a b	1790	a b	5376	a b
840	a	1787	a b	1791	a b	5377	a b
840	a	1788	a b	1792	a b	5378	a b
840	a	1789	a b	1793	a b	5379	a b
840	a	1790	a b	1794	a b	5380	a b
840	a	1791	a b	1795	a b	5381	a b
840	a	1792	a b	1796	a b	5382	a b
840	a	1793	a b	1797	a b	5383	a b
840	a	1794	a b	1798	a b	5384	a b
840	a	1795	a b	1799	a b	5385	a b
840	a	1796	a b	1800	a b	5386	a b
840	a	1797	a b	1801	a b	5387	a b
840	a	1798	a b	1802	a b	5388	a b
840	a	1799	a b	1803	a b	5389	a b
840	a	1800	a b	1804	a b	5390	a b
840	a	1801	a b	1805	a b	5391	a b
840	a	1802	a b	1806	a b	5392	a b
840	a	1803	a b	1807	a b	5393	a b
840	a	1804	a b	1808	a b	5394	a b
840	a	1805	a b	1809	a b	5395	a b
840	a	1806	a b	1810	a b	5396	a b
840	a	1807	a b	1811	a b	5397	a b
840	a	1808	a b	1812	a b	5398	a b
840	a	1809	a b	1813	a b	5399	a b
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840	a	1811	a b	1815	a b	5401	a b
840	a	1812	a b	1816	a b	5402	a b
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840	a	1845	a b	1849	a b	5435	a b
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840	a	1847	a b	1851	a b	5437	a b
840	a	1848	a b	1852	a b	5438	a b
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840	a	1850	a b	1854	a b	5440	a b
840	a	1851	a b	1855	a b	5441	a b
840	a	1852	a b	1856	a b	5442	a b
840	a	1853	a b	1857	a b	5443	a b
840	a	1854	a b	1858	a b	5444	a b
840	a	1855	a b	1859	a b	5445	a b
840	a	1856	a b	1860	a b	5446	a b
840	a	1857	a b	1861	a b	5447	a b
840	a	1858	a b	1862	a b	5448	a b
840	a	1859	a b	1863	a b	5449	a b
840	a	1860	a b	1864	a b	5450	a b
840	a	1861	a b	1865	a b	5451	a b
840	a	1862	a b	1866	a b	5452	a b
840	a	1863	a b	1867	a b	5453	a b
840	a	1864	a b	1868	a b	5454	a b
840	a	1865	a b	1869	a b	5455	a b
840	a	1866	a b	1870	a b	5456	a b
840	a	1867	a b	1871	a b	5457	a b
840	a	1868	a b	1872	a b	5458	a b
840	a	1869	a b	1873	a b	5459	a b
840	a	1870	a b	1874	a b	5460	a b
840	a	1871	a b	1875	a b	5461	a b
840	a	1872	a b	1876	a b	5462	a b
840	a	1873	a b	1877	a b	5463	a b
840	a	1874	a b	1878	a b	5464	a b
840	a	1875	a b	1879	a b	5465	a b
840	a	1876	a b	1880	a b	5466	a b
840	a	1877	a b	1881	a b	5467	a b
840	a	1878	a b	1882	a b	5468	a b
840	a	1879	a b	1883	a b	5469	a b
840	a	1880	a b	1884	a b	5470	a b
840	a	1881	a b	1885	a b	5471	a b
840	a	1882	a b	1886	a b	5472	a b
840	a	1883	a b	1887	a b	5473	a b
840	a	1884	a b	1888	a b	5474	a b
840	a	1885	a b	1889	a b	5475	a b
840	a	1886	a b	1890	a b	5476	a b
840	a	1887	a b	1891	a b	5477	a b
840	a	1888	a b	1892	a b	5478	a b
840	a	1889	a b	1893	a b	5479	a b
840	a	1890	a b	1894	a b	5480	a b
840	a	1891	a b	1895	a b	5481	a b
840	a	1892	a b	1896	a b	5482	a b
840	a	1893	a b	1897	a b	5483	a b
840	a	1894	a b	1898	a b	5484	a b
840	a	1895	a b	1899	a b	5485	a b
840	a	1896	a b	1900	a b	5486	a b
840	a	1897	a b	1901	a b	5487	a b
840	a	1898	a b	1902	a b	5488	a b
840	a	1899	a b	1903	a b	5489	a b
840	a	1900	a b	1904	a b	5490	a b
840	a	1901	a b	1905	a b	5491	a b
840	a	1902	a b	1906	a b	5492	a b
840	a	1903	a b	1907	a b	5493	a b
840	a	1904	a b	1908	a b	5494	a b
840	a	1905	a b	1909	a b	5495	a b
840	a	1906	a b	1910	a b	5496	a b
840	a	1907	a b	1911	a b	5497	a b
840	a	1908	a b	1912	a b	5498	a b
840	a	1909	a b	1913	a b	5499	a b
840	a	1910	a b	1914	a b	5500	a b

THE ACCOUNT LIST—cont.

Register no. & rev.	Subject label no.	Register number.	Subject label no.	Register number.	Subject label no.	Register number.	Subject label no.
3168	a b	3189	b	3177	a	3187	a
3169	n	3192	a	3189	a	3189	a
3170	a	3188	a b	3184	a	3189	a
3171	a b	3184	c	3195	a b	3172	a
3172	a	3185	c	3113	a	3171	a
3173	a	3186	a b	3114	a b	3176	a b
3174	a	3186	b	3117	a b	3123	a
3175	a	3183	b	3118	a b	3177	a
3176	a	3183	c	3156	a b	3178	a
3177	a	3184	a	3157	b	3179	b
3178	a	3187	a b	3139	b	3193	a b
3179	a	3188	a	3138	a	3188	a
3180	a	3191	a	3137	a	3184	a b
3181	a	3192	a b	3140	a	3186	a
3182	a	3193	a	3145	a	3189	b
3183	a	3195	c	3146	a	3188	b
3184	a	3179	a b	3147	a	3190	a
3185	a	3179	c	3148	a	3191	a
3186	a	3179	a	3149	a	3192	a
3187	a	3179	b	3150	a	3193	a
3188	a	3179	c	3151	a b	3194	a b
3189	a	3179	a	3152	a b	3195	a
3190	a	3179	b	3153	a	3196	a
3191	a	3179	c	3154	a	3197	a
3192	a	3179	a	3155	a b	3198	a
3193	a	3179	b	3156	a	3199	a
3194	a	3179	c	3157	a	3200	a
3195	a	3180	a	3158	a b	3201	a
3196	a	3180	b	3159	a	3202	a b
3197	a	3180	c	3160	a	3203	a
3198	a	3181	a	3161	a b	3204	a b
3199	a	3181	b	3162	a	3205	a
3200	a	3181	c	3163	a	3206	a
3201	a	3182	a	3164	a b	3207	a b
3202	a	3182	b	3165	a	3208	a
3203	a	3182	c	3166	a b	3209	a b
3204	a	3183	a	3167	a	3210	a b
3205	a	3183	b	3168	a b	3211	a b
3206	a	3183	c	3169	a	3212	a
3207	a	3184	a	3170	a	3213	a
3208	a	3184	b	3171	a	3214	a
3209	a	3184	c	3172	a	3215	a
3210	a	3185	a	3173	a	3216	a
3211	a	3185	b	3174	a	3217	a
3212	a	3185	c	3175	a	3218	a
3213	a	3186	a	3176	a	3219	a
3214	a	3186	b	3177	a	3220	a
3215	a	3186	c	3178	a	3221	a
3216	a	3187	a	3179	a	3222	a
3217	a	3187	b	3180	a	3223	a
3218	a	3187	c	3181	a	3224	a
3219	a	3188	a	3182	a	3225	a
3220	a	3188	b	3183	a	3226	a
3221	a	3188	c	3184	a	3227	a
3222	a	3189	a	3185	a	3228	a
3223	a	3189	b	3186	a	3229	a
3224	a	3189	c	3187	a	3230	a
3225	a	3190	a	3188	a	3231	a
3226	a	3190	b	3189	a	3232	a
3227	a	3190	c	3190	a	3233	a

(By order.)

Office of the Compt. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 7th January 1916.M. MARSHALL,
Secretary.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

or

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 2.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 12, 1915. [Price, 1 anna.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.
GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS,
NOVEMBER 1914.

The following candidates are declared to have passed the GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS held in November 1914 in the subjects under which their names appear:

[A notice will be published in Part I-B of the Fort St. George Gazette in the month of March stating what and in what applications should be made for certificates.]

[B.B.—Applications from unsuccessful candidates asking for information as to the cause of failure or for a re-evaluation of their unsuccessful result as already given.]

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of student.	Written examination.
THE HAND OUTLINE DRAWING (INTERMEDIATE GRADE)			
First Class.			
1	b	2195 | Amy Alice Chesse	++ ++ ++
Second Class.			
27		Tanumalai Suryanarayana ..	++ ++ ++
28		C. H. Karuppai Rao ..	++ ++ ++
29		Umapati Narasimha Rayudu ..	++ ++ ++
30		Talipparai Krishnaswamy ..	++ ++ ++
31		Umapathyappa ..	++ ++ ++
32		Ramulu Appalaiah ..	++ ++ ++
33		Achuthanandan Suryanarayana ..	++ ++ ++
34		Guru Raja Manohar Reddi Mallesh ..	++ ++ ++
35		Bandaru Nagayya ..	++ ++ ++
36		P. A. Chandru ..	++ ++ ++
37		Elahegum Namakkal ..	++ ++ ++
38		Vuppadi Elavuswamy ..	++ ++ ++
39		Crystal Lilia Srinivas ..	++ ++ ++
40		Kottagiri Appa Rao ..	++ ++ ++
41		Kotagiri C. P. Periyannanarayanan ..	++ ++ ++
42		Mehta Lakshminarayana ..	++ ++ ++
43		Allasa Prabhakara Balasubramanian ..	++ ++ ++
44		Tek Joseph ..	++ ++ ++
45		Subbannanatha Jagannatha Rao ..	++ ++ ++
46		Finnell Venkateswaran ..	++ ++ ++
47		Gundreddi Pati Narayana ..	++ ++ ++
48		Damerla Venkateswaranarayana ..	++ ++ ++
49		Estana Parvatharam ..	++ ++ ++
50		Puthukkudiyila Prakashan ..	++ ++ ++

Number in order of merit.	In platen number.	Name of medalist.	Where mounted
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THREE-HAND OUTLINE DRAWING (INTERMEDIATE GRADE)—cont.

Fourth Class—cont.

870	Karai Sase	**	**	..	Rajahmundry,
872	Ajoli Venkateswaran Rao	**	**	..	De.
875	Kireeti Venkateswara	**	**	..	Anantapuram.
879	Negoti Dalli	**	**	..	De.
880	Kerevur Lakshminarayana	**	**	..	De.
882	Sedduva Parvaya Battu	—	**	..	De.
883	Telur Nagayya	**	**	..	De.
884	Nagabhatta Venkatesan	**	**	..	De.
885	G. Narayana Reddyappa Battu	**	**	..	Narsapuram
887	Goddula Rangayya	**	**	..	De.
889	Gudu Pappanayya	**	**	..	De.
890	Uppala Venkayappa	**	**	..	De.
891	Kotava Venkateswara Aiyar	**	**	..	Brenavada.
892	Perumayya Venkateswara Rao	**	**	..	De.
897	Mary Fransis	**	**	..	De.
899	Gudi Somayya	**	**	..	De.
901	Boddu Venkateswari	**	**	..	De.
904	Munagi Parvayya	**	**	..	De.
907	Duggirala Subrahmanyam	**	**	..	De.
908	Keerla Gottipati	**	**	..	De.
912	Lankadiva Venkata Sekharya	**	**	..	De.
914	Sukhavati Sesapradip Rao	**	**	..	De.
916	Mulayam Aliud Rajesh	**	**	..	De.
917	Devi Meenakshi	**	**	..	De.
918	Das Raghava	**	**	..	De.
919	Jannaligala Savitri	**	**	..	Bogath.
920	Mous Ayyappa Rao	**	**	..	De.
921	Kumarudu Yamanna Achari	**	**	..	De.
922	Parkar Ilaas	**	**	..	De.
923	Tappi Bhadrachari	**	**	..	De.
925	Kandi Rama Rao	**	**	..	De.
926	Sarvi Ranga Basila	**	**	..	Bidary.
927	Subra Khan	**	**	..	De.
927	C. Saligara Chowdary	**	**	..	Vetela.
928	A. Govindaraja	**	**	..	De.
929	Perpi Venkateswara Rayudu	**	**	..	De.
930	E. V. Gundu	**	**	..	Kepadi.
931	A. T. David	**	**	..	De.
932	Vidyapitham	**	**	..	Bastrop.
933	Hosamani	**	**	..	Chitradip.
930	A. Mahadeviah Ali	**	**	..	De.
935	Kalakurthy Venkateswara Achanta	**	**	..	De.
937	M. Jagannatha	**	**	..	De.
938	G. S. S.	**	**	..	De.
940	K. Krishnamoorthy Pillay	**	**	..	De.
942	T. R. Balakrishna Deve	**	**	..	De.
943	C. V. Venkateswara Ayyar	**	**	..	De.
971	A. Thyagarajan	**	**	..	De.
974	E. Balasubramanyam	**	**	..	De.
976	K. Venkatesha Pillai	**	**	..	De.
977	V. Krishnaswamy	**	**	..	De.
978	Z. Manayammoori	**	**	..	De.
986	E. Kotwara	**	**	..	De.
1012	Thondam Mary	**	**	..	De.
1024	P. & Ramaiah Appa	**	**	..	De.
1064	U. B. Rao	**	**	..	De.
1065	R. Naidu	**	**	..	De.
1117	T. Duraiswamy	**	**	..	De.
1119	T. N. Venkateswara Rao	**	**	..	De.
1124	A. Gopalkar	**	**	..	De.
1134	G. Ganapati	**	**	..	Tiruchirapally.
1129	P. V. Subrahmanyam	**	**	..	De.
1136	S. O. Venkateswaran	**	**	..	Madras.
1137	G. M. A. Igusum	**	**	..	De.
1138	H. Harry	**	**	..	De.
1151	A. Somayya	**	**	..	Madras.
1159	V. Anandacharan	**	**	..	De.
1202	S. Ammapradip	**	**	..	Tiruchirapally.
1203	P. Kavita Patel	**	**	..	De.
1212	P. Narayana Ayyar J.	**	**	..	Tiruchirapally.
1218	E. Zaman Ayyar	**	**	..	De.

Number in order of entries	Entry number.	Date of birth/death.	Where buried.
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WHITE-HAND OUTLINE DRAWING (INTERMEDIATE GRADE) — cont.

FARNS Class—cont.

2458	V. Nampani Pillai	—	Do.
2459	I. Balakrishna	—	Do.
2460	R. K. Pillai	—	Do.
2461	S. K. Balasubramanian	—	Do.
2462	G. Vidy. Sankar	—	Do.
2463	P. Chakravarthy	—	Do.
2464	Alex. Pinto	—	Do.
2465	Tirumalai Maran	—	Do.
2466	Elinetha Viswanath	—	Do.
2467	May. D'Morais	—	Do.
2468	S. C. Palaniswamy Pillai	—	Do.
2469	S. P. Krishnan Aunty	—	Do.
2470	S. Venkateswaran Pillai	—	Do.
2471	S. Kannan Pillai	—	Do.
2472	H. O. Chalke	—	Do.
2473	C. S. Vasudeva Pillai	—	Do.
2474	P. Indra Jayar	—	Do.
2475	M. Panamparambil Pillai	—	Do.
2476	S. Govindaraj	—	Do.
2477	K. Narayanan	—	Do.
2478	P. Thangavel Aunty	—	Do.
2479	C. P. Heriberto Ayar	—	Do.
2480	H. E. Krishnan Ayar	—	Do.
2481	V. S. Kannan Aunty	—	Do.
2482	G. Shanmukhan Aunty	—	Do.
2483	M. C. Chakko	—	Do.
2484	S. V. Duraiselvam Ayar	—	Do.
2485	S. N. Kannan Aunty	—	Do.
2486	T. R. Kazhakken Pillai	—	Do.
2487	S. Adigalar Pillai	—	Do.
2488	T. Subrahmanyam Ayar	—	Do.
2489	Hari Varan Gramapad	—	Do.
2490	Quintus Henna	—	Do.
2491	O. Karpadevan Pillai	—	Do.
2492	S. Rajan Pillai	—	Do.
2493	S. Ramay Ayar	—	Do.
2494	S. Kandaswamy Ayar	—	Do.
2495	M. Karuna Aunty	—	Do.
2496	L. M. Uppala	—	Do.
2497	L. Kapali	—	Do.
2498	S. Sankar	—	Do.
2499	A. Joseph	—	Do.
2500	P. Gurugopalan	—	Do.
2501	E. Gopalakrishna Pillai	—	Do.
2502	E. Kannan Pillai	—	Do.
2503	E. Palaniswamy Pillai	—	Do.
2504	E. B. Balachandran Pillai	—	Do.
2505	S. T. Sampath Aunty	—	Do.
2506	P. V. Chellappan Pillai	—	Do.
2507	E. Chidappan Pillai	—	Do.
2508	K. Rangan Pillai	—	Do.
2509	E. Radhakrishna Aunty	—	Do.
2510	E. Padmanabha Pillai	—	Do.
2511	S. Sudarshana Ayar	—	Do.
2512	S. G. Chakko	—	Do.
2513	S. E. Thomas	—	Do.
2514	M. Sampath Ayar	—	Do.
2515	P. R. Subbarama Ayar	—	Do.
2516	B. Ramaiah Ayar	—	Do.
2517	S. Karpagam Pillai	—	Do.
2518	P. Radhakrishna Aunty	—	Do.
2519	S. S. Sampath Pillai	—	Do.
2520	S. S. Sampath Sampath	—	Do.
2521	S. Velappan Pillai	—	Do.
2522	A. Asita Pillai	—	Do.
2523	H. Tadiyanantho Ayar	—	Do.
2524	S. H. Balachandran	—	Do.
2525	P. Palaniswamy Pillai	—	Do.
2526	V. G. Narayanan Ayar	—	Do.
2527	G. Sankaran Pillai	—	Do.
2528	E. Balachandran Pillai	—	Do.
2529	Many Selvaratnam Iannades	—	Do.
2530	S. Soma Ayar	—	Do.
2531	D. K. Sivaraman Nagar	—	Do.

[348, 25, 1912]

Number in order of merit.	Name and number.	Name of machine.	When examined.
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FREE-HAND OUTLINE DRAWING (INTERMEDIATE GRADE)—cont.

SECOND CLASS—cont.

2102	E. Seshanayagam	Complete.
2103	Chen Andrew ..	.. .. .. ..	Pulch.
2104	Andy Pham ..	.. .. .. ..	Do.
2105	Alexandra Mary Miss	.. .. .. ..	Do.
2106	Hosannaigal V. Kavita	.. .. .. ..	Do.
2107	Antoniusvannan Easwari Nagar	.. .. .. ..	Do.
2108	P. Venkateswaran Palu	.. .. .. ..	Do.
2109	T. S. Standard Meyer ..	.. .. .. ..	Do.
2110	K. Chetti Kalai ..	.. .. .. ..	Do.
2111	T. V. Suganya Natesan ..	.. .. .. ..	Caled.
2112	Tengnani Parveenakshi ..	.. .. .. ..	Do.
2113	Mala Krishnamoorthy Uthappa Nayak	.. .. .. ..	Do.
2114	Mathew Vida Kishan Nayak	.. .. .. ..	Do.
2115	Venkateswaran Rama Rao ..	.. .. .. ..	Hastipole.
2116	Parvathamma Ananta Pai ..	.. .. .. ..	Do.
2117	Swami Venkateswara Rao ..	.. .. .. ..	Do.
2118	U. K. Kalyana ..	.. .. .. ..	Medya.
2119	P. Thambuselvi ..	.. .. .. ..	Do.
2120	S. A. Targovitsa Patel ..	.. .. .. ..	Do.
2121	B. Maruguru Gramani ..	.. .. .. ..	Do.
2122	S. S. Maruguru Madhavi ..	.. .. .. ..	Do.
2123	S. T. Suganya Nayak ..	.. .. .. ..	Do.
2124	A. G. Sureshbabu Modli ..	.. .. .. ..	Do.
2125	P. S. Sureshbabu Nagalakshmi ..	.. .. .. ..	Do.
2126	T. M. Karuna Velai ..	.. .. .. ..	Do.
2127	M. H. Huluvalli Modli ..	.. .. .. ..	Do.
2128	K. T. Tusharavati Asod ..	.. .. .. ..	Do.
2129	R. Suganya Asod ..	.. .. .. ..	Do.
2130	Ganesan Devadas ..	.. .. .. ..	Do.
2131	Thangarajah Devarajan Appa Patel ..	.. .. .. ..	Do.
2132	M. A. Krishnamoorthy Modli ..	.. .. .. ..	Do.
2133	C. P. Jyoti ..	.. .. .. ..	Do.
2134	T. V. Venkata Radhakrishna ..	.. .. .. ..	Do.
2135	K. S. Palavali ..	.. .. .. ..	Do.
2136	H. S. Ramalingam ..	.. .. .. ..	Do.
2137	U. S. Krishnamoorthy Janaki ..	.. .. .. ..	Do.
2138	Saligam Venkateswaran Chetti ..	.. .. .. ..	Do.
2139	B. A. Jayaraman Sivayogi ..	.. .. .. ..	Do.
2140	S. S. Venkateswaran ..	.. .. .. ..	Do.
2141	E. M. Sankar Rao ..	.. .. .. ..	Do.
2142	O. Rajika Das ..	.. .. .. ..	Do.
2143	A. Venkateshbabu Chaitanya ..	.. .. .. ..	Do.
2144	B. Venkateswaran ..	.. .. .. ..	Do.
2145	F. Lingappa Modli ..	.. .. .. ..	Do.
2146	Praveena Sagar ..	.. .. .. ..	Do.
2147	Anumma Ravichandran Rao ..	.. .. .. ..	Do.
2148	Nallur Nagayi Rao ..	.. .. .. ..	Do.
2149	Chaitanya Babu ..	.. .. .. ..	Do.
2150	Tanisha Narayana ..	.. .. .. ..	Do.
2151	S. S. Suganya Nayak ..	.. .. .. ..	Do.
2152	T. R. Dhananjaya Modli ..	.. .. .. ..	Do.
2153	T. Venkatesh padam ..	.. .. .. ..	Do.
2154	Balaji Balaji Sampath Chetti ..	.. .. .. ..	Do.
2155	M. Vijayarangan Modli ..	.. .. .. ..	Do.
2156	Renuk Alexander ..	.. .. .. ..	Do.

GEOMETRICAL DRAWING (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).

FIRST CLASS

1	1359	K. Karuppiah ..	.. .. .. ..	Trichikopoly.
2	2049	V. B. Sugantharam ..	.. .. .. ..	Rangale.
3	9562	G. B. Kishore Warrier ..	.. .. .. ..	Residencia.
4	1041	K. Ganesh Arivazhagar ..	.. .. .. ..	Tiruvendram.
5	1748	E. Suganthi 1346 ..	.. .. .. ..	De.
6	7082	Swarnapathy ..	.. .. .. ..	Kumbhalagan.
7	1662	S. Michaela Arivazhagar ..	.. .. .. ..	Tiruvendram.
8	1653	S. Sasi Shanmukha ..	.. .. .. ..	Baptia.
9	1181	T. S. Sadas Appan ..	.. .. .. ..	Trichikopoly.
10	1128	K. Duraiselvi Appa ..	.. .. .. ..	Do.
11	9784	S. Suganya Nachipat ..	.. .. .. ..	Mysore.
12	1594	S. Suganya Nachipat ..	.. .. .. ..	Tiruvendram.

Number in order of merit.	Report number	Name of candidate.	When entered.
GEOGRAPHICAL DRAWING (INTERMEDIATE GRADE)—contd.			
First Class—contd.			
13	1179	R. Palaniswamy Ayyer	—
14	1180	P. Lakshmanan	—
15	1268	P. Palaniswamy Pillai	—
Second Class.			
16		Srinivas Venkatesam ..	—
17		Tirumala Suryanarayana ..	—
18		Tirumalai Thirumalai Bas ..	—
19		Tiruvankuppam Jagatheswaran ..	—
20		Kovalamappan Nagar Bas ..	—
21		Kannappa Chinnappa ..	—
22		Swami Jayaraman ..	—
23		Konampalli Venkateswara Bas ..	—
24		Lingusai Achuthanarayya ..	—
25		Govinda Venkateswara Bas ..	—
26		Venka Venkateswara Bas ..	—
27		John Coomaras ..	—
28		Venka Venkateswara ..	—
29		Mallik Sivamurthy ..	—
30		Eremudu Nithiaran ..	—
31		Douglas Lakshminarayanan ..	—
32		K. E. Krishnamurti ..	—
33		K. Venkataswamy ..	—
34		T. P. Krishnan ..	—
35		R. Akbar Sharif ..	—
36		S. Ananthanayagam ..	—
37		S. Venkateswara Ayyer ..	—
38		M. C. George ..	—
39		C. Z. Gopin Pillai ..	—
40		R. Gopal Nayak ..	—
41		N. Balakrishna Panditar ..	—
42		G. C. Xanth ..	—
43		G. M. Sabapathy ..	—
44		P. Jereb ..	—
45		H. Sambandam Ayyer ..	—
46		E. G. Sankaran Pillai ..	—
47		M. A. Vasaprasad Ayyer ..	—
48		D. Kavoor Venkateswari ..	—
49		H. E. Arunachalam Ayyer ..	—
50		S. Henry ..	—
51		A. Sivaprasad ..	—
52		A. V. Ramanayagam Ayyer ..	—
53		T. Subbaramayya Ayyer ..	—
54		P. M. Balakrishnan Pillai ..	—
55		T. E. Karunam ..	—
56		Sarath Chettiar ..	—
57		P. Govindapillai Ayyer ..	—
58		E. Velupillai Pillai ..	—
59		G. S. Rajaguru Pillai ..	—
60		R. G. Venkateswara Nayaka ..	—
61		H. A. Narayana Ayyer ..	—
62		K. Hama Varan Tampan ..	—
63		P. Govindaswami ..	—
64		A. Siva ..	—
65		E. Venkateswara Tampan ..	—
66		Zain Ayyer ..	—
67		K. Navayana Pillai ..	—
68		V. Haribalan Ayyer ..	—
69		V. Soobalan Ayyer ..	—
70		V. Parkash Pillai ..	—
71		M. Varghese Kodik ..	—
72		N. Elachappa Ayyer ..	—
73		V. P. G. Padmanabhan Tampl ..	—
74		V. K. Espar ..	—
75		A. Paul Chellappa ..	—
76		S. Subrahmanyam Ayyer ..	—
77		A. George ..	—
78		E. T. Narayana Ayyer ..	—
79		E. G. Ramanathan ..	—
80		Massey Samudarayya ..	—
81		R. Palaniswamy Kanna ..	—

Number in order of merit.	Register Number	Name of candidate.	Where examined.
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GEOMETRICAL DRAWINGS (INTERMEDIATE GRADE)—cont.

SECOND CLASS—FAL.

2438	A. Mukund Ghosh	"	"	"	Salem
2503	Chakhermal Kripa Mehta	"	"	"	Falghat.
2642	Avril M. Paterson	"	"	"	Mangalore.
2917	Budhanlal Narmawala Chethi	"	"	"	Modras.
2943	Pannachha Sharpeni	"	"	"	De.
2994	P. S. Kalishetti	"	"	"	De.
8138	Mohammed Khaja Sabir	"	"	"	De.

(By order.)

Officer of the Court, for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 15th January 1915.D. MADDOX,
Secretary.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

or

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 2.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 22, 1914. [Price, 4 p.m.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.
SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS—OCTOBER 1914.

LISTS OF FAILURES.

[Note 1.—Candidates who were absent from part of the examination are regarded as having failed in the subject or subjects from which they abstained themselves.

Note 2.—Applications from unsuccessful candidates seeking for information as to the cause of failure or for a re-examination of their answer papers will not be attended to.]

THE CRIMINAL JUDICIAL TEST (LOWER GRADES).

The Indian Evidence Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Indian Penal Code	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	b
The Code of Criminal Procedure	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	a
Madras Jurisprudence	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	a
Dictionary of Legal Terms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	d

Register number	Subject failed in.	Register number	Subject failed in.	Register number	Subject failed in.	Register number	Subject failed in.
56	b	769	a & d	1478	a & d	2648	a
76	a & d	800	a, b & d	1518	a & d	4160	a, b & d
75	a, b & c	821	a	1617	a	2974	a & d
72	a, b & c	841	a	1798	a, d	2315	a
78	a, b & d	851	a & b & d	1638	a, b & d	2654	a, b
79	a	870	a	1740	a, d	2395	a, d
80	a, b & d	877	a & d	1712	a	2617	a
82	a, b & d	891	a	1657	a	2393	a
83	a, b & d	894	a & b	1558	b	2652	a, b
295	a	901	a	1768	a, b & d	2191	a
254	a, b & d	902	a	1711	a, b & d	2665	a, b & d
207	a	904	a	1803	c	2120	a
216	a, b	905	a, b	1915	a, d	3145	a, b & d
215	a, b	906	a	1810	a	3093	a, b, d
209	a	909	a & d	1817	a, d	3150	a, b, d
203	a, b & d	1281	a, b & d	1920	a, b	3131	a, d
451	a, b & d	1291	a & d	1723	a, b & d	3133	a
452	a, b & d	1307	a, d	1899	a, b & d	2141	a
453	a, b & d	1309	a, b	1204	a, b & d	3245	a, b & d
454	a, b & d	1371	a, b	1718	a	3549	a
455	a, b & d	1375	a, b & d	2119	a, b & d	3550	a
248	a, b & d	1374	a, b	1913	a	3545	a, d
252	a, b	1275	a, b	2, 98	a, b & d	3167	a, b
242	a, b	1813	a, b	1716	a, b & d	2158	a, b & d
608	a	1202	a, c	2647	b	3169	a, b & d
627	a	1373	a, c	2348	a, d	3170	a, c & d
634	a, b & d	1401	a, b & d	2348	a, d		
635	a, b & d						

THE TRANSLATION TEST (LOWEST GRADE).

TAMIL.

Translation from English into Tamil
Translation from Tamil into English

English number	Subject listed in.	Register number	Subject listed in.	Register number	Subject listed in.	Register number	Subject listed in.
883	b	1841	a b	2175	a	2818	a b
1214	a b	1842	b	2176	a	2417	a b
1215	a b	1843	a b	2177	b	5845	a b
1216	a b	1845	b	2178	b	2119	b
1217	a b	1847	a b	2179	b	5818A	a b
1218	a b	1849	a b	2180	b	2830	a b
1219	a b	1850	a b	2181	a	2835	a b
1220	a b	1851	a b	2182	a	2841	a b
1221	a b	1852	a b	2183	a b	2842	a b
1222	a b	1853	a b	2184	a	2843	a b
1223	a b	1854	a b	2185	a b	2844	a b
1224	a b	1855	a b	2186	a b	2845	a b
1225	a b	1856	a b	2187	a b	2846	a b
1226	a b	1857	a b	2188	a b	2847	a b
1227	a b	1858	a b	2189	a b	2848	a b
1228	a b	1859	a b	2190	a b	2849	a b
1229	a b	1860	a b	2191	a	2850	a b
1230	a b	1861	a b	2192	a b	2851	a b
1231	a b	1862	a b	2193	a b	2852	a b
1232	a b	1863	a b	2194	a b	2853	a b
1233	a b	1864	a b	2195	a b	2854	a b
1234	a b	1865	a b	2196	a b	2855	a b
1235	a b	1866	a b	2197	a b	2856	a b
1236	a b	1867	a b	2198	a b	2857	a b
1237	a b	1868	a b	2199	a b	2858	a b
1238	a b	1869	a b	2200	a b	2859	a b
1239	a b	1870	a b	2201	a b	2860	a b
1240	a b	1871	a b	2202	a b	2861	a b
1241	a b	1872	a b	2203	a b	2862	a b
1242	a b	1873	a b	2204	a b	2863	a b
1243	a b	1874	a b	2205	a b	2864	a b
1244	a b	1875	a b	2206	a b	2865	a b
1245	a b	1876	a b	2207	a b	2866	a b
1246	a b	1877	a b	2208	a b	2867	a b
1247	a b	1878	a b	2209	a b	2868	a b
1248	a b	1879	a b	2210	a b	2869	a b
1249	a b	1880	a b	2211	a b	2870	a b
1250	a b	1881	a b	2212	a b	2871	a b
1251	a b	1882	a b	2213	a b	2872	a b
1252	a b	1883	a b	2214	a b	2873	a b
1253	a b	1884	a b	2215	a b	2874	a b
1254	a b	1885	a b	2216	a b	2875	a b
1255	a b	1886	a b	2217	a b	2876	a b
1256	a b	1887	a b	2218	a b	2877	a b
1257	a b	1888	a b	2219	a b	2878	a b
1258	a b	1889	a b	2220	a b	2879	a b
1259	a b	1890	a b	2221	a b	2880	a b
1260	a b	1891	a b	2222	a b	2881	a b
1261	a b	1892	a b	2223	a b	2882	a b
1262	a b	1893	a b	2224	a b	2883	a b
1263	a b	1894	a b	2225	a b	2884	a b
1264	a b	1895	a b	2226	a b	2885	a b
1265	a b	1896	a b	2227	a b	2886	a b
1266	a b	1897	a b	2228	a b	2887	a b
1267	a b	1898	a b	2229	a b	2888	a b
1268	a b	1899	a b	2230	a b	2889	a b
1269	a b	1900	a b	2231	a b	2890	a b
1270	a b	1901	a b	2232	a b	2891	a b
1271	a b	1902	a b	2233	a b	2892	a b
1272	a b	1903	a b	2234	a b	2893	a b
1273	a b	1904	a b	2235	a b	2894	a b
1274	a b	1905	a b	2236	a b	2895	a b
1275	a b	1906	a b	2237	a b	2896	a b
1276	a b	1907	a b	2238	a b	2897	a b
1277	a b	1908	a b	2239	a b	2898	a b
1278	a b	1909	a b	2240	a b	2899	a b
1279	a b	1910	a b	2241	a b	2900	a b
1280	a b	1911	a b	2242	a b	2901	a b
1281	a b	1912	a b	2243	a b	2902	a b
1282	a b	1913	a b	2244	a b	2903	a b
1283	a b	1914	a b	2245	a b	2904	a b
1284	a b	1915	a b	2246	a b	2905	a b
1285	a b	1916	a b	2247	a b	2906	a b
1286	a b	1917	a b	2248	a b	2907	a b
1287	a b	1918	a b	2249	a b	2908	a b
1288	a b	1919	a b	2250	a b	2909	a b
1289	a b	1920	a b	2251	a b	2910	a b
1290	a b	1921	a b	2252	a b	2911	a b
1291	a b	1922	a b	2253	a b	2912	a b
1292	a b	1923	a b	2254	a b	2913	a b
1293	a b	1924	a b	2255	a b	2914	a b
1294	a b	1925	a b	2256	a b	2915	a b
1295	a b	1926	a b	2257	a b	2916	a b
1296	a b	1927	a b	2258	a b	2917	a b
1297	a b	1928	a b	2259	a b	2918	a b
1298	a b	1929	a b	2260	a b	2919	a b
1299	a b	1930	a b	2261	a b	2920	a b
1300	a b	1931	a b	2262	a b	2921	a b
1301	a b	1932	a b	2263	a b	2922	a b
1302	a b	1933	a b	2264	a b	2923	a b
1303	a b	1934	a b	2265	a b	2924	a b
1304	a b	1935	a b	2266	a b	2925	a b
1305	a b	1936	a b	2267	a b	2926	a b
1306	a b	1937	a b	2268	a b	2927	a b
1307	a b	1938	a b	2269	a b	2928	a b

TELUGU.

Translation from English into Telugu
Translation from Telugu into English

English number	Subject listed in.	Register number	Subject listed in.	Register number	Subject listed in.	Register number	Subject listed in.
19	a b	251	a b	374	a b	508	a b
20	a b	252	a b	375	b	510	a b
21	c	253	a b	376	a b	512	a b
22	c	254	a b	377	b	513	a b
23	a b	255	a b	378	b	514	a b
24	a b	256	a b	379	a b	515	a b
25	a b	257	a b	380	a b	516	a b
26	a b	258	a b	381	a b	517	a b
27	a b	259	a b	382	a b	518	a b
28	a b	260	a b	383	a b	519	a b
29	a b	261	a b	384	a b	520	a b
30	a b	262	a b	385	a b	521	a b
31	a b	263	a b	386	a b	522	a b

THE TRANSLATION TEST (LOWER GRADE);—not
TRANSLATED.—cont.

Register number.	Subject dated in.	English written.	Subject dated in.	Register number.	Subject dated in.	Register number.	Subject dated in.
863	a. b	1865	a. b	1864	a. b	1864	a. b
866	a	1862	a. b	1868	a. b	1868	a. b
867	a	1860	a. b	1816	a. b	1848	a. b
868	a	1862	a. b	1811	a. b	1848	a. b
869	a	1861	a. b	1815	a. b	1844	a. b
870	a. b	1865	a. b	1814	a. b	1863	a. b
871	a. b	1843	a. b	1815	a. b	1847	a. b
872	a. b	1810	a. b	1816	a. b	1848	a. b
873	a. b	1867	a. b	1814	a. b	1849	a. b
874	a. b	1874	a. b	1805	a. b	1850	a. b
875	a. b	1859	a. b	1818	a. b	1855	a. b
876	a. b	1851	a. b	1830	a. b	1856	a. b
877	a	1862	a. b	1815	a. b	1856	a. b
878	a. b	1863	a. b	1818	a. b		

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 24th January 1865,

G. MADDON,
Secretary.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

or

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 2.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 12, 1915.

[Price, 6 p.m.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS. SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS—OCTOBER 1914.

LISTS OF FAILURES.

Note 1.—Candidates who were absent from part of the examination are regarded as having failed in the subject or subjects from which they absented themselves.

Note 2.—Any candidate from whom no certificates asking for information as to the terms of failure or for a re-examination of their answer papers will not be admitted in.

THE TRANSLATION TEST (HIGHER GRADE).

TABLE.

Translation from English into Tamil
Translation from Tamil into English

Examiner Name No.	Subject Failed in.	Examiner number.	Subject Failed in.	Examiner number.	Subject Failed in.	Examiner number.	Subject Failed in.
849	a b	2295	a b	2353	a b	2385	a b
1238	a b	2425	a b	2354	a b	2384	a b
1313	a b	2431	a b	2355	b	2385	a b
1512	a b	2436	a b	2356	a b	2386	a b
1544	a b	2433	a b	2357	a b	2387	a b
2546	a b	2438	a b	2358	a	2388	a b
2662	a b	2514	a b	2359	a b	2389	a b
6999	a b	2516	a	2360	a	2390	a b
2667	a b	2652	a b	2361	a b	2391	a b
2616	a b	2691	a b	2362	a b	2392	a b
2615	a b	2687	a b	2363	a b	2393	a b
2615	a b	2701	a b	2364	a b	2394	a b
2615	a b	2702	a b	2365	a b	2395	a b
3414	b	2811	a b	2370	a b	2401	a b
3419	a b	2812	a b	2371	a	2402	a b
2904	a b	2813	a b	2372	a b	2412	a b
3281	a b	2814	a b	2373	a b	2413	a b
3246	a b	2815	b	2374	a b	2414	a b
3257	a b	2816	a b	2375	a b	2415	a b
2308	a b	2851	a b	2376	a b	2416	a b
5348	a b	2853	a b	2377	a b	2417	a b

THE JAIL TEST.

The Civil Arrests Code	18	++	++	++	++	++	++	+
The Indian Food Code	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	+
The Criminal Procedure Code	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	+
Laws, Statutes and Ordinances relating to Trade	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	+

Legislative numbers. Subjects listed in.

157	a d
175	a b d

THE REVENUE TEST (LOWER GRADE).

Revenue Regulations and Acts	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	+
Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	+
The Stamp, Income-tax and Excise Manuals	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	+
Methods of Tilaging and Taluk Accounts and the Special Funds Code	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	+
Delivery of total stocks	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	+

Revenue decree.	Subjects listed in.	Revenue numbers.	Subjects listed in.	Revenue numbers.	Subjects listed in.	Revenue numbers.	Subjects listed in.
18	a	457	a b c d	818	a	1465	a b c d
22	b d	458	a b	817	b	1466	b
84	a	459	b a	818	a	1467	a b c d
86	b	460	c	820	c	1468	a d
87	a	461	b c d	824	c	1472	a b c
99	a d	462	a	824	c	1478	a
162	d	463	a	825	b	1479	a b c d
185	a c d	471	b c d	827	a	1479	a b c
186	b c d	472	a b c	828	a b d	1483	a b
278	b	473	b a	829	a b d	1486	a
372	a b a	474	b a	830	a b	1489	b
373	b a	475	a	831	a b	1493	b
374	b c d	477	a	832	a b	1495	b
375	b e d	478	a	833	a b	1496	b
376	c	479	b	835	a b	1497	b
377	b a	480	a	836	a b	1498	b
378	b c d	481	a	837	a b	1499	b
379	b e d	482	a	838	a b	1500	b
380	c	483	b	839	a b	1501	b
381	b a	484	a	840	a b	1503	b
382	b c d	485	a	841	a b	1504	b
383	b d	486	a	842	a b	1505	b
384	b d	487	a	843	a b	1506	b
385	b	488	a	844	a b	1507	b
386	a	489	a b d	845	a b	1508	b
387	a b a	490	a b	846	a b	1509	b
388	a b c	491	a b	847	a b	1510	b
389	b c o	492	a b	848	a b	1511	b
390	b o	493	a b	849	a b	1512	b
391	b o d	494	a b	850	a b	1513	b
392	e	495	a	851	a b	1514	b
393	a	496	a	852	a b	1515	b
394	a	497	a	853	a b	1516	b
395	b e	498	a	854	a b	1517	b
396	b	499	a	855	a b	1518	b
397	b	500	a	856	a b	1519	b
398	a	501	a	857	a b	1520	b
399	b	502	a	858	a b	1521	b
400	b	503	a	859	a b	1522	b
401	a b a	504	a	860	a b	1523	b
402	a	505	a b d	861	a b	1524	b
403	a	506	a	862	a b	1525	b
404	a	507	a	863	a b	1526	b
405	a	508	a	864	a b	1527	b
406	a	509	a	865	a b	1528	b
407	b e	510	a	866	a b	1529	b
408	b	511	a	867	a b	1530	b
409	b	512	a	868	a b	1531	b
410	b	513	a	869	a b	1532	b
411	a b d	514	a b c d	870	a b	1533	b
412	a b e d	515	a b c d	871	a b	1534	b
413	a b d	516	a b	872	a b	1535	b
414	a b e d	517	a b	873	a b	1536	b
415	a b	518	a b	874	a b	1537	b
416	a	519	a b	875	a b	1538	b
417	a	520	a b	876	a b	1539	b
418	a	521	a b	877	a b	1540	b
419	a	522	a b	878	a b	1541	b
420	a	523	a b	879	a b	1542	b
420a	a	524	a b	880	a b	1543	b
420b	a	525	a b	881	a b	1544	b
421	a d	526	a b	882	a b	1545	b

THE REVENGER TEST (LOWEST GRADE)—MIL

Requirer number	Requirer name	Requirer number	Requirer label no.	Requirer number	Requirer name	Requirer number	Requirer label no.
1881	a	2233	a	2044	b	2423	a b
1883	b	2157	b	2161	a	2423	a
1887	c b d	2261	c b	2164	a	2423	a d
1879	d	2081	a c	2174	b	2423	a
1810	a	2281	c b	2174	c d	2423	a
1811	b	2263	c a	2174	c d	2423	a
1842	c	2273	c a	2176	a b	2423	b c
1863	d	2273	c a	2176	a b	2423	b d
1874	a	2273	c a	2176	a b	2423	b d
1885	c d	2273	c a	2176	a b	2423	b d
1889	a	2277	c a	2176	a b	2423	b d
1891	b	2277	c a	2176	a b	2423	b d
1894	c d	2278	c a	2176	a b	2423	b
1848	a b	2282	c a	2176	a b	2423	a b
1881	d	2282	c a	2176	a b	2423	a b
1887	a b	2281	c a	2176	a b	2423	a b
1895	d	2287	c a	2176	a b	2423	a b
1896	a	2285	c a	2176	a b	2423	a b
1897	b	2292	c a	2176	a b	2423	a b
1898	c	2292	c a	2176	a b	2423	a b
1899	d	2293	c a	2176	a b	2423	a b
1900	a	2293	c a	2176	a b	2423	a b
1901	b	2293	c a	2176	a b	2423	a b
1902	c	2293	c a	2176	a b	2423	a b
1903	d	2293	c a	2176	a b	2423	a b
1904	a b	2293	c a	2176	a b	2423	a b
1905	c	2293	c a	2176	a b	2423	a b
1906	d	2293	c a	2176	a b	2423	a b
1907	a	2293	c a	2176	a b	2423	a b
1911	c	2293	c a	2176	a b	2423	a b
1912	d	2293	c a	2176	a b	2423	a b
1913	a b	2293	c a	2176	a b	2423	a b
1914	c	2293	c a	2176	a b	2423	a b
1915	d	2293	c a	2176	a b	2423	a b
1916	a	2293	c a	2176	a b	2423	a b
1917	b	2293	c a	2176	a b	2423	a b
1918	c	2293	c a	2176	a b	2423	a b
1919	d	2293	c a	2176	a b	2423	a b
1920	a	2293	c a	2176	a b	2423	a b
1921	b	2293	c a	2176	a b	2423	a b
1922	c	2293	c a	2176	a b	2423	a b
1923	d	2293	c a	2176	a b	2423	a b
1924	a	2293	c a	2176	a b	2423	a b
1925	b	2293	c a	2176	a b	2423	a b
1926	c	2293	c a	2176	a b	2423	a b
1927	d	2293	c a	2176	a b	2423	a b
1928	a	2293	c a	2176	a b	2423	a b
1929	b	2293	c a	2176	a b	2423	a b
1930	c	2293	c a	2176	a b	2423	a b
1931	d	2293	c a	2176	a b	2423	a b
1932	a	2293	c a	2176	a b	2423	a b
1933	b	2293	c a	2176	a b	2423	a b
1934	c	2293	c a	2176	a b	2423	a b
1935	d	2293	c a	2176	a b	2423	a b
1936	a	2293	c a	2176	a b	2423	a b
1937	b	2293	c a	2176	a b	2423	a b
1938	c	2293	c a	2176	a b	2423	a b
1939	d	2293	c a	2176	a b	2423	a b
1940	a	2293	c a	2176	a b	2423	a b
1941	b	2293	c a	2176	a b	2423	a b
1942	c	2293	c a	2176	a b	2423	a b
1943	d	2293	c a	2176	a b	2423	a b

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Commissions,
Malvo, 15th January 1915.G. MADDOX,
Secretary.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B.

or

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 23

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 12, 1914.

[Price, 4 p.m.]

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.
GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS,
NOVEMBER 1914.

The following candidates are declared to have passed the GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATION held in November 1913 in the subject under which their names appear:

[A notice will be published in Part I-B of the Fort St. George Gazette in the month of March stating when and to whom applications should be made for certificates.]

[Note.—Applications from unsuccessful candidates asking for information as to the cause of failure or for a re-examination of their answer papers will not be attended to.]

Number or order of merit.	Register number.	Date of certificate.	Where examined.
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DEPART (ELEMENTARY GRADE).

First Class.

1	9928	R. Pancholi Noyvel	Madrass.
	2001	M. A. Krishnamoorthy	Do.
3	1768	G. Venkateswaran Ayyar ..	.. .. ..	Tirunelveli.

Second Class.

25	Yellappaiah Serpanapayam ..	.. .. ..	Madras.
42	Shankar Govind ..	.. .. ..	Do.
48	Venka Venkataswamy ..	.. .. ..	Tirunelveli.
463	Pallu Raman ..	.. .. ..	Do.
518	Kavumuri Lakshminarayanan ..	.. .. ..	Do.
633	Erapagannai Selvapanyan ..	.. .. ..	Do.
634	Pandilambalai Virendra ..	.. .. ..	Do.
411	Taluk Baghavathy ..	.. .. ..	Do.
592	Hidmatullah Begum ..	.. .. ..	Brennan.
673	S. Tambalakar ..	.. .. ..	Kumbhalgarh.
961	K. K. Krishnam ..	.. .. ..	Do.
2248	A. Kannanuram Ayyar ..	.. .. ..	Edapalem.
1866	G. V. Krishnam ..	.. .. ..	Do.
2201	W. M. Abraham ..	.. .. ..	Edapalem.
2393	William P. Fahey ..	.. .. ..	Do.
4414	M. P. Fahey ..	.. .. ..	Do.
4425	N. Ramas Amal ..	.. .. ..	Do.
1475	P. H. Sankara Pillai ..	.. .. ..	Do.
1455	G. Yehi Ayyar ..	.. .. ..	Do.
1463	Elizabeth Mairidak ..	.. .. ..	Do.
1461	Sarah Chongam ..	.. .. ..	Do.

Number in order of issue.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where examined.
DEMON (ELEMENTARY GRADE)—cont.			
Recent Class—cont.			
1842	A. Padmanabha Ayyer	.. .. .. ..	Trichinopoly.
1843	R. Ram Varma Venkateswara	.. .. .. ..	De.
1844	S. Krishnamoorthy	.. .. .. ..	De.
1845	R. R. Palaniswamy	.. .. .. ..	De.
1846	S. Kasthuri Pillai	.. .. .. ..	De.
1847	S. Devaraj	.. .. .. ..	De.
1848	H. Sivamakarai Pillai	.. .. .. ..	De.
1849	S. C. Joseph	.. .. .. ..	Franklin.
1850	C. V. Ramasami Ayyer	.. .. .. ..	De.
1851	Kalambalik Chenchumurthy	.. .. .. ..	Mysore.
1852	Surya Abdul Ali	.. .. .. ..	De.
1853	M. Janardhanan	.. .. .. ..	Guntakal.
1854	Chandrasekarendra P. Abdul Ghaffar	.. .. .. ..	Calicut.
1855	O. P. Joseph	.. .. .. ..	Madras.
1856	Iyak Mohamed	.. .. .. ..	De.
1857	Ernest Habeeb	.. .. .. ..	De.
1858	A. P. Venkappa Nayakar	.. .. .. ..	De.
1859	V. Perumalai	.. .. .. ..	De.
1860	E. T. Krishnaswamy Nayaka	.. .. .. ..	De.
1861	P. Perumalai	.. .. .. ..	De.
1862	E. N. Sulha Rao	.. .. .. ..	De.
1863	C. Selvam Rao	.. .. .. ..	De.
1864	H. H. Dapulwala Ayyappan	.. .. .. ..	De.
1865	O. Dineshjee	.. .. .. ..	De.
1866	C. Shamaikhan Ibrahim	.. .. .. ..	De.
1867	Samad Ahmedjee	.. .. .. ..	De.
1868	Mohammed Abdul Wajid	.. .. .. ..	De.

(By order.)

Office of the Clerk, by Govt. Examination,
Madras, 12th January 1918.

R. MANDOK,
Secretary,



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

or

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 21

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 19, 1915.

[Price, 6 p.m.]

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS,
NOVEMBER 1914.

The following candidates are declared to have passed the Gorito-Mill Technical Examinations held in November 1914 in the subjects under which their names appear:

A notice will be published in Fort St. George Gazette in the month of March stating who, and to whom, application should be made for certificates.

[Note.—Applications from unsuccessful candidates asking for information as to the cause of failure or for a resubmission of their absent papers will not be attended to.]

Exam for which certifi- cate is re- quired.	Regis- try number.	Date of examination.	When examined.
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FREE-HAND OUTLINE DRAWING (ADVANCED GRADE).

SECOND CLASS.

3104	A. Venkata Rao	Redraw.
3105	P. M. Narayana Reddy	..	..	..	Do.
3106	Julu Mamid	..	..	..	Do.
3107	T. S. Govindarao Naik	..	..	..	Do.
3108	S. Balaji Venkateswara	..	..	..	Do.
3109	A. Ramaiah	..	..	..	Do.
3110	D. Narasimha Pillai	..	..	..	Do.
3111	Kadipati Venkata Subrahmanyam	..	..	..	Do.
3112	T. G. Mahadevan Pillai	..	..	..	Do.
3113	P. J. Chettiar	..	..	..	Do.
3114	P. V. Bhagavath Appaji	..	..	..	Do.
3115	Venkateswaran Krishnamoorthy	..	..	..	Do.

GEOMETRICAL DRAWING (ADVANCED GRADE).

SECOND CLASS.

3106	Mudiyappa Kannan, alias Arjunan	..	..	..	My draw.
3107	P. Govindarao Naik	..	..	..	Redraw.
3108	E. Lingappa Naik	Do.

Number in order of merit.	Native name	Name of modeler.	Where copied.
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PAINTING (ADVANCED GRADE).

Second Class.

2903	N. Sankar Krishnayya	Madras.
2904	S. Govindarajulu	De.
2905	S. V. Venkateswara	.. .. .. ..	De.
2906	R. K. Venkateswara Nayak	.. .. .. ..	De.
2907	R. T. Venkateswara Pillai	.. .. .. ..	De.
2908	L. Lakshmi Reddy	.. .. .. ..	De.
2909	P. M. Ramaiahappa Modak	.. .. .. ..	De.
2910	M. Jayarama Krishna Ayyar	.. .. .. ..	De.
2911	C. Andhra Pukkudi	.. .. .. ..	De.
2912	T. S. Alwar Arayagari	.. .. .. ..	De.
2913	B. Padmadasa Pillai	.. .. .. ..	De.

MODELING (ELEMENTARY GRADE).

Second Class.

2914	H. Venkata Gopala Iyyangara	.. .. .. ..	Madras.
2915	Balabhadra Palahannayya	.. .. .. ..	De.
2916	T. Ramanayya Ayyappan	.. .. .. ..	De.
2917	Malgudi Subbaraya	.. .. .. ..	De.
2918	A. R. Valavikarai Kupila	.. .. .. ..	De.
2919	P. Ramanayya	.. .. .. ..	De.
2920	K. Srinivasan	.. .. .. ..	De.

MODELING (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).

Second Class.

2921	A. N. Sivaramakrishna	.. .. .. ..	Madras.
2922	V. Nallamalai	.. .. .. ..	De.
2923	M. P. Kannappa Modak	.. .. .. ..	De.

JEWELLER'S WORK (ELEMENTARY GRADE).

First Class.

2924	P. Matthaiyavasalai Modak	Madras.
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Second Class.

2925	E. P. Tambarkalai Nayakar	Madras.
2926	Clement Gaffey	De.

JEWELLER'S WORK (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).

Second Class.

2927	Kurappillai S. Gopalan Modak	Madras.
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COTTON-WEAVING (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).

First Class.

2928	Henry M. Thomas	Kar.
2929	Thobiah Kondukk	Chingleput.
2930	J. Balaji	.. .. .. ..	Chingleput.

Second Class.

2931	P. Thirumurthy	.. .. .. ..	Chingleput.
2932	P. Maranatha	.. .. .. ..	Kar.
2933	P. M. Kalpathi	.. .. .. ..	Salem.
2934	R. Vedhanayakar	.. .. .. ..	De.
2935	H. Puchaiselvam	.. .. .. ..	Madras.

SCALLOP WORK AND DRESS MAKING (ELEMENTARY GRADE).

First Class.

2936	Class Anderson	.. .. .. ..	Madras.
2937	Adi Reddi	.. .. .. ..	Balur.
2938	Anjali Tolani	.. .. .. ..	Golma.
2939	Eazy Nader	.. .. .. ..	Balur.
2940	Willa Lora	.. .. .. ..	Madras.
2941	Meela Ghosh	.. .. .. ..	Balur.
2942	Freema Z. Goring	Golma.

Number of class.	Degree Master.	Name of candidate.	Where residing.
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HEDDLE-WORK AND DRESS-MAKING (ELEMENTARY GRADE)—cont.

SECOND CLASS.

186	Estherine James	Refugee.
187	Ethel McFad	.. .. .. .. ..	Do.
188	Millicent Armstrong	.. .. .. .. ..	Do.
189	Marie McFad	.. .. .. .. ..	Do.
190	Mildred McLanghlin	.. .. .. .. ..	Do.
191	Maria McFad	.. .. .. .. ..	Do.
192	Laura Morris	.. .. .. .. ..	Do.
193	Daisy Morris	.. .. .. .. ..	Do.
194	Nellie Morris	.. .. .. .. ..	Do.
195	Julia Morris	.. .. .. .. ..	Do.
196	Annie Morris	.. .. .. .. ..	Do.
261A	Edna Gardner	.. .. .. .. ..	Emancipated.
261B	Margaret Daly	.. .. .. .. ..	Do.
266A	Alice Anderson	.. .. .. .. ..	Cathedral.
266B	Elizabeth Alice Armstrong	.. .. .. .. ..	Do.
266C	Ella Vaughan	.. .. .. .. ..	Do.
266D	Frances Keppen	.. .. .. .. ..	Do.
266E	Yoshoda Suzuki	.. .. .. .. ..	Do.
266F	Maria Jacob	.. .. .. .. ..	Do.

HEDDLE-WORK AND DRESS-MAKING (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).

FIRST CLASS.

3	2763	François Wyman	.. .. .. .. ..	Madras.
3	2764	Eva Lee	.. .. .. .. ..	Refugee.
3	2765	Julia Gore	.. .. .. .. ..	Madras.
4	2767	Margery Miller	.. .. .. .. ..	Do.
4	2769	Hazel Branard	.. .. .. .. ..	Do.
5	2770	Maria Ferraglio	.. .. .. .. ..	Do.
5	2771	Ernest D'Amato	.. .. .. .. ..	Do.
5	2773	Elisabeth Jacob	.. .. .. .. ..	Do.
5	2774	Mary Branard	.. .. .. .. ..	Do.
9	2776	Josephine Vaughan	.. .. .. .. ..	Do.
11	2785	Louise Gagliano	.. .. .. .. ..	Do.
12	2789	Terence D'Amato	.. .. .. .. ..	Do.

SECOND CLASS.

2	2781	Italian Child's Machinery	.. .. .. .. ..	Cathedral.
2	2782	Desiderio Belli	.. .. .. .. ..	Madras.
2	2783	Mary O'Flaherty	.. .. .. .. ..	Do.
2	2785	May Crowley	.. .. .. .. ..	Do.

HEDDLE-WORK AND DRESS-MAKING (ADVANCED GRADE).

FIRST CLASS.

1	2786	Last Ellen Goldfarb	.. .. .. .. ..	Madras.
2	2789	Stella Spino	.. .. .. .. ..	Refugee.
3	2795	Tilly Leman	.. .. .. .. ..	Emancipated.
4	2797	Mary Alphonse	.. .. .. .. ..	Madras.
5	2798	Mary Bernard Halpin	.. .. .. .. ..	Do.

SECOND CLASS.

1	2799	Mabel Taylor	.. .. .. .. ..	Emancipated.
1	2800	Terence Lyle	.. .. .. .. ..	Madras.

EMBROIDERY (ELEMENTARY GRADE).

FIRST CLASS.

1	2797	P. Jane Bordenet	.. .. .. .. ..	Madras.
4	2798	M. Jane Bordenet	Do.

EMBROIDERY (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).

FIRST CLASS.

1	2800	R. Kamalas	Madras.
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(By order.)

Office of the Com. for Correspondence Examinations,
Madras, 12 January 1884.G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

REPRINTED PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS STATE.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 2.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 12, 1915.

[Price, 6 p.m.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.
GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The following candidates are declared to have qualified for the DIPLOMA CERTIFICATE in the subjects mentioned opposite to their names:—

Name of candidate.	Subject.	Name of candidate.	Subject.
Kanchermpati Satyanarayana	Book Keeping.	P. Basu Das	Elementary.
SARAS	Do.	Nalluvadi A. Krishna Ayyar.	Do.
R. A. Venkateswara Ayyar.	Do.	G. S. Venkateswara Ayyar.	Do.
Fangal Amadas Rao,	Shorthand.	G. Jayaraman Pillai.	Do.
K. K. Seth.	Do.		

The following candidate is declared to have qualified for the DIPLOMA IN CONSTRUCTION:—

A. Palpannandaram Ayyar.

(By order.)

Office of the Comm. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 12th January 1915.

G. HADDOCK,
Secretary.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

of

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 2.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 15, 1915.

(Price. 2 annas)

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS'
CERTIFICATES, 1914.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

It is hereby notified that the following candidates, who passed the Preliminary Examination of December 1913 and subsequent years, have passed the Final Examination for Teachers' Certificates held in April 1914 and have qualified for complete certificates under Rule 250 of the Madras Educational Rules:—

Name	Date of matriculation	Institution in which trained	Year of passing the Preliminary examination	Centre of assessment
TRAINED CANDIDATES.				
SECONDARY GRADE.				
Second Class.				
782 | M. Bejanus ..	.. | Teachers' College, Sodipoor ..	| 1901	.. | Bangalore.	
ELEMENTARY GRADE.				
Second Class.				
783 V. Lakshminatha Rao ..	Government Training School, Nellore.	1910	.. | Bangalore.	
784 Sulid Ummer Sibh ..	Do. do. 1908	..	Do.	
785 V. Narasimharao ..	Do. do. 1908	..	Do.	
786 K. Narasimhaiah ..	Do. do. 1913	..	Do.	
787 Y. Ravindra ..	Government Panchayat Training School, Hubber.	1907	..	Do.
788 R. V. Joseph ..	A. B. M. Training School, Bengaluru.	1908	..	Do.
789 P. Salaparaman ..	A. M. M. Training School, Ooty.	1908	..	Do.
790 S. Karuna ..	A. E. L. M. Training School for Blacks, Ooty.	1908	..	Do.
791 P. Mark ..	Government Training School, Chittor.	1908	..	Do.

FAILURE LIST.

The following candidates failed in or were absent from the FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held in April 1914—

2. They cannot appear for the examination again before the date mentioned against their names.

3. Enquiries from candidates as to the cause of the failure will not be attended to.

Rank.	Name of candidate	Institution in which tested	Year of passing the Preliminary Examination.	Date before which the candidate can appear again for the Final examination.	Grade of examination.
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TRAINED CANDIDATES.

ELEMENTARY GRADE.

722	A. Elizanov	Government Training School, Nellore	1906	..	8th April	Kangri
723	S. Venkateswara	Do.	1901	..	Do.	Do.
724	Tukata Bhawan	Government Training School, Coorgia.	1907	..	Absent	Do.
725	T. Venkateswara	Government Training School, Nellore	1907	..	8th April	Do.
726	S. Mahadevappa	Do.	1911	..	Absent	Do.
727	N. Venkateswara	Do.	1910	..	8th April	Do.
728	G. Narayana	Do.	1911	..	1915.	Do.

The following candidate, who passed the PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION before December 1905, was absent from the FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held in April 1914—

Rank.	Name of candidate	Institution in which tested	Year of passing the Preliminary Examination.	Date before which the candidate can appear again for the Final examination.	Grade of examination.
18	L. Peters	Government Training School, Ootacamund.	1904	..	Absent

It is hereby notified that the following candidates, who passed the Preliminary Examination of December 1906 and subsequent years, have passed the FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held in September 1914 and have qualified for complete certificates under Rule 165 of the Andhra Educational Rules—

Rank.	Name of candidate	Institution in which tested	Year of passing the Preliminary Examination.	Grade of examination.
TRAINED CANDIDATES.				
SECONDARY GRADE.				
First Class.				
179	R. S. Balakrishna Aiyar,	Government Training School, Chittoor.	1911	..

Rank No.	Name of candidate.	Station to which posted.	Type of passing the Preliminary examination.	Date of recruitment
TRAINED CANDIDATES AND PROGRESSIVE GRADE—contd.				
RANKED CLASS.				
786	C. S. Kasturi Rangan ..	Government Training School for Martial, Coimbatore.	1913	Excl.
787	K. G. Ramakrishna ..	Do.	1912	Do.
788	K. R. Nagayya ..	Do.	1911	Do.
789	Venkateswara Ayyar ..	Do.	1911	Do.
790	Mandam Anjanai ..	Government Training School, Kapikavady.	1911	Exclasse- ment, Palakkad.
791	Dorothy Esther ..	Bengal Tudor Training Institu- tion, Palakkad.	1911	Excl.
792	E. E. Subrahmanyam ..	S. T. G. Training School, Nagercoil.	1911	Excl.
793	A. Sargunanam Sankar ..	A.E.M. Training School, Ponnaiyil	1910	Do.
794	H. E. Kannan ..	Tiruchirapalli College, Saidapet	1909	Do.
795	H. V. Subrahmanyam ..	Govt. Higher Secondary Training School, Tirupur.	1910	Do.
796	T. Venkateswaranayagam ..	Do.	1909	Excl.
797	A. Kandaswami ..	Do.	1909	Do.
798	U. Sitayya ..	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	1908	Exclasse- ment, Palakkad.
799	T. Parashuramam ..	Do.	1910	Do.
800	K. Ramakrishna ..	Do.	1911	Exclasse- ment, Tirupur.
801	P. Venkateswaranayagam ..	Do.	1912	Do.
802	D. Venkateswaranayagam ..	Do.	1913	Do.
ELEMENTARY GRADE.				
RANKED CLASS.				
803	B. V. Krishna Rao ..	Government Training School for Martial, Coimbatore.	1913	Excl.
804	K. Baghavendra Rao ..	Do.	1911	Do.
805	T. V. Sudhakar ..	Government Training School for Martial, Tirupur.	1914	Do.
806	Kuppuswamy Ayyangar ..	Government Training School for Martial, Chittor.	1914	Do.
807	Krishna Ayyer ..	Government Training School for Martial, Chittor.	1917	Do.
808	L. O. Sankarathil Kalyana ..	Do.	1901	Do.
809	Bogunnenappa Pillai ..	Do.	1909	Do.
810	J. Lingayya ..	Government Training School for Martial, Gurukul.	1911	Exclasse- ment, Do.
811	B. Kannan Rao ..	Government Training School for Martial, Gurukul.	1909	Do.
812	J. Lakshminarayana ..	A.E.M. Training School for Martial, Rajahmundry.	1911	Do.
813	R. Dhananjay ..	Do.	1911	Do.
814	K. Manikandan ..	Do.	1911	Do.
815	T. Komparanatha ..	Do.	1911	Do.
816	Umanath Narayanaswamy ..	Government Training School, Sriperumbudur.	1910	Exclasse- ment, Sriperumbudur.
817	Hemi Bangalore ..	Government Training School, Bellary.	1910	Do.
818	J. Jagannatha Rao ..	Do.	1911	Do.
819	Baldwin Lourdes ..	O.E.M. Training School, Nellore.	1910	Coimbatore.
820	T. Subramanyamulu ..	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	1911	Do.
821	P. Appa Rao ..	O.E.M. Training School, Nellore.	1911	Do.
822	V. Manikandan ..	A.E.M. Training School, Nellore.	1909	Do.
823	D. Venkatesan ..	O.E.M. Training School, Nellore.	1908	Do.
824	R. Venkatesan Rao ..	Government Training School, Coimbatore.	1907	Coimbatore.

Number	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Date of passing the Preliminary examination.	Order of merit.	
TRAINED CANDIDATES--contd.					
ELEMENTARY GRADE--contd.					
SECOND CLASS--contd.					
418	A. S. Krishnarao Ayyer	Government Training School, Madras.	1896	-- Colombo.	
419	M. V. Meenakshi Ray	Do. do. 1898	--	Do.	
420	K. G. Lalitha Devi Ayer	Do. do. 1897	--	Do.	
421	E. Venkateswara Pillai	Do. do. 1899	--	Do.	
422	C. Venkateswara Venkateswara	Do. do. 1900	--	Do.	
423	G. Venkateswara Pillai	Do. do. 1900	--	Do.	
424	S. Venkateswara Pillai	Do. do. 1900	--	Do.	
425	T. Venkateswara Pillai	Do. do. 1900	--	Do.	
426	A. Venkateswara Pillai	Do. do. 1900	--	Do.	
427	A. Venkateswara Pillai	St. John's Training Institution, Madras.	1901	--	Do.
428	J. Mohamed	Do. Do. 1901	--	Do.	
429	J. A. Jivardhan	Do. do. 1910	--	Do.	
430	Florence Matheway Dham	Do. do. 1914	--	Do.	
431	D. Ramaiah	Do. do. 1915	--	Do.	
432	A. Ramaiah	Do. do. 1915	--	Do.	
433	A. Neelamal	St. John's Training School for Girls, Madras, Madras.	1915	--	Do.
434	J. Jebamalai	Do. Do. 1920	--	Do.	
435	S. Devadasan	Do. Do. 1920	--	Do.	
436	M. S. Government Ayyer	Government Training School, Madras.	1920	--	Bazad.
437	E. Nagappan Pillai	Government Training School, Madras.	1921	--	Do.
438	B. V. Srinivas Rao	Do. Do. 1921	--	Do.	
439	M. Duraisami	R.C. Boarding and Teaching Institute, Madras.	1921	--	Do.
440	N. Karuppappa Pillai	Government Training School, Madras.	1921	--	Do.
441	E. K. Ramaswami Ayyer	Government Training School, Madras.	1921	--	Do.
442	E. Chinnai Namayya	Government Training School, Madras.	1921	--	Do.
443	S. Kannaiyal Selvam	Do. Do. 1921	--	Do.	
444	K. S. Seetha Ayyer	Government Training School, Madras.	1921	--	Do.
445	H. P. Durvasala	A. M. Training School, Pondicherry.	1921	--	Pondicherry.
446	M. Jagannathan	Do. Do. 1921	--	Do.	
447	M. S. Andiyam Udayan	R. C. Training School, Trichinopoly.	1921	--	Do.
448	R. Venkataselvam Ayyer	Government Training School, Madras.	1922	--	Do.
449	H. E. N. Ganapathy	A. M. Training School for Girls, Madras.	1922	--	Do.
450	A. Devasachayam	A. M. Training School, Puducherry.	1922	--	Do.
451	D. Savasankar Pillai	R. C. Training School, Trichinopoly.	1922	--	Do.
452	E. Permal Alavi	Government Training School, Madras.	1922	--	Do.
453	E. Ahmadullah	Do. Do. 1922	--	Do.	
454	S. S. Aswathayogi Ayyer	A. M. Training School, Pondicherry.	1922	--	Do.
455	T. Venkateswara	Government Training School, Madras.	1922	--	Do.
456	R. Sekharapillai Karunanidhi	Do. Do. 1923	--	Do.	
457	E. Maryamala	Government Training School, Madras.	1923	--	Do.
458	V. Chidambaram Pillai	Do. Do. 1923	--	Shripet.	
459	V. Chokkamal Ayyer	Do. Do. 1923	--	Do.	
460	R. Chinnai Pillai	Government Training School, Madras.	1923	--	Do.
461	I. R. Sami	Uttar Mawar Training School, Madras.	1923	--	Do.
462	Saljidul Kalib	Government Mahamandals Training School, Madras.	1923	--	Do.

Serial No.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Centre of training.
TRAINED CANDIDATES—cont.				
ELEMENTARY GRADE—cont.				
SECOND CLASS—cont.				
881	Alebrahim Sureswaran	Government Training School, Chittor.	1898	Bangalore
884	P. K. Chinnaswami Ayyar	Government Training School, Bangalore.	1901	Do.
885	Zangarasei Nayeda	Government Training School, Chittor.	1901	Do.
886	Ismailwan Appaswami	Government Training School, Bangalore.	1901	Do.
887	T. Nandamalayya	Government Training School, Bangalore.	1901	Do.
888	S. Krishna Rao	Chittor, Do.	1899	Do.
889	P. Muttiah Pillai	Government Training School, Vilayampet.	1898	Do.
890	Durai Nathaniel	Uma Mission Training School, Arikkere.	1898	Do.
891	N. Govindachari	Government Training School, Hosur.	1898	Do.
892	M. Venkatesa Pillai	Do.	1898	Do.
893	P. Kannai Pillai	Do.	1898	Do.
894	M. Magar	Uma Mission Training School, Bangalore.	1898	Do.
895	A. Sengge	Government Training School, Bangalore.	1901	Bangalore.
896	B. H. Ramaiah	Do.	1910	Do.
897	P. Azadhan	A.E.L.M. Training School for Masters, Bangalore.	1910	Do.
898	V. Joseph	Do.	1908	Do.
899	P. Krapudanam	C. M. S. Normal School, Mavelikara.	1909	Do.
900	J. S. Sanderson	C.M.S. Training University, Palakkad.	1911	Gowda.
901	E. Thomas	E. C. Boarding and Training Institute, Trichinopoly.	1910	Do.
902	N. Eduramalai	Do.	1911	Do.
903	P. Arunachalam	Government Training School, Trichinopoly.	1911	Do.
904	C. S. Venkateswari Rao	Government Training School, Quilon.	1909	Do.
905	H. S. Antuliyam	Do.	1898	Do.
906	H. Narayana	Do.	1911	Do.
907	J. Chakira Ismail	Do.	1911	Do.
908	G. Ismail	Government Training School, Bangalore.	1909	Do.
909	C. Sebastian	Government Training School, Chittor.	1906	Do.
910	D. Parvannanayagam	A.E.L.M. Training School, Bangalore.	1901	Bangalore.
911	G. Surya Rao	Government Training School, Bangalore.	1913	Do.
912	D. Ghosali Sabir	Government Training School, Bangalore.	1909	Jamalapuram.
913	Katiradi Hassan	Do.	1910	Do.
914	K. Samiullah	Laudia Mission Training School, Quilon.	1911	Do.
915	T. Tazdu	Do.	1910	Do.
916	Koyyappelli Isappa	Do.	1911	Do.
917	E. Devarapillai	Do.	1908	Do.
918	A. Phily	Do.	1908	Do.
919	G. Amara Reddi	Do.	1907	Do.
920	J. Manganal	Primary Training School for Migrants, Epanam.	1911	Tamper.
921	Ramal Maniamal	All Saints' Training School for Migrants, Tiruchirapalli.	1912	Do.
922	Joseph Doss Arulachal	Do.	1910	Do.
923	B. Arulachal	Do.	1908	Do.

FAILURE LIST.

The following candidates failed in or were absent from the FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held in September 1914.

2. They cannot appear for the examination again before the date mentioned against their names.
3. Enquiries from candidates as to the cause of the failure will not be attended to.

Rank.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Date of passing the Final examination.	Date before which the candidate must appear again for the Final examination.	Result of previous attempt.
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TRAINED CANDIDATES.

SECONDARY GRADE.

804	T. Sivaramakrishna Ayyer.	Teacher's College, Madras.	1911	..	16th March 1915.	Failed.
805	A. Venkateswara Rao.	Govt. Primary Training School, Nanchikulam.	1910	..	25th March 1915.	Passed.
806	A. Mangal Rao ..	Government Training School, Rayavaram.	1910	..	26th Sept. 1915.	Passed.

ELEMENTARY GRADE.

807	S. V. Murty ..	A.M. Training School for Masters, Madras.	1908	..	End. Sept. 1911.	Failed.
808	V. P. Karunamayi Ayyer.	Government Training School for Masters, Coimbatore.	1911	..	Do.	Do.
809	Velaiyudan Pillai ..	do.	1911	..	Do.	Do.
810	A. T. Ganapati Ayyer.	Government Training School for Masters, Salem.	1910	..	Do.	Do.
811	L. Virendra Rao.	C.B.M. Training School, Foukkal.	1908	..	Absent.	Com-
812	L. Venkateswari ..	Government Training School, Yengapura.	1910	..	10th Sept. 1915.	Passed.
813	S. M. Sekhar Chettiar.	Government Training School, Chettiar.	1906	..	11th Sept. 1914.	Com-
814	N. Sudarshan Pillai	do.	1908	..	12th Sept. 1915.	Passed.
815	Govindappa Channappa.	British Teacher Training Institute, Palakkad.	1910	..	21st March 1915.	Failed.
816	E. Jayaram ..	Do.	1905	..	Do.	Failed.
817	M. Kanna ..	Do.	1911	..	Do.	Do.
818	L. J. Dandapani Sekhar.	do.	1912	..	Do.	Do.
819	G. Padmapani ..	Do.	1907	..	11th Sept. 1915.	Do.
820	Z. Bhagyalakshmi ..	St. John's Training School for Maidservants, Nowrangpur.	1906	..	16th Dec.	Do.
821	D. Bhagyalakshmi ..	Do.	1910	..	Do.	Do.
822	D. Krishnamoorthy ..	British Teacher Training Institute, Palakkad.	1906	..	Do.	Do.
823	M. Mathew ..	Government Training School, Mayyil.	1911	..	10th Sept. 1915.	Failed.
824	L. Elusetti Rukhi Ayyer.	Do.	1910	..	10th Sept. 1915.	Failed.
825	K. Parappan ..	Do.	1911	..	Do.	Do.
826	N. Sevini Subb ..	Do.	1911	..	Absent.	Do.
827	T. Nagalingamayya ..	Government Training School, Chittor.	1912	..	16th Sept. 1915.	Do.
828	R. Krishnaramayya Ayyer.	Government Training School, Dindigul.	1910	..	16th March 1915.	Failed.
829	H. Govindarajam ..	A.M. Training School, Palakkad.	1912	..	Do.	Do.
830	T. Venkateswarambalu Ayyer.	Government Training School, Dindigul.	1910	..	Do.	Do.
831	W. V. Kannankulam Rao.	Do.	1910	..	Do.	Do.
832	T. S. Venkateswaram.	Do.	1912	..	Do.	Do.
833	F. S. Venkateswaram Ayyer.	Do.	1912	..	Do.	Do.
834	T. N. Subrahmanyam Ayyer.	Do.	1912	..	Do.	Do.
835	Z. P. Sekhar Ayyer.	Do.	1912	..	Do.	Do.
836	M. B. Narayana Rao.	Government Training School, Salem.	1912	..	Do.	Do.

Rank	Name & initials.	Institution in which taught.	Date of passing the Preliminary Examination.	Date when made the most recent appointment taken from the gazette of appointments.	Centre of recruitment.
TRAINED CANDIDATES—contd.					
ELEMENTARY GRADE—contd.					
937	P. Vella Pillai ..	Government Training School, Madugad.	1918	11th March 1918.	Periyar Kallan. De.
938	D. S. Saravanan Pillai ..	Government Training School, Madura.	1915	.. De.	De.
939	V. Amutha Raj ..	A.I.T. Training School, Ponnani.	1918	.. De.	De.
940	Sajid Ali Dulal ..	Government Higher Grade Training School, Madura.	1918	12th September 1918.	Bengal.
941	A. M. Venkateswara Reddi ..	Government Training School, Chittor.	1918	.. De.	De.
942	D. Renuka Pillai ..	Government Training School, Bangalore.	1911	.. De.	De.
943	P. Krishnamoorthy Pillai ..	Government Training School, Bangalore.	1911	.. De.	De.
944	M. Tyagappa ..	Do. do.	1912	.. De.	De.
945	M. Basdeo Basu ..	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	1911	12th September 1918.	Rishivaram. De.
946	M. Mathew ..	A.E.I.M. Training School for Masters, Rajahmundry.	1908	.. Absent ..	De.
947	V. Aiyappa ..	C.R.M. Training School, Samblat.	1908	18th September 1918.	Tellicherry. De.
948	J. Viswanatha Rao ..	Do. do.	1908	.. De.	De.
949	J. Sivaram ..	Do. do.	1911	.. De.	De.
950	Beluram Malaiyal ..	Government Training School, Chittor.	1908	1st February 1911.	Uttarap-
951	D. Santappa ..	Do. do.	1908	.. De.	De.
952	Chintamani Me-	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	1910	20th September 1911.	rajan-
	di ..	do. do.	1912	.. De.	ma-
953	K. Venkobredra ..	Do. do.	1912	.. De.	dry.
954	Vidya Narendran Chandra ..	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	1911	20th September 1911.	Janaka- lanka. De.
955	T. Rangayya ..	Government Training School, Bellary.	1908	.. De.	De.
956	T. E. Shetty ..	Ladies' Mission Training School, Hosur.	1910	.. De.	De.
957	Thangapattam Eli- zham ..	Do. do.	1910	.. De.	De.
958	Kathayathil Suresh ..	Do. do.	1906	Absent ..	De.
959	T. Leone ..	Do. do.	1903	.. De.	De.

It is hereby certified that the following candidates, who passed the Preliminary Examination before December 1-03, have passed the First Examinations for TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held in September 1911 and have qualified for complete certificates under Rule 155 of the Madras Educational Rules—

Rank	Name & initials.	Institution in which taught.	Date of passing the Preliminary examination.	Centre of recruitment.
TRAINED CANDIDATES,				
ELEMENTARY GRADE				
SECOND CLASS.				
19	S. Rangaswami Pillai ..	Government Training School, Chengalpattu.	1903	Chennai.
20	R. Madhavaraj ..	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	1903	Rajahmundry.

FAILURES LIST.

The following candidates failed in the First Examination for Teachers' Certificates held in September 1914.

2 They must appear for the examination again before the date mentioned against their names.

a. Enquiries from candidates as to the cause of the failure will not be attended to.

Serial No.	Name of candidate	Institution in which trained	Year of passing the Preliminary examination	Date before which the candidate appears again for the final examination.	Category of examination
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TRAINED CANDIDATES.

ELEMENTARY GRADE.

184	J. Jayaraj	Government Training School, Ettayampatti	1914	18th September 1915, 22nd September 1915, Do.	Preliminary Examination Do.
185	K. Durgaprasad	Government Training School, Ootacamund	1912	Do.	
186	R. Panamparampala	Government Training School, Trichinopoly	1913	Do.	

It is hereby notified that the following candidates, who passed the Preliminary Examination of December 1913 and subsequent years, have passed the First Examinations for Teachers' Certificates held in October 1914 and have qualified for complete certificates under rule 166 of the Madras Educational Rules:—

Serial No.	Name of candidate	Institution in which trained	Year of passing the Preliminary examination	Date of presentation
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TRAINED CANDIDATES

SECONDARY GRADE.

FIRST CLASS.

200	K. N. Krishnaswami Ayyar	Teachers' College, Saldanah	1908	... Computer.
201	P. Sankha Rao	Government Training School, Pappachandy	1913	... Gaucher.
202	A. K. Srinivasan	Government Training School, 1910	1910	... Majorcan.
203	S. Ramaswamy	A. M. Training Institution, Pappachandy	1910	... Do.
204	K. Venkateswar Ayyer	Government Training School, 1911	1911	... Do.
205	S. Panigrahy Aiyer	Teachers' College, Saldanah	1908	... Do.
206	Sister Margaret Mary	Convent of the Holy Angels, Trichinopoly	1910	... Majorcan.
207	A. S. Rangam Pillai	Government Training School, 1910	1910	... Salem.
208	F. Duraiswami Ayyar	Do. 1911	1911	... Majorcan.

ELEMENTARY GRADE.

FIRST CLASS.

210	H. Venkateswar Ayyer	Government Training School, Padapet.	1911	... Conjuror.
211	E. Jiranthanam	A.M. Training School, Chettinad	1910	... Computer.
212	D. Balakrishna	Preliminary Training School for Mathematics, Egmore	1910	... Assaraper.

SECOND CLASS.

213	T. M. Palnithamuram	Government Training School, 1911	1911	... Conjurer.
214	K. Perumal	Government Teachers' Training School, Madras	1908	... Do.
215	D. Narasimha Reddy	Government Training School, 1911	1911	... Do.
216	C. Chellapillai Ayyangar	Do. Do. 1911	1911	... Do.

Page	Name of candidate.	Institution in which taught.	Date of passing for Preliminary examination.	Quality of examination.
TRAINED CANDIDATES—cont.				
ELEMENTARY BRANCH—cont.				
PRIMARY CLASS—cont.				
202	Kedanavarman Sastri	Government Training School, Sankarpet.	1910	... Conjunction.
203	M. Chennayya	Government Training School, Bellary	1908	... Dispersals.
204	T. Krishna Rao	Do.	1911	... Do.
205	E. Venkata Gounder	Government Training School, Salem	1909	... Tirupattin.
206	L. V. Koppa Appar	Do.	1902	... Do.
207	H. S. Suryanarayana	Do.	1908	... Do.
208	D. A. Narasimhan	Do.	1911	... Do.
209	M. S. Narayana Appar	Do.	1911	... Do.
210	E. Mahadevi Pillai	Government Training School, Hospit.	1910	... Do.
211	C. Mamukkali Pillai	Government Training School, Hospit.	1907	... Do.
212	P. S. Narayana Appar	Government Training School, Salem	1910	... Do.
213	G. Nagappa Rao	Government Training School, Salem	1908	... Do.
214	G. Ramachandrapuray	Government Training School, Salem	1911	... Do.
215	Gowinda Dasari	Government Training School, Salem	1910	... Do.
216	V. N. Hammaraju	Government Training School, Hospit.	1910	... Do.
217	Srinivappa Madali	Government Training School, Hospit.	1911	... Do.
218	E. P. Govindarajulu	Government Training School, Salem	1913	... Do.
219	T. Ramaiah Rao	Do.	1910	... Do.
220	K. Ramaia	Government Training School, Tirupattinam.	1911	... Tirupattin.
221	M. Arppadoss	Do.	1911	... Do.
222	Mahamed Hassan	Government Muhammadan Training School, Madras.	1911	... Do.
223	B. Bagharasuddin Rao	Government Training School, Bellary	1908	... Hospit.
224	Ch. Venkateswara Sekh.	Government Training School, Salem	1913	... Gesser.
225	J. Bharavayya	Government Training School, Salem	1909	... Do.
226	Abdel Qadir	Government Muhammadan Training School, Madras.	1911	... Do.
227	M. Jemal	C.M.S. Normal School, Madras	1910	... Do.
228	Shakil Hudaibullah	Government Training School, Gurgaon	1911	... Do.
229	T. Adasani	Elementary Training School for Women, Bangalore.	1911	... Do.
230	Sister Mary Scullion	Do.	1910	... Do.
231	Sister Mary Lavelle	Do.	1910	... Do.
232	Sister Mary Hobson	Do.	1912	... Do.
233	Mary Trilla	Do.	1911	... Do.
234	Sister Mary Cecilia	Do.	1913	... Do.
235	J. Wahengappa	Government Training School, Bangalore	1910	... Do.
236	E. Venkateswara Rao	Do.	1911	... Do.
237	Ch. Hemmappa Rao	Do.	1911	... Do.
238	Abdul Rehman	Government Muhammadan Training School, Madras.	1908	... Do.
239	R. Jayaraman	A.C.L.M. Training School for Masons, Gurur.	1910	... Do.
240	M. Subbannayya	Government Training School, Bangalore	1913	... Do.
241	T. Gopalaiah	Do.	1908	... Do.
242	M. Satyayya	Do.	1908	... Do.

No.	Name of candidate	Institution in which trained	Year of passing the Fellowship examination	Centre of graduation
TRAINED CANDIDATES—cont.				
EXCELSIOR GRADUATE—cont.				
SECOND CLASS—cont.				
1018	E. Venkateswara	A.E.L.G. Training School, Sett.	1911	Guntur
1019	S. Narasimha Rao	Government Training School, Guntur	1909	Do.
1020	A. Venkateswara	C. & J. Messel School, Madras	1909	Do.
1021	L. Venkateswara	do.	1909	Do.
1022	G. John	A.B.M. Training School, Bapatla	1907	Do.
1023	K. Balachandrapan	Government Training School, Bapatla	1908	Do.
1024	M. Ramakrishna	Government Training School, Mysore	1908	Do.
1025	K. Krishnamoorthy	Government Training School, Guntur	1911	Do.
1026	P. Venkateswara	do.	1909	Do.
1027	D. Krishnamoorthy	do.	1911	Do.
1028	J. Ramarajendra	A.Z.M. Training School for Miners, Ootacamund	1908	Do.
1029	N. Naik	A.E.L.G. Training School for Miners, Nagercoil	1912	Do.
1030	R. K. Ghatlodia	Presidency Training School for Miners, Edder	1911	Asansol
1031	R. Venkateswaran Ayyar	Government Training School, Trichinopoly	1911	Mayavaram
1032	T. G. Suryana Ayyar	Government Training School, Tanjore	1911	Do.
1033	R. Subramanian	E.L.M. Training School, Trichinopoly	1909	Do.
1034	P. V. Krishnamoorthy	Government Training School, Trichinopoly	1911	Do.
1035	P. Devarajulu Reddy	E.L.M. Training School, Trichinopoly	1909	Do.
1036	A. Appa Pillai	Government Training School, Tanjore	1910	Do.
1037	V. Krishnamoorthy	do.	1910	Do.
1038	Amirtham	Government Training School for Miners, Coalbrookdale	1911	Do.
1039	Samuel Elizabeth	All Saints' Training School for Miners, Trichinopoly	1910	Do.
1040	Harold Luther	do.	1910	Do.
1041	Pauline Mary Anna	R.C. Training School for Miners, Coalbrookdale	1909	Centenary
1042	Letitia Mary Anna	R.C. Training School, Trichinopoly	1911	Do.
1043	H. Paruchetti	R.C. Training School, Trichinopoly	1911	Madras
1044	G. Chinnappa	Government Training School, Dindigul	1911	Do.
1045	B. S. Rajappan	A.M. Training School, Ponnaiyil	1911	Do.
1046	J. T. Chellappan	Government Training School, Sivagangai	1910	Do.
1047	M. Moses	A.M. Training School, Tamilnad	1909	Do.
1048	Rejal Abdul Azez Sabir	Government Training School, Dindigul	1908	Do.
1049	L. Andrew	E.L.M. Training School, Trichinopoly	1908	Do.
1050	K. Krishnamoorthy Ayyar	Government Training School, Madras	1911	Do.
1051	S. Mahal Raja	R.C. Training School, Trichinopoly	1910	Do.
1052	C. Rajan Anthony	do.	1911	Do.
1053	D. S. Krishnamoorthy Ayyar	Government Training School, Dindigul	1911	Do.
1054	M. Appalal	A.M. Training School, Ponnaiyil	1908	Do.
1055	B. Rajeswari Kanjipan	Government Training School, Dindigul	1907	Do.
1056	B. R. Subbaraya Ayyar	do.	1909	Do.
1057	K. Unnathadasa	Government Training School, Sambajapur	1908	Do.

Rank	Name of candidate	Institution in which tested.	Date of passing the Preliminary examination.	Centre of examination.
TRAINED CANDIDATES—contd.				
ELEMENTARY GRADE—contd.				
SECOND CLASS—contd.				
1073	K. Sivaram Ayyangar	Government Training School, Madras.	1913	Tamilnad.
1074	P. V. Sundaramayya Ayyangar	Government Training School, Bangalore.	1917	De.
1075	M. K. Venkateswaran	R.C. Training School, Trichinopoly.	1918	De.
1076	Mofida Fernandes	S. A. Ann's Training School, Mangalore.	1914	Tamangal.
1077	H. Krishnaswami Pillai	Government Training School, Bangalore.	1915	Akkare.
1078	Talai Venkappa	De.	1916	De.
1079	V. Srinivas Ayyar	Government Training School, Salem.	1912	Salem.
1080	V. Raghava Ayyangar	De.	1911	De.
1081	T. C. Ananthakrishna Ayyar	De.	1911	De.
1082	H. Mahadeva Ayyar	De.	1911	De.
1083	T. B. Srinivas Ayyar	De.	1911	De.
1084	G. Subrahmanyam Ayyar	De.	1910	De.
1085	M. Sabba Chetti	De.	1911	De.
1086	M. Balakrishnanuramayya	De.	1911	De.
1087	R. Palanivelu Pillai	De.	1908	De.
1088	A. Kadavoor Pillai	De.	1909	De.
1089	V. T. Kaligounder Ayyar	De.	1908	De.
1090	P. Kandaswamy Pillai	De.	1908	De.
1091	K. Sengudu Pandaram	De.	1906	De.
1092	R. Mathewson Ayyar	De.	1908	De.
1093	G. Krishnamoorthy Ayyar	De.	1908	De.
1094	M. V. Raju Ayyar	De.	1910	De.
1095	Z. M. Almond Shieff	De.	1911	De.
1096	R. Kandaswamy Ayyar	De.	1911	De.
1097	T. V. Vasanthula Ayyar	De.	1909	De.
1098	V. Ganapathy Ayyar	De.	1909	De.
1099	V. Venkataswamy Ayyar	De.	1908	De.

FAILURE LIST.

The following candidates failed in or were absent from the FINAL EXAMINATION in TEACHERS' COMPETITION held in October 1914.

3. They cannot appear for the examination again before the date mentioned against their names.

3. Enquiries from candidates as to the cause of the failure will not be attended to.

Rank	Name of candidate	Institution in which tested.	Date of passing the Preliminary examination.	Date when the result of the final examination was declared.	Centre of examination.
TRAINED CANDIDATES.					
SECONDARY GRADE.					
1096	K. S. Sudarshana Ayyar	Government Training School, Tanjavur.	1913	17th October 1913.	Tamilnad.
1097	V. Karanthan	A.M. Training School, Bangalore.	1908	25th April 1913.	Madras.
ELEMENTARY GRADE.					
1098	T. Sankaranarayana Rao	Government Training School, Bangalore.	1909	1st April 1913.	Tamilnad.
1099	M. Arunachala Ayyar	Government Training School, Bangalore.	1910	1st De.	Tamilnad.

Order No.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which tested.	Year of receiving the Examinatory certificate.	Date when the certificate was issued by the Board of the Final examination.	Centre of examination.
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TRAINED CANDIDATES—contd.

SECONDARY GRADE—contd.

1090	A. Chennabasappa.	Government Training School, Bellary.	1913	--	16th October 1915.
1091	B. Gurthiappayya.	Do. do.	1914	--	Do.
1091	E. Sankara Rao.	Do. do.	1913	--	Do.
1092	C. Krishnam Pillai.	Government Training School, Chitradurga.	1915	--	15th October 1916.
1093	J. Muhammad Ehsan.	Government Muhammadan Training School, Madras.	1915	--	Do.
1094	A. Kamarasa Rao.	Government Training School, Tirupati.	1910	--	Do.
1095	S. Narayanaiah.	Do. do.	1916	--	Do.
1096	E. Dharma Rao.	Do. do.	1908	--	Do.
1097	D. Venkateswaramurthy.	Government Training School, Guntur.	1918	--	16th October 1919.
1098	Hos Mary Mangalamma.	Elementary Training School for Women, Bangalore.	1906	--	Do.
1099	G. Venkateswara.	Government Training School, Ongole.	1918	--	Do.
1100	A. Nampalli Rao.	Government Training School, Ootacamund.	1908	--	Almora 1905.
1101	G. Rishabhappa.	A.I.M.E. Training School, Bapatla.	1911	--	16th October 1915.
1102	Z. Jayakrishna.	Government Training School, Guntur.	1905	--	Do.
1103	P. Kotyayya.	Do. do.	1911	--	Do.
1104	V. Veeramachcheryya.	Do. do.	1907	--	Do.
1105	K. Namayya.	Government Training School, Ongole.	1909	--	Do.
1106	R. Vaidyanatha Ayyar.	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1908	--	21st April 1915.
1107	E. R. Venkateswara Ayyar.	Government Training School, Trichinopoly.	1909	--	Do.
1108	E. Basappaiahachari.	Government Training School, Ootacamund.	1907	--	Do.
1109	E. Jacob.	A.I.M.E. Training School, Anna-ganapathy.	1907	--	Do.
1110	E. Radhakrishna Ayyar.	A.I.M.E. Training School, 1911	--	21st April 1915.	Madras.
1111	M. Upadhyam.	S.C. Training School, Trichinopoly.	1910	--	Do.
1112	R. Sankaran Ayyar.	Government Training School, Madras.	1908	--	Do.
1113	K. Pusumalai Ayyar.	A.I.M.E. Personnel Training School, 1913	--	Do.	Madras.
1114	M. Malleswariappan.	Do. do.	1912	--	Do.
1115	M. Ganapathy.	A.I.M.E. Training School, 1910	--	Do.	Do.
1116	E. Permal Rao.	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1910	--	21st October 1915.
1117	R. Rajagopal Ayyar.	Do. do.	1909	--	21st April 1915.
1118	L. Aswag.	H.O. Training School, Trichinopoly.	1916	--	Do.
1119	S. Sankara.	A.I.M. Training School, Personnel.	1918	--	Do.
1120	R. Venkayya Chettip.	Government Training School, Ootacamund.	1908	--	Do.
1121	M. Eastmanappayya.	Government Training School, Bellary.	1911	--	16th October 1914.
1122	E. Mukund.	Government Muhammadan Training School, Madras.	1905	--	Do.
1123	C. & Appaji Rao.	Government Training School, Salan.	1911	--	Do.
1124	S. Venkateswara Pillai.	Do. do.	1925	--	Do.

It is hereby notified that the following candidate, who passed the Preliminary Examination before December 1905, has passed the FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held in October 1914 and has qualified for complete certificates under Rule 166 of the Madras Educational Rules:-

Serial	Name of candidate.	Institution in which tested.	Date of passing the Preliminary examination.	Date of examination.
TRAINED CANDIDATE.				
ELEMENTARY GRADE.				
SECOND CLASS.				
21	M. Sastriha	A.R.M. Training School, 1904	--	Sastriha

FAILURE LIST.

The following candidate failed in the FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held in October 1914.

- a. He cannot appear for the examination again before the date mentioned against his name.
- b. Enquiries from the candidate as to the cause of the failure will not be attended to.

Serial	Name of candidate.	Institution in which tested.	Date of passing the Preliminary examination.	Date before which the candidate may appear again for the Final examination.	Grade of examination.
TRAINED CANDIDATE.					
ELEMENTARY GRADE.					
22	T. Pandalurahaldu	Government Training School, 1904	--	26th October, 1915.	Sastri.

Office of the Inspr. of Engg. and Tech. Schools,
Madras, 12th January 1915.

J. H. KELVILLE,
Inspector of Engineers and Training Schools.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

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APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

PROFESSIONAL.

Promotions, Appointments and Postings.— The following promotions, appointments and postings of Sub-Lieutenants are ordered—

PROMOTIONS.

L. With effect from the 21st September 1864, consequent on the appointment as Sub-Lieutenant, Sixth Grade, or promotion, of Mr. Charles Joseph Steamer, Sub-Lieutenant, First Grade—

M.B.Ry. Vice-Sub-Lieutenant Thosmuthay Ayyar, from Fourth to Third Grade.

M.B.Ry. Major-Sergeant Sivaswamy, from Fifth to Fourth Grade.

M.B.Ry. Non-commissioned Officer, Second Class, from Sixth to Fifth Grade.

M.B.Ry. Sub-darjeeling Subhaikur Muni, from Seventh to Sixth Grade.

L. With effect from the 1st November 1864, consequent on the appointment as Sub-Lieutenant, Sixth Grade, or promotion, of M.B.Ry. Dineswaran Nagayanan Na Ayyar, Sub-Lieutenant, First Grade—

M.B.Ry. Venkateswara Sankar Ursal, from Fourth to Third Grade.

M.B.Ry. Kondai Kandamudur Arivu, from Fourth to Fourth Grade.

M.B.Ry. Kapuramur Sambantham, Asstengar, from Fifth to Fourth Grade.

M.B.Ry. Chettiyappan Thanjavur, from Sixth to Fifth Grade.

M.B.Ry. Subdarjeeling Agaya Ramadas Ayyar, from Sixth to Sixth Grade.

IV. With effect from the 20th November 1861, consequent on the death of M.R.B. Kilnager Nagappan Ayyar, Sub-Registrar, Fifth Grade—

M.R.B. Venkateswaran Sankaran Ayyar, from Sixth to Fifth Grade.

M.R.B. Tatta Jagannatha Ayyar, from Seventh to Sixth Grade.

V. With effect from the 1st January 1862, consequent on the retirement of H.E.H. Accharamma Jayarama Rajulu, Sub-Registrar, Third Grade—

M.R.B. Balu Venkateswaran Mudaliyan, from Fourth to Third Grade.

M.R.B. Purushottama Kadam Ayyar Swamatha Ayyar, from Fifth to Fourth Grade.

M.R.B. Venkatachalam Chettiar, from Sixth to Fifth Grade.

M.R.B. Venkateswara Sundararao Krishnan, from Seventh to Sixth Grade.

VI. With effect from the 4th January 1862, consequent on the retirement of M.R.B. Palappill Govinda Meena, Sub-Registrar, Third Grade—

M.R.B. Marikun Venkateswara Narayana, from Fourth to Third Grade.

M.R.B. Nagalakshmi Jayaram Pillai Venkateswara Pillai, from Fifth to Fourth Grade.

M.R.B. Venkatachalam Achutha Rajapalai Narasimha, from Sixth to Fifth Grade.

M.R.B. Thambatnam Venkateswara Ayyar, from Seventh to Sixth Grade.

VII. With effect from the 4th January 1862, consequent on the appointment as Registrar, Fifth Grade, or postmaster, of H.E.H. Venkateswara Pillai Bhagavani Pillai Arayal, Sub-Registrar, First Grade—

M.R.B. Balu Venkateswaran Pillai, from Fourth to Third Grade.

M.R.B. Venkateswara Pillai Venkateswara Pillai, from Fifth to Fourth Grade.

M.R.B. Aravotri Chakravarthy Durveshwar Pillai, from Sixth to Fifth Grade.

M.R.B. Venkateswara Pillai Venkateswara Pillai, from Seventh to Sixth Grade.

APPOINTMENT.

* Inspector Chepalaipatti Ayar, Head Clerk, Registrar's office, North Arcot, is appointed Sub-Registrar, Eighth Grade.

POSTMEN.

L. M.R.B. Venkateswara Swamatha Ayyar, Sub-Registrar of Karur (Tiruchirapally district), to be Joint Sub-Registrar I, Cumbatore (Chennabore-Salgiri district).

M.R.B. Balu Venkateswara Ayyar, Joint Sub-Registrar I, Cumbatore (Cumbatere-Kondalur district), to be Joint Sub-Registrar I, Cuddalore (South Arcot district).

M.R.B. Apparao Venkateswara Rao, Joint Sub-Registrar I, Cuddalore (South Arcot district), to be Joint Sub-Registrar I, Tiruchirapally (Tiruchirapally district).

M.R.B. Venkateswara Pillai, Joint Sub-Registrar I, Tanjore (Tanjore district).

M.R.B. Venkateswara Pillai, Venkateswara Pillai, from Sengottai (Chennabore-Salgiri district) to Karur (Tiruchirapally district).

M.R.B. Marikun Venkateswara Ayyar, from Paravurram (Selaveri-Venugopalan district) to Sengottai (Chennabore-Salgiri district).

M.R.B. Venkateswara Sadasivam Muthiah, as lorry, from Paramathi (Tiruchirapally district) to Periyapatram (Selaveri-Venugopalan district).

M.R.B. Venkateswara Chepalaipatti Ayyar, Sub-Registrar, Eighth Grade, to Paramathi (Tiruchirapally district).

II. M.R.B. Venkateswara Subrahmanyam Ayyar, from Jaggyyapat (Kilna district) to Cudalai (Cudalai-Kurichi district).

M.R.B. Venkateswara Ayyar Venkateswara Ayyar, from Cudalai (Cudalai-Kurichi district) to Nallakkuppam (South Arcot district).

M.R.B. Venkateswara Subrahmanyam Pillaiyan, Joint Sub-Registrar IV, Madura (Madura-Kurichi district), as lorry, to Jaggyyapat (Kilna district).

M.R.B. Krishnaswami Ramachandran Rao, from Timmapuram to Melvadai (Madura-Kurichi district).

† M.R.B. Amuda Achiam Asutan Achari, Sub-Registrar of Sholavandam, to be Joint Sub-Registrar IV, Madura (Madura-Kurichi district).

M.R.B. Venkateswara Subrahmanyam Pillaiyan, Joint Sub-Registrar IV, Madura (Madura-Kurichi district), as lorry, to Jaggyyapat (Kilna district).

III. M.R.B. Timmapatnam Venkateswara Ramachandran Rao, from Gingalukundam to Tirukkattupalli (Cuddalore district).

M.R.B. Appa Ramaswamy Jatavakalai, from Tirukkattupalli to Gingalukundam (Cuddalore district).

IV. M.R.B. Moosruji Venkata Babu Rao, from Dard to Nagalakshapet (Gaster-Nallur district).

M.R.B. Tappa Bhavanarao Rao, from Karlaekalapet (Gaster-Nallur district) to Kurnool (Bellary district).

M.R.B. Venkateswara Raju Rao, from Gingalukundam (Bellary district) to Venkateswara (Bellary district).

M.R.B. Madhavarao Raddeula Mardappa, from Venkateswara (Bellary district) to Hospet (Bellary district).

M.R.B. Thandayi Ramu Rao, as lorry, from Hospet (Bellary district) to Dard (Gaster-Nallur district).

Madras, 12th January 1863.

C. O. SCHMIDT,
Inspector-General of Registration.

* The person of the Gazette notified that (lorry) is responsible within two years of appointment as Sub-Registrar. If he fails to pay the compensation within the prescribed period he will be liable to have his further services stopped until he does so and to be dismissed.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

LAND REVENUE.

Promotion.—Consequent on the confirmation of M.R.Ry. A. Raju Nukar as Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests and the promotion of M.R.Ry. K. S. Balappa, Second Grade Ranger, as Pro-tector Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests and Mr. A. Marlo, Third-grade Ranger, as Sub-junior Deputy Collector-in-Charge, the following promotions are included in the Rangars' order with effect from 1st January 1915:—

M.R.Ry. C. Venkateswara Ayyar, from Second Grade, sub-junior, to Second Grade, permanent.
 M.R.Ry. V. N. Subbanna Rao, from Third Grade to Second Grade, sub-junior.
 M.R.Ry. C. Parasurama Nayak, from Third Grade, sub-junior, to Third Grade, permanent.
 Mr. T. D. David, from Fourth Grade to Third Grade, sub-junior.
 M.R.Ry. M. Krishnamoorthy Ayyar, from Fourth Grade to Third Grade, sub-junior.
 M.R.Ry. R. Venkateswara Ayyar, from Fourth Grade, sub-junior, to Fourth Grade, permanent.
 M.R.Ry. K. Narayana Nayak, from Fifth Grade to Sixth Grade, sub-junior.
 M.R.Ry. R. Meekalingam, from Fifth Grade to Fourth Grade, rank permanent.
 Mr. A. Nicholas, from Fifth Grade, sub-junior, to Fifth Grade, permanent.
 M.R.Ry. R. Chidambaram Ayyar, from Sixth Grade to Fifth Grade, sub-junior.
 M.R.Ry. S. Sundararajulu, from Sixth Grade to Fifth Grade, sub-junior.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue—Forces).

Madras, 1st January 1915.

W. G. MCFARLAND,
Secretary.

SALT, ASHOKI AND OXIDES DEPARTMENT

Leave.—Under article 268 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. Panchal Kalabhi SINGH, Inspector, Assistant Inspector, is granted privilege leave for two months from date of receipt.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 6th January 1915.

Leave.—Under article 268 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. Thiruchirai Coppermine Passenger Holdings Ayyangar, Assistant Inspector, is granted privilege leave for one month and ten days from 1st after 31st December 1914.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 6th January 1915.

H. H. F. M. TYLER,
Secretary.

FIREBR.

Promotion.—With the approval of the Board of Revenue the following transfers of Rangars are ordered:—

(1) M.R.Ry. M. Subbappa Nayak, Ranger, Fourth Grade, from Northern Circle (Bhadravati Range, Banerjee division) in the charge of the Bhadravati Range, Native State, Central Circle.
 (2) E. Tata Abubai, Ranger, Sixth Grade, from Bhadravati Range, Native State, to the charge of Chalch Range, Upper Godavari, Northern Circle.

Madras, 6th January 1915.

Appointments and Postings.—M.R.Ry. C. V. Krishnamoorthy, Assistant district, is appointed as Ranger, Sixth Grade, and posted in the charge of Chiplipatli Range.—To join immediately on receipt.

M.R.Ry. R. Soma Rao, is posted in the charge of Tadipatri Range, Assistant district, which he will hold in addition to Chalch Range, until further orders. He should receive No. (1) forthcoming.

Madras, 11th January 1915.

H. R. IRVINE
Governor of Madras, General Circle.

Leave.—(1) M.R.Ry. E. V. Nagarkar, Ranger, Fourth Grade, Upper Godavari, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from date of receipt.

(2) A. Madhava Radhakrishna, Acting Ranger, Sixth Grade, will be in charge of the Palamamudi Range, Upper Godavari, in addition to Maravigudem Range and D. T. Nagarkar, on leave or with further orders.

2nd January 1915.

A. W. LUMSDEN-BROWN,
Governor of Madras, Northern Circle.

Transfer.—Mr. B. C. Robinson, Assistant Conservator of Forests, is transferred from North to South Godavari, for training in accordance with the instructions contained in Appendix IX of the Forest Code.

Guntakalpetta, 21st December 1914.

*Leave and Pensions.—*Bengal C. M. Marpagan of Thakurai Range is granted two months' prilidge leave from 1st after 16th January 1914, under article 264 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Mr. Woodhouse Addy, Probationary Extra Assistant Conservator, will take charge of the Range and relieve Bengali Marpagan on the 16th present.

G. D. MCBARTHY,
Comptroller of Parks, Native Circles.

Cochin, 16th December 1913.

PROUD WEST.

*Leave.—*Under article 263, Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. S. Rajarajahari, Comptroller, Third Grade, Central Northern Division, is granted with retrospective effect prilidge leave for three months with effect from 20th June 1914 forward.

*Pension.—*M.R.Ry. C. Venkateswamy, Sub-Engineer, Fourth Grade, is on return from leave posted to the office of the Superintending Engineer, 1 Circle, as Technical Assistant to the Superintending Engineer and for charge of the Drawing branch of the Superintending Engineer's office.

M. R. KHAREGAT,
Superintending Engineer, 1 Circle.

16th January 1914.

*Pension.—*M.R.Ry. V. K. Krishnam Ayar, Overseer, First Grade, in charge of the Coorgs section, will hold charge of the Coorgs sub-division, in addition to his own duties, as a temporary measure, until M.R.Ry. C. Lakshminarayana Ayyar transferred to the Office of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Madras.

W. J. EWLEY,
Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle.

Bengal, 16th January 1914.

*Leave.—*Under articles 243 (x) and 262 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. S. Nambiar Ayyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 100, Tank Irrigation Scheme division, is granted prilidge leave for three months with effect from the 16th of January 1914.

Bengal, 16th January 1914.

*Pension.—*M.R.Ry. M. V. Krishnam Ayyar, appointed Temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 100 per annum and posted to the Circle of Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 10047-C, dated the 2nd December 1913, is reported to the Chittagong division for the charge of the Rajajpet section in the Chittagong sub-division.

Bengal, 16th January 1914.

*Leave of Absence.—*The one month's extension of prilidge leave granted, to M.R.Ry. S. K. Ramachandra Sastry Ayyar, Economy Assistant Engineer, Karanil division, in his office No. 1012B, dated the 24th December 1913, is further extended by one month.

A. C. LAMBTON,
Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle.

Bengal, 16th January 1914.

MEDICAL.

*Appointments.—*Third-grade Civil Assistant Surgeon G. Krishnaswami, M.A., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P., Assistant to Surgeon, First District, and Superintendent, Government Leper Hospital, Madras, is appointed to act as Assistant to the Professor of Biology, Medical College, Madras.

(By order.)

Madras, 16th February 1914.

P. HEPPENHAM, Capt., I.M.S.,
As Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General
with the Government of Madras.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENTS.

The following printed specifications of applications for patents, which have been accepted under section 1 of the Indian Patent and Design Act of 1911, have been published and can be inspected free of charge at the Madras Patent Office, Madras. Copies of these specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, at the price of eight cents per copy.

Descriptions for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patent and Design Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patent and Design Rules, 1913 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller of Patents and Designs.

1913 D. Rama & W. A. Thomas. An improved automatic pressure alarm for gramophone.

1913 J. E. Milner. Improvements in resilient metallic keys for the chain of permanent-way.

1913 A. Kishan. Automatic cleaning and boil-over tank.

1934. H. Kammer. An improved reinforced concrete form consisting of hollow concrete beams with non-tension reinforcement.

1935. N. H. Rautenkamp. Improvements in the ventilation of buildings.

1936. L. Oppen and G. Gosselé. An improved paper for oxygen lenses.

1936. H. A. Wickham. Improvements in or relating to geosynthetic.

1936. Mitsubishi Kōgyō Seisaku-sho. Improvements in or relating to the separation of metallic sulphide ores.

1937. Mitsubishi Kōgyō Seisaku-sho. Improvements in or relating to the separation of metallic sulphide ores.

1938. A. B. D. Long and J. S. Purcell. Improved apparatus for displaying announcements, advertisements and the like.

1939. J. Stewart. Improvements in shape checks and attachment theories.

1939. L. G. Mervyn. An improved process and apparatus for the preparation of pins and other items for spinning.

1940. The Thomas Dressmaking, Ltd. Improvements in and connected with the drying of coal, coke, etc.

1940. T. E. Brown. Improvements in or relating to hydro-screws or like centrifugal machines.

1940. F. C. F. Frost. Improved valve device for air gas machines.

1940. J. T. McWilliams. Improvements in or relating to rail lines of railway and like vehicles.

1940. M. C. Preysing. Cotton cleaning machine.

1941. L. Eshbach. Improvements in methods of and apparatus for shaping, modelling and otherwise working dough-like and glutinous material.

1940. A. E. Hahl. Improvements in docks, and especially of portmanteau docks.

Tari Sh. Guangy,
27th January 1945.

J. BUTTERWORTHL.
Capt. J. Butterworth.

REMOVAL OF OFFICE

The head-quarters of the Office of the Special Assistant Settlement Officer, Colombo and Trichinopoly, which is now at Tanjore, will be removed to Trichinopoly from the 21st instant and all correspondence intended for the office which may not reach Tanjore on the 21st instant may be addressed to Trichinopoly, Trichinopoly.

Besuchte Verbindungs-Pfarr. Tiefenbr.
1816. Denne des 1816.

J. SUNDARATTA PANTULI,
Senior Assistant Statistical Officer

WLOPPA

It is hereby certified for the information of all whom it may concern, that the Government of Mexico have in their Order No. 30,585, Revenue, dated 10 March 1946, directed the preparation of a permanent land register showing present ownership of the same, urban, rural, real estate, and ownership of every property in the city of Mazatlán, and have appointed a Special Officer to proceed along the lines of a Land Registry Table Book for the revision of the registration and a Sub-American Bureau of Survey for purposes of assessment and mapping with the necessary authorities, as well as Revenue Inspectors and Deputy Surveyors to carry on the revision of the registration of property and the cadastral survey work.

2. Persons assessing property in Mazatlán or claiming capacity are requested to kindly affix copy of this certificate to their documents, so that the same may be acknowledged by the authorities.

quality and condition of the still by pointing out the flaws of their process, allowing the owners to make up to \$200 compensation to support and help the necessary maintenance, and by assessing their personal, dental, car, or other posses., and documents relating to houses and other property, and facturing all other necessary and useful information. Where properties have not yet been registered in the public registers in the name of the still owners, the present opportunity will allow them 12 days to come in to get their names registered, and also to have any debts or errors in the assessments, sites, and assessment of the holding, rectified by paying to any one of the assessors mentioned above.

3. At a previous stage in the operations detailed above, the measurements of India oil which were made by independent oilfield engineers, will be done under the provisions of Section 11 of the Oil Tax Act, 1957, and mapped, will be taken up by the government of Madras State and Tamil Nadu State Government, and final maps prepared whenever necessary. The probable survey as which each segment will be taken up for survey will be indicated in advance by notice posted at prominent places in the respective districts and in the tribal areas. The expenses of property holders in this connection shall be referred to.

(1) Every person claiming to be interested in lands under survey as registered holder or subscriber, shall attend either in person, or by agent at a specified place and time and from thence to meet therefrom, when called upon for the purpose of proving up his boundaries and supplying information therewith.

and the ATC should withdraw further requests.

(iii) All vegetation shall be removed or cleared within a specified period by cutting down, or removing, any trees, palms, standing crops, or other material obstructions, the boundaries of which are clearly marked for the purposes of survey;

(ii) It provides labour at such times and for such periods as may from time to time be required.

(x) to provide suitable survey instruments so as to gain such assistance in the survey as may be required by the Surveyor General and his officers;

4. The cost of the census and field labour referred to above will in the first instance be met by Government and subsequently apportioned and collected from the districts concerned. The surveyor general will be responsible under his immediate charge of the Sub-Divisional Directors of Revenue, to the Special staff and all persons connected with the survey should be addressed to him.

8. As the week in respect of each district by other defined road is completed, notices containing particulars of surveyor, survey, quit-rent, etc., will be served on all holders of property, and adjoining persons, if any, house and directed at.

B The arrival of the Special Officer, the Land Registry Inspector and the Sub-American Director of Survey are forecast in the Old High Court Buildings, North Beach Road, Madras.

卷之三

(1) கால வெள்ளுத் திருவிழை-ஏ உறிஞ்சுத் தீர்க்கும்போன்றும் அங்கு
குடியிருப்பின் தொழில்தால் வெள்ளுத் திருவிழைமும் அங்கும் கூறுகிற அங்கு
குடியிருப்பு தொழில்தால் திருவிழைமும் பூது மாதாந்திரத்திலும் அங்கு
குடியிருப்பு தொழில்தால் திருவிழைமும் பூது மாதாந்திரத்திலும் அங்கு

Madras, 15th December 1884.

W. G. SWYNNERTON,
Oxford

2023-05-07 10:00:00

It is hardly justified, under section 8 of the Act of 1919, that, as the 15th of October 1914, the
underground treasure was found by the Thailands while working has become a plot that was dug
while laying the foundation walls of the Mahayana Buddhist temple in R. No. 22A of Ban Phra,
Nongprue, which is classed as follows:

Description of treasure.	Weight.	Value.
800 Pounds of silver.	800 lbs.	\$1,600.
400 Silver Ingots.	400 lbs.	\$800.
Gold Dust.	All fixed in one package.	1 lb. 10 oz.

All persons claiming the said trademarks or parts thereof are hereby required to appear personally before the Register of Copyrights at Washington at his office on the 21st May 2010, i.e. 7 P.M. in the Hall of the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., and show cause why the same should not be registered.

Tappana Collector's Offer,
With Disneyland 1972

R. R. WOOD,
Editor

SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

BALANCE showing the Deaths and Diseases registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MARSH PARISHES containing 19,000 inhabitants and upwards and in the Detached Municipality for the week ending the 13th December 1914.

Municipalities.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	DECEMBER.						DECEMBER.						Deaths per 1,000 of population during month.		
		Deaths.			Total Diseases.			Deaths.			Total Diseases.					
		M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total			
Madura	12,130	6	126	8	134	91	32	126	8	134	76	55	28	122	49.6	
Tribichampur	125,819	82	28	44	22	76	83	8	15	16	18	57	20	22	48.3	
Delhi	78,167	38	18	20	21	49	38	18	20	23	25	97	20	22	48.3	
Dakshinamur	91,047	36	18	18	23	49	36	18	18	23	25	97	20	22	48.3	
Tangore	60,341	4	33	5	25	14	56	4	33	5	25	14	56	4	33	48.3
Sripuram	60,168	4	58	6	14	22	56	4	58	6	14	22	56	4	58	48.3
Sulva	66,123	74	6	45	99	77	74	6	45	99	77	27	25	25	48.3	
Chittadhar	44,674	11	27	5	25	21	46	11	27	5	25	21	46	11	27	47.6
Gorai	6,612	11	29	11	29	20	39	11	29	11	29	20	39	11	29	55.1
Copernicus	32,894	44	21	22	22	45	44	4	21	22	45	22	44	4	21	48.3
Welinga	55,765	44	29	19	22	45	55	44	29	19	22	45	55	44	29	48.3
Kajabandhupur	68,113	11	39	10	29	29	39	11	39	10	29	39	39	11	39	47.6
Mangalganj	46,412	8	10	5	8	9	25	8	10	5	8	9	25	8	10	48.3
Chitradhara	47,307	8	95	2	25	22	98	8	95	2	25	22	98	8	95	48.3
Dhammochik	44,399	19	24	6	24	22	56	19	24	6	24	22	56	19	24	48.3
Thiruvalliy	48,895	94	94	14	94	98	98	94	94	94	98	98	98	94	94	47.7
Pulghat	18,248	11	98	50	21	18	98	11	98	50	21	18	98	11	98	47.7
Venugopala	69,619	44	33	18	28	19	33	44	33	18	28	19	33	44	33	48.3
Mandapam	67,125	1	98	1	98	1	98	1	98	1	98	1	98	1	98	56.7
Baster	80,219	3	95	1	17	17	95	3	95	1	17	17	95	3	95	48.3
Tobiah	40,388	8	28	10	17	17	88	8	28	10	17	17	88	8	28	48.3
Ellore	20,350	6	84	10	19	65	20	6	84	10	19	65	20	6	84	55.1
Vengannapet	87,370	1	94	12	12	14	94	1	94	12	12	14	94	1	94	47.7
Bellary	84,308	6	15	10	10	8	25	6	15	10	10	8	25	6	15	48.3
Kelai	40,294	4	8	6	12	12	50	4	8	6	12	12	50	4	8	47.7
Biswala	82,067	1	20	4	12	14	38	1	20	4	12	14	38	1	20	56.7
Adoni	83,665	1	12	6	16	12	38	1	12	6	16	12	38	1	12	49.7
Brahmapur	26,458	1	39	1	9	17	46	1	39	1	9	17	46	1	39	55.1
Tallicherry	20,204	4	6	15	9	8	23	4	6	15	9	8	23	4	6	47.7
Srirangam	50,044	3	27	1	18	18	28	3	27	1	18	18	28	3	27	47.7
Cananore	55,357	3	4	14	7	9	24	3	4	14	7	9	24	3	4	48.3
Muziris	27,271	3	12	1	8	8	24	3	12	1	8	8	24	3	12	48.3
Kozhikode	20,316	1	7	4	19	12	23	1	7	4	19	12	23	1	7	48.3
Malabar	24,525	2	37	4	21	22	58	2	37	4	21	22	58	2	37	55.1
Calicut	19,939	3	2	1	10	9	9	3	2	1	10	9	9	3	2	48.3
Total	1,001,742	66	1,013	105	9	459	668	1,020	66	469	107	12	102	614	1,014	48.3

Statistical data showing the Number and Details registered in the Management of the Haynes Firearmss containing 32,033 inhabitants and square and in the Delcensed Municipality for the week ending the 18th December 2014.

Municipality	Population according to the Decree of 1872.	MUNICIPAL.										MUNICIPAL.										Norms for 1886 or Proportion per Square Kilometer			
		Taxes.					Taxes.					Taxes.					Taxes.								
		No.	P.	Totals.	No.	P.	Totals.	No.	P.	Totals.	No.	No.	P.	Totals.	No.	P.	Totals.	No.	P.	Totals.	No.	P.			
Barinas	194,120	4	192	3	1	27	44	194	2	32	7	1	41	51	62	1	21	31	10	10	89	104	105	55.8	
Trujanquillo	20,512	2	21	67	1	1	25	20	73	2	35	7	1	65	58	103	2	20	20	10	10	80	80	81	25.9
Dolores	78,452	0	18	23	1	25	20	95	1	16	4	1	18	18	36	1	12	17	10	10	70	70	70	28.0	
Ene-San Juanito	64,647	0	15	25	1	14	11	32	0	10	4	1	16	16	32	0	10	17	10	10	60	60	60	27.0	
Turmero	64,261	0	15	25	1	15	11	32	0	10	4	1	16	16	32	0	10	17	10	10	60	60	60	27.0	
Santa Barbara	66,995	0	15	25	1	15	11	32	0	10	4	1	16	16	32	0	10	17	10	10	60	60	60	27.0	
El Cobre	39,261	0	15	25	1	15	11	32	0	10	4	1	16	16	32	0	10	17	10	10	60	60	60	27.0	
Cochabamba	66,474	0	15	25	1	15	11	32	0	10	4	1	16	16	32	0	10	17	10	10	60	60	60	27.0	
Cochabamba	94,810	0	25	3	1	15	17	30	0	10	3	1	15	15	30	0	10	17	10	10	60	60	60	27.0	
Concepcion	82,054	0	25	4	1	21	25	30	0	10	3	1	15	15	30	0	10	17	10	10	60	60	60	27.0	
Tarata	67,742	0	25	4	1	21	25	30	0	10	3	1	15	15	30	0	10	17	10	10	60	60	60	27.0	
Riochucuru	65,187	0	18	8	1	15	15	30	0	10	3	1	15	15	30	0	10	17	10	10	60	60	60	27.0	
Mazapales	19,422	0	18	8	1	15	15	30	0	10	3	1	15	15	30	0	10	17	10	10	60	60	60	27.0	
Coroico	47,037	0	18	8	1	15	15	30	0	10	3	1	15	15	30	0	10	17	10	10	60	60	60	27.0	
Palosanto	46,209	0	18	8	1	15	15	30	0	10	3	1	15	15	30	0	10	17	10	10	60	60	60	27.0	
Quiriyachu	94,403	0	18	8	1	15	15	30	0	10	3	1	15	15	30	0	10	17	10	10	60	60	60	27.0	
Frida	41,207	0	18	8	1	15	15	30	0	10	3	1	15	15	30	0	10	17	10	10	60	60	60	27.0	
Turmero	63,158	0	18	8	1	15	15	30	0	10	3	1	15	15	30	0	10	17	10	10	60	60	60	27.0	
Maracayal	45,299	0	18	8	1	15	15	30	0	10	3	1	15	15	30	0	10	17	10	10	60	60	60	27.0	
Guanipa	48,519	1	18	8	1	15	15	30	0	10	3	1	15	15	30	0	10	17	10	10	60	60	60	27.0	
Turmero	43,189	1	18	8	1	15	15	30	0	10	3	1	15	15	30	0	10	17	10	10	60	60	60	27.0	
El Choro	87,818	1	18	8	1	15	15	30	0	10	3	1	15	15	30	0	10	17	10	10	60	60	60	27.0	
Turmero	37,700	1	18	8	1	15	15	30	0	10	3	1	15	15	30	0	10	17	10	10	60	60	60	27.0	
Bolívar	54,556	0	18	8	1	15	15	30	0	10	3	1	15	15	30	0	10	17	10	10	60	60	60	27.0	
Narino	24,268	0	18	8	1	15	15	30	0	10	3	1	15	15	30	0	10	17	10	10	60	60	60	27.0	
Barrancas	32,897	0	18	8	1	15	15	30	0	10	3	1	15	15	30	0	10	17	10	10	60	60	60	27.0	
Alderete	31,616	0	18	8	1	15	15	30	0	10	3	1	15	15	30	0	10	17	10	10	60	60	60	27.0	
Bachaquero	91,600	0	18	8	1	15	15	30	0	10	3	1	15	15	30	0	10	17	10	10	60	60	60	27.0	
Petare	30,238	0	18	8	1	15	15	30	0	10	3	1	15	15	30	0	10	17	10	10	60	60	60	27.0	
Serriventanas	28,596	0	18	8	1	15	15	30	0	10	3	1	15	15	30	0	10	17	10	10	60	60	60	27.0	
Quiriyachu	28,387	0	18	8	1	15	15	30	0	10	3	1	15	15	30	0	10	17	10	10	60	60	60	27.0	
Majagual	37,821	0	18	8	1	15	15	30	0	10	3	1	15	15	30	0	10	17	10	10	60	60	60	27.0	
Surco	29,690	0	18	8	1	15	15	30	0	10	3	1	15	15	30	0	10	17	10	10	60	60	60	27.0	
Bindiyal	29,620	0	18	8	1	15	15	30	0	10	3	1	15	15	30	0	10	17	10	10	60	60	60	27.0	
Quiriyachu	14,629	0	18	8	1	15	15	30	0	10	3	1	15	15	30	0	10	17	10	10	60	60	60	27.0	
Total	1,830,514	PT	694	180	8	609	614	1,319	0	691	140	6	689	626	1,316	126	9	287	286	126	684	678	675		

File of the Sanitary Commission, Madras,
7th January 1855.

S. ANNADIL RAO, *Manager of Fisheries,*
Offices of the Secretary Government, Madras.

Brammer showing Fingers Sores and Deaths in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1898 to 9th January 1899.

Statistical showing Plague Patients and Deaths in each infected place in the Madras Presidency for three weeks ending 10th January 1911.

District and Town	Reported for the week ending 20th December 1910.			Reported for the week ending 20th January 1911.			Reported for the week ending 20th January 1911.		
	General	Infectious	Total	General	Infectious	Total	General	Infectious	Total
Madras	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Chennai	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Kanchipuram	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Coimbatore	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Trichinopoly	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Nilgiri	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Vellore	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Cheruthuruthi	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Quilon	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Travancore	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Govt. Hospital	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Other Hospitals	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Total	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

of the Secretary Commissioner for Madras,
10th January 1911.

J. M. EXAMINER, *Quaylate, I.M.A.*,
for Secretary Commissioner, Madras.

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PROCLAMATION.

By virtue of a Proclamation we directed by His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Madras I hereby proclaim and give notice that a Session of Oyer and Terminer and Quo Warrantum Court will be held at Fort St. George, the Town of Madras and the local Courts General and the places and fortresses throughout thereto will be held at the Court House of the Court of Madras aforesaid on Monday the 1st day of February naming the date hereof at eleven o'clock in the forenoon for the trial of all persons and offences done or committed within Fort St. George or the Town of Madras at the local Courts thereof and places and fortresses aforesaid therein and elsewhere where the same may be.

And also that at the same time and place will be held a Session of Admiralty for the trial of all persons and offences done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons lawfully possessed and given audience at the above Sessions or in anywise connected therewith to attend at the time and place aforesaid and not to depart without leave.

Dated this 21st day of December 1910.

H. R. FRASER,
Chief of Staff,

NOTIFICATION.

Under section 8 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1878, the High Court hereby directs that, on account of the prevalence of plague at Karaikudi, the Court of the District Muster of Karaikudi shall be held at Karaikudi temporarily from the 6th January 1911 till further orders.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
22d January 1911.

C. H. MAGAT,
Registrar,

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that affidavits for the ensuing Appraisement Enquiry will be required to file their applications with the necessary enclosures in the office of the Deputy Registrar, Appraisement Office, not later than the 15th February 1911.

2. The fee of Rs. 15 should be paid into the Bank of Madras or the local treasurers and the receipt should be submitted along with the application.

3. Forms of application can be had from the Head Clerk, Correspondence, Administrative Branch.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
22d January 1911.

S. THADARAJA IYER,
Expo. Register, Appraisement Office,

DESTRUCTION OF RECORDS.

It is hereby notified for the information of persons and witnesses preserved that, under the rules for the destruction of witness records framed by the High Court of Judicature, Madras, under Act 111 of 1879 and used under Dist. No. 933, dated 11th February 1913, all the documents produced by them and filed as exhibits in this suit and in the successive proceedings mentioned in the schedule A hereto, and all other documents which have been produced by them but have not been used as evidence or having been reduced to evidence, have been referred to the court and in the manner proceeding mentioned by the said Schedule A, and in the acts mentioned in the Schedule B hereunder, will, unless previously retained, be destroyed after the Month of March.

SCHEDULE A.

Case No.	Number of rolls.	Date.	Number of rolls.
1882 98		14/1 to 11/1, 16/1, 18/1, 21/1, 24/1, 26/1 to 29/1	14/1, 15/1 to 18/1 and 20/1 to 23/1
1889 170 and 220		1/2 to 4/2, 6/2, 8/2 to 10/2, 12/2 to 21/2, 23/2, 25/2, 27/2, 29/2, 31/2, 33/2, 35/2, 37/2, 39/2, 41/2, 43/2, 45/2, 47/2, 49/2, 51/2, 53/2, 55/2, 57/2, 59/2, 61/2, 63/2, 65/2, 67/2, 69/2, 71/2, 73/2, 75/2, 77/2, 79/2, 81/2, 83/2, 85/2, 87/2, 89/2, 91/2, 93/2, 95/2, 97/2, 99/2, 101/2, 103/2, 105/2, 107/2, 109/2, 111/2, 113/2, 115/2, 117/2, 119/2, 121/2, 123/2, 125/2, 127/2, 129/2, 131/2, 133/2, 135/2, 137/2, 139/2, 141/2, 143/2, 145/2, 147/2, 149/2, 151/2, 153/2, 155/2, 157/2, 159/2, 161/2, 163/2, 165/2, 167/2, 169/2, 171/2, 173/2, 175/2, 177/2, 179/2, 181/2, 183/2, 185/2, 187/2, 189/2, 191/2, 193/2, 195/2, 197/2, 199/2, 201/2, 203/2, 205/2, 207/2, 209/2, 211/2, 213/2, 215/2, 217/2, 219/2, 221/2, 223/2, 225/2, 227/2, 229/2, 231/2, 233/2, 235/2, 237/2, 239/2, 241/2, 243/2, 245/2, 247/2, 249/2, 251/2, 253/2, 255/2, 257/2, 259/2, 261/2, 263/2, 265/2, 267/2, 269/2, 271/2, 273/2, 275/2, 277/2, 279/2, 281/2, 283/2, 285/2, 287/2, 289/2, 291/2, 293/2, 295/2, 297/2, 299/2, 301/2, 303/2, 305/2, 307/2, 309/2, 311/2, 313/2, 315/2, 317/2, 319/2, 321/2, 323/2, 325/2, 327/2, 329/2, 331/2, 333/2, 335/2, 337/2, 339/2, 341/2, 343/2, 345/2, 347/2, 349/2, 351/2, 353/2, 355/2, 357/2, 359/2, 361/2, 363/2, 365/2, 367/2, 369/2, 371/2, 373/2, 375/2, 377/2, 379/2, 381/2, 383/2, 385/2, 387/2, 389/2, 391/2, 393/2, 395/2, 397/2, 399/2, 401/2, 403/2, 405/2, 407/2, 409/2, 411/2, 413/2, 415/2, 417/2, 419/2, 421/2, 423/2, 425/2, 427/2, 429/2, 431/2, 433/2, 435/2, 437/2, 439/2, 441/2, 443/2, 445/2, 447/2, 449/2, 451/2, 453/2, 455/2, 457/2, 459/2, 461/2, 463/2, 465/2, 467/2, 469/2, 471/2, 473/2, 475/2, 477/2, 479/2, 481/2, 483/2, 485/2, 487/2, 489/2, 491/2, 493/2, 495/2, 497/2, 499/2, 501/2, 503/2, 505/2, 507/2, 509/2, 511/2, 513/2, 515/2, 517/2, 519/2, 521/2, 523/2, 525/2, 527/2, 529/2, 531/2, 533/2, 535/2, 537/2, 539/2, 541/2, 543/2, 545/2, 547/2, 549/2, 551/2, 553/2, 555/2, 557/2, 559/2, 561/2, 563/2, 565/2, 567/2, 569/2, 571/2, 573/2, 575/2, 577/2, 579/2, 581/2, 583/2, 585/2, 587/2, 589/2, 591/2, 593/2, 595/2, 597/2, 599/2, 601/2, 603/2, 605/2, 607/2, 609/2, 611/2, 613/2, 615/2, 617/2, 619/2, 621/2, 623/2, 625/2, 627/2, 629/2, 631/2, 633/2, 635/2, 637/2, 639/2, 641/2, 643/2, 645/2, 647/2, 649/2, 651/2, 653/2, 655/2, 657/2, 659/2, 661/2, 663/2, 665/2, 667/2, 669/2, 671/2, 673/2, 675/2, 677/2, 679/2, 681/2, 683/2, 685/2, 687/2, 689/2, 691/2, 693/2, 695/2, 697/2, 699/2, 701/2, 703/2, 705/2, 707/2, 709/2, 711/2, 713/2, 715/2, 717/2, 719/2, 721/2, 723/2, 725/2, 727/2, 729/2, 731/2, 733/2, 735/2, 737/2, 739/2, 741/2, 743/2, 745/2, 747/2, 749/2, 751/2, 753/2, 755/2, 757/2, 759/2, 761/2, 763/2, 765/2, 767/2, 769/2, 771/2, 773/2, 775/2, 777/2, 779/2, 781/2, 783/2, 785/2, 787/2, 789/2, 791/2, 793/2, 795/2, 797/2, 799/2, 801/2, 803/2, 805/2, 807/2, 809/2, 811/2, 813/2, 815/2, 817/2, 819/2, 821/2, 823/2, 825/2, 827/2, 829/2, 831/2, 833/2, 835/2, 837/2, 839/2, 841/2, 843/2, 845/2, 847/2, 849/2, 851/2, 853/2, 855/2, 857/2, 859/2, 861/2, 863/2, 865/2, 867/2, 869/2, 871/2, 873/2, 875/2, 877/2, 879/2, 881/2, 883/2, 885/2, 887/2, 889/2, 891/2, 893/2, 895/2, 897/2, 899/2, 901/2, 903/2, 905/2, 907/2, 909/2, 911/2, 913/2, 915/2, 917/2, 919/2, 921/2, 923/2, 925/2, 927/2, 929/2, 931/2, 933/2, 935/2, 937/2, 939/2, 941/2, 943/2, 945/2, 947/2, 949/2, 951/2, 953/2, 955/2, 957/2, 959/2, 961/2, 963/2, 965/2, 967/2, 969/2, 971/2, 973/2, 975/2, 977/2, 979/2, 981/2, 983/2, 985/2, 987/2, 989/2, 991/2, 993/2, 995/2, 997/2, 999/2, 1001/2, 1003/2, 1005/2, 1007/2, 1009/2, 1011/2, 1013/2, 1015/2, 1017/2, 1019/2, 1021/2, 1023/2, 1025/2, 1027/2, 1029/2, 1031/2, 1033/2, 1035/2, 1037/2, 1039/2, 1041/2, 1043/2, 1045/2, 1047/2, 1049/2, 1051/2, 1053/2, 1055/2, 1057/2, 1059/2, 1061/2, 1063/2, 1065/2, 1067/2, 1069/2, 1071/2, 1073/2, 1075/2, 1077/2, 1079/2, 1081/2, 1083/2, 1085/2, 1087/2, 1089/2, 1091/2, 1093/2, 1095/2, 1097/2, 1099/2, 1101/2, 1103/2, 1105/2, 1107/2, 1109/2, 1111/2, 1113/2, 1115/2, 1117/2, 1119/2, 1121/2, 1123/2, 1125/2, 1127/2, 1129/2, 1131/2, 1133/2, 1135/2, 1137/2, 1139/2, 1141/2, 1143/2, 1145/2, 1147/2, 1149/2, 1151/2, 1153/2, 1155/2, 1157/2, 1159/2, 1161/2, 1163/2, 1165/2, 1167/2, 1169/2, 1171/2, 1173/2, 1175/2, 1177/2, 1179/2, 1181/2, 1183/2, 1185/2, 1187/2, 1189/2, 1191/2, 1193/2, 1195/2, 1197/2, 1199/2, 1201/2, 1203/2, 1205/2, 1207/2, 1209/2, 1211/2, 1213/2, 1215/2, 1217/2, 1219/2, 1221/2, 1223/2, 1225/2, 1227/2, 1229/2, 1231/2, 1233/2, 1235/2, 1237/2, 1239/2, 1241/2, 1243/2, 1245/2, 1247/2, 1249/2, 1251/2, 1253/2, 1255/2, 1257/2, 1259/2, 1261/2, 1263/2, 1265/2, 1267/2, 1269/2, 1271/2, 1273/2, 1275/2, 1277/2, 1279/2, 1281/2, 1283/2, 1285/2, 1287/2, 1289/2, 1291/2, 1293/2, 1295/2, 1297/2, 1299/2, 1301/2, 1303/2, 1305/2, 1307/2, 1309/2, 1311/2, 1313/2, 1315/2, 1317/2, 1319/2, 1321/2, 1323/2, 1325/2, 1327/2, 1329/2, 1331/2, 1333/2, 1335/2, 1337/2, 1339/2, 1341/2, 1343/2, 1345/2, 1347/2, 1349/2, 1351/2, 1353/2, 1355/2, 1357/2, 1359/2, 1361/2, 1363/2, 1365/2, 1367/2, 1369/2, 1371/2, 1373/2, 1375/2, 1377/2, 1379/2, 1381/2, 1383/2, 1385/2, 1387/2, 1389/2, 1391/2, 1393/2, 1395/2, 1397/2, 1399/2, 1401/2, 1403/2, 1405/2, 1407/2, 1409/2, 1411/2, 1413/2, 1415/2, 1417/2, 1419/2, 1421/2, 1423/2, 1425/2, 1427/2, 1429/2, 1431/2, 1433/2, 1435/2, 1437/2, 1439/2, 1441/2, 1443/2, 1445/2, 1447/2, 1449/2, 1451/2, 1453/2, 1455/2, 1457/2, 1459/2, 1461/2, 1463/2, 1465/2, 1467/2, 1469/2, 1471/2, 1473/2, 1475/2, 1477/2, 1479/2, 1481/2, 1483/2, 1485/2, 1487/2, 1489/2, 1491/2, 1493/2, 1495/2, 1497/2, 1499/2, 1501/2, 1503/2, 1505/2, 1507/2, 1509/2, 1511/2, 1513/2, 1515/2, 1517/2, 1519/2, 1521/2, 1523/2, 1525/2, 1527/2, 1529/2, 1531/2, 1533/2, 1535/2, 1537/2, 1539/2, 1541/2, 1543/2, 1545/2, 1547/2, 1549/2, 1551/2, 1553/2, 1555/2, 1557/2, 1559/2, 1561/2, 1563/2, 1565/2, 1567/2, 1569/2, 1571/2, 1573/2, 1575/2, 1577/2, 1579/2, 1581/2, 1583/2, 1585/2, 1587/2, 1589/2, 1591/2, 1593/2, 1595/2, 1597/2, 1599/2, 1601/2, 1603/2, 1605/2, 1607/2, 1609/2, 1611/2, 1613/2, 1615/2, 1617/2, 1619/2, 1621/2, 1623/2, 1625/2, 1627/2, 1629/2, 1631/2, 1633/2, 1635/2, 1637/2, 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2889/2, 2891/2, 2893/2, 2895/2, 2897/2, 2899/2, 2901/2, 2903/2, 2905/2, 2907/2, 2909/2, 2911/2, 2913/2, 2915/2, 2917/2, 2919/2, 2921/2, 2923/2, 2925/2, 2927/2, 2929/2, 2931/2, 2933/2, 2935/2, 2937/2, 2939/2, 2941/2, 2943/2, 2945/2, 2947/2, 2949/2, 2951/2, 2953/2, 2955/2, 2957/2, 2959/2, 2961/2, 2963/2, 2965/2, 2967/2, 2969/2, 2971/2, 2973/2, 2975/2, 2977/2, 2979/2, 2981/2, 2983/2, 2985/2, 2987/2, 2989/2, 2991/2, 2993/2, 2995/2, 2997/2, 2999/2, 3001/2, 3003/2, 3005/2, 3007/2, 3009/2, 3011/2, 3013/2, 3015/2, 3017/2, 3019/2, 3021/2, 3023/2, 3025/2, 3027/2, 3029/2, 3031/2, 3033/2, 3035/2, 3037/2, 3039/2, 3041/2	

Number and year of marriage parties,
S.P. No. 12 of 1914, 111 of 1915, 104 of

Number and year of marriage parties
S.P. No. 250 of 1915 on the file of the Madras City Civil Court.

Da.	27 of 1908	--	--	--	Da.	817	Da.	da.
Da.	27 of 1908	--	--	--	Da.	818	Da.	da.
Da.	27 of 1909	--	--	--	Da.	819	Da.	da.
Da.	27 of 1910	--	--	--	Da.	820	Da.	da.
Da.	27 of 1911	--	--	--	Da.	821	Da.	da.
Da.	27 of 1912	--	--	--	Da.	822	Da.	da.
Da.	27 of 1913	--	--	--	Da.	823	Da.	da.
Da.	27 of 1914	--	--	--	Da.	824	Da.	da.
Da.	27 of 1915	--	--	--	Da.	825	Da.	da.
Da.	27 of 1916	--	--	--	Da.	826	Da.	da.
Da.	27 of 1917	--	--	--	Da.	827	Da.	da.
Da.	27 of 1918	--	--	--	Da.	828	Da.	da.
Da.	27 of 1919	--	--	--	Da.	829	Da.	da.
Da.	27 of 1920	--	--	--	Da.	830	Da.	da.
Da.	27 of 1921	--	--	--	Da.	831	Da.	da.
Da.	27 of 1922	--	--	--	Da.	832	Da.	da.
Da.	27 of 1923	--	--	--	Da.	833	Da.	da.
Da.	27 of 1924	--	--	--	Da.	834	Da.	da.
Da.	27 of 1925	--	--	--	Da.	835	Da.	da.
Da.	27 of 1926	--	--	--	Da.	836	Da.	da.
Da.	27 of 1927	--	--	--	Da.	837	Da.	da.
Da.	27 of 1928	--	--	--	Da.	838	Da.	da.
Da.	27 of 1929	--	--	--	Da.	839	Da.	da.

BENEFITS E.

Year Number of suit.

1909 77, 225, 405, 431, 501, 459, 473, 475, 495, 517 and

1910 4, 24, 25, 49, 55, 78, 110, 188, 179, 180, 190,

1911 190, 205, 203, 211, 219, 238, 245, 246, 247, 248,

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SOLIFICATION,

Under section 15 of the Leipzig High Court Act, 1911 (24 of 19 Viet., Cap. 191), and section 344 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and all other powers enabling him this behalf and with the preceding sanction of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the High Court has made the following amendment to the Criminal Rules of Practice, 1910, as follows:

On Main 100 as follows:—

...and if he doth not, then shall the Captain of General Passengers be bound to pay him his passage money, and to give him his passage ticket again.

- (a) all judgments in the form prescribed by section 887 of the Code of Universal Procedure,
- (b) all orders of discharge in respect of which further enquiry can be made or directed under section 437 of the Code;
- (c) extracts from the Register of Summary Trials;
- (d) all proceedings held by them under chapters VIII, X (except orders made under section 142) and XXIV of the Code; and
- (e) extracts from the Register of Probationary enquiries under chapter XVIII of the Code.

In addition, the Commissioner shall be accompanied by a witness who, if so required, shall be sworn or affirmed to give evidence in accordance with the relevant trials.

Judgments submitted under this rule, excepting judgments so rendered, shall be accompanied by the information given in the written form prescribed above in rule 108.

J. K. P. WALSH, C. PARSONS SALES, W. H. JELLINE, F. D. F. O'LEARY, T. B. BARTON, G. SPENCER, J. H. RUMSFELD, F. E. STALP, T. V. SHERWOOD ATLAS, C. ZAPOTIK, G. V. KONDRATYEV SALES, L. H. HARRIS	Off., City Justice Judge,
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C. G. MACKAY,
Secretary.

INSOLVENCY REGULATIONS

No. 8 of 1914 is the Order of the Tonkine Museum, Alabes.

Note is hereby given under section 16, rule 7 of Act III of 1907, that the abovesigned petition has been adjudged by this Court as an encroachment on 16th November 1918 and that further proceedings in the matter will be heard by the Official Receiver of South Kalahari at Chikwati.

Dhaka Knoll's Court, Aligarh,
1st December 1954.

86-87 en 1914 en een steen op het Tafelberg-Toren, Den Haag.

No. 37 of 1914 is the Court of the District Judge, Ujjain.

Ketara is hereby given, under section 18, clause 7 of Act III of 1947, that the aforementioned
will be considered as an order of this Court dated 22nd day of December 1944.

District Court, Cuddalore,
T. SUBRAHMIAHAN

No. 33 of 1939, of the Court of the District Judge, Gooty.
Nallamilli Pethabilli, son of Teekshenabilli, aged 78 years, Hindu.
Chammettadlu, cultivator, residing at Kankalur Pethabilli (Sohn.)

James H. Bailey agrees that the order of adjournment passed on the mid petition, dated 1892, September 27th, has been recalled by order dated 10th December 1893, as L.A. No. 403 of 1894, and that it will stand as of 1st January, A.D. 1894.

District Court, Belgrave, — **J. J. COTTON**

— 1 —

No. 8 or 1824 to the Count of the Postage Monks, KULATHAL,
Aman Peshkhan, son of Mahratta Peshkhan, Kadambavali;

States it hereby gives that the abovesigned publisher was adjudged an insolvent on 10th December 1914 by the Circuit Master, Edinburgh. All his creditors are required to prove their debts, as soon as possible, by presenting or sending by registered post to the Office of the Circuit Master, 10, Queen Street, Edinburgh.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly.
21 December 1914.

G. KUMARACHAKRAVARTHI AVYANDAN,
Official Receiver,
Trichinopoly.

No. 4 of 1914 or the Date of the District Muster, Madras.

Alappandal Ammalai Unni and four others *for their Petitioners,
Thondapandal Ammalai Unni and four others* *Copiers.*

Notice under clause 7 of section 10 of the Provincial Insolvency Act No. III of 1907, is hereby given that Alappandal Ammalai Unni and Thondapandal Ammalai Unni, the petitioners above named, have been adjudged an insolvent by this Court on the 20th November 1913 and that creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible and that a claim may be proved by delivering or by sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver an affidavit in Form No. 2.

District Muster's Court, Madras,
11th January 1915.

C. S. VENKATESWARA ATTAH,
District Muster.

No. 5 of 1914 (No. 1 of 1914 as the rule on the District Muster's Court, Trichinopoly).

In the matter of Madras Chinni Ellippu Chett, an insolvent,
*Madras Chinni Ellippu Chett, son of Mahadeva Chett, Valayal,
caste, residing at Viruppakka* *Petitioner.*

Under section 10 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above manner by this Court on the 10th October 1914 and that creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible.

Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to me as affidavit in Form No. 2 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, North Arcot, Chikkaor,
31st December 1914.
Official Receiver.

No. 6 of 1914 (No. 1 of 1914 as the rule on the Date of the District Court, North Arcot).

In the Court of the Official Receiver, North Arcot.

*In the matter of Hassan Kader Salib, an insolvent,
Hassan Kader Salib, son of Hassan Kader Salib,
Salib, aged about 60 years, residing at Hassan, Wallajahpettai* *Petitioner.*

Under section 10 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above manner by this Court on the 2nd December 1914 and that creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible.

Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to me as affidavit in Form No. 2 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, North Arcot, Chikkaor,
31st December 1914.
Official Receiver.

No. 8 of 1914 (No. 8 of 1914 as the rule on the District Court, North Arcot).

In the Court of the Official Receiver, North Arcot.

*In the matter of Padi Subramanyam Chett, an insolvent,
Padi Subramanyam Chett, son of Padi Kuppi Chett, Valiyam, trader,
residing at Padi, Wallajahpettai* *Petitioner.*

Under section 10 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above manner by this Court on the 2nd December 1914 and that creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible.

Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to me as affidavit in Form No. 2 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, North Arcot, Chikkaor,
31st December 1914.
Official Receiver.

No. 10 of 1914 (No. 10 of 1914 as the rule on the District Court, North Arcot).

In the Court of the Official Receiver, North Arcot.

*In the matter of Anantham Pillai, an insolvent,
Anantham Pillai, son of Kadavuram Pillai, Takkadukkam, caste,*

Thiruvannamalai, aged about 67 years, residing at Annankulam Street, Villupuram *Petitioner.*

Under section 10 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above manner by this Court on the 2nd December 1914 and that creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible.

Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to me as affidavit in Form No. 2 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, North Arcot, Chikkaor,
31st December 1914.
Official Receiver.

No. 61 of 1914 (No. 14 of 1914 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Chittor) in the Court of the Central Receiver, North Area:

In the matter of D. Raju Ram, or husband.

D. Raju Ram, son of Dosa Srinivas Rao, Brahmin, Subsidiary master, residing at Girinagar, Chittor Petitioner.

Under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act 1902, notice is hereby given that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter by this Court on 22nd December 1914 and that creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible.

Claims may be proved by deposing or swearing by post in a registered letter to me an affidavit in Form No. 8 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, North Area, Chittor, V. SHRINIVASARAGHAVA CHARITAR,
31st December 1914. Official Receiver.

No. 62 of 1914 (No. 7 of 1914 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tirumala) in the Court of the Central Receiver, North Area:

Fran Chell Chitra Mahadevan, son of Pulusu, residing at Tirumala. Petitioner.

Under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, notice is hereby given that the above petitioner has applied to be adjudged an insolvent and that his application is granted by the 3rd day of January 1915 for having the adjudication of the creditors, if any, in the matter.

Official Receiver's Court, North Area, Chittor, V. SHRINIVASARAGHAVA CHARITAR,
31st December 1914. Official Receiver.

No. 63 of 1914 (No. 8 of 1914 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tirumala) in the Court of the Central Receiver, North Area:

Gangi Reddi, son of Vandavilli Varayya Reddi, residing at Thammanapallam, Chidrapur taluk Petitioner.

Under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, notice is hereby given that the above petitioner has applied to be adjudged an insolvent and that his application is granted to the 10th day of January 1915 for having the adjudication of the creditors, if any, in the matter.

Official Receiver's Court, North Area, Chittor, V. SHRINIVASARAGHAVA CHARITAR,
31st December 1914. Official Receiver.

No. 64 of 1914 (No. 16 of 1914 on the file of the District Court, Kurnool Area) in the Court of the Central Receiver, North Area:

A. Somappa Mudali and A. Madhusudan Mudali, sons of A. Kamalawati Mudali, residing at New street, Ambur, Villuru taluk Petitioners.

Under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, notice is hereby given that the above petitioners have applied to be adjudged insolvents and that their application is granted to the 5th day of February 1915 for having the adjudication of the creditors, if any, in the matter.

Official Receiver's Court, North Area, Chittor, V. SHRINIVASARAGHAVA CHARITAR,
31st December 1914. Official Receiver.

No. 65 of 1914 (No. 1 of 1914 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Villuru) in the Court of the Central Receiver, North Area:

In the matter of Allu Srinivas Rao, or husband.

Allu Srinivas Rao, son of Nandamudi Rao, Kakatiya, muni, trader, residing at Hanifi Street, Villuru Petitioner.

Under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act 1902, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter by this Court on 22nd December 1914 and that the creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible.

Claims may be proved by deposing or swearing by post in a registered letter to me an affidavit in Form No. 8 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, North Area, Chittor, V. SHRINIVASARAGHAVA CHARITAR,
31st December 1914. Official Receiver.

No. 83 of 1915 (No. 13 of 1914 on the file of the District Mensor's Court, Tellicherry)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, NORTH AMERICA.

In the matter of *Abdul Razak Salib, as plaintiff.*

Abdul Razak Salib, son of Muhammad Ibrahim Salib, weaver, Malabar-malai, aged about 25 years, residing at Kozhikode Main Street, Tellicherry. *Petitioner.*

Under section 18 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby given that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter by this Court on 2nd December 1914 and that the creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible.

Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to me as affidavit in Form No. 8 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, North Amur, Chittor, T. SRIRAMASWAMI RAO CHARIAR,
1st December 1914. *Official Receiver.*

No. 84 of 1915 (No. 12 of 1914 on the file of the District Mensor's Court, Tellicherry)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, NORTH AMERICA.

In the matter of *A. Rajan Salib, as plaintiff.*

A. Rajan Salib, son of Akkanna Ramchandran Salib, reading at Periyarman Manday Street, Vellore. *Petitioner.*

Under section 18 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby given that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter by this Court on 2nd December 1914 and that the creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible.

Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to me as affidavit in Form No. 8 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, North Amur, Chittor, T. SRIRAMASWAMI RAO CHARIAR,
1st December 1914. *Official Receiver.*

No. 85 of 1915 (No. 1 of 1914 on the file of the Subscribers' Court, North Amur),
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, NORTH AMUR.

Narayanaswami Udayan, son of Venkappa Udayan, residing at Kolamattel, beside of Kannanur village, Chittor-malai. *Petitioner.*

Under section 18 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, notice is hereby given that the above petition has applied to be adjudicated as insolvent and that his application is proved to the 5th day of February 1915 for hearing the objections of the creditors, if any, in the matter.

Official Receiver's Court, North Amur, Chittor, T. SRIRAMASWAMI RAO CHARIAR,
1st December 1914. *Official Receiver.*

No. 1 of 1915 on the Court as the District Mensor, Kozhikode.

Dabai Dhananjayan, son of Lakshman, Dabai-saam, no profession, aged 40 years, residing at Bulleypuram, Ikkathapuram Elanthai, Pathur. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 1 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner above named has been adjudged an insolvent by order of this Court, dated the 2nd December 1914, as his petition, dated 12th August 1914, and that the creditors were called upon to prove their claims as soon as possible and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to this Court as affidavit in Form No. 8 of the Appendix annexed to the Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908, and that the petition stands posted to 1st February 1915 for further proceedings.

District Mensor's Court, Kozhikode, P. H. RAJA RAO,
9th January 1915. *District Mensor.*

No. 2 of 1915 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, SOUTH ASIA.

In the matter of *Appomman Pillai, son of Balamban Pillai, Palliparam—Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given that the above petitioner has applied under section 61 of the Provincial Insolvency Act (1907) to be discharged.
Any one objecting to the same may appear in person or by post on 11th February 1915 before this Court.

District Court, South Asia, S. H. B. JACKSON,
11th January 1915. *District Judge.*

No. 3 of 1915 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, SOUTH ASIA.

P. Maraga Nagoda and two others. *Petitioners.*
Subbaya Chettiar, son of Muhammad Chettiar, residing in Paravur. *Appointed.*

Notice is hereby given that by an order of this Court, dated the 5th January 1915, the above-named was adjudged an insolvent and the creditors should prove their debts by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter as affidavit in Form No. 8 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules to the Official Receiver.

District Court, South Asia, S. H. B. JACKSON,
11th January 1915. *District Judge.*

No. 3 of 1914 (No. 3 of 1914 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Villupuram)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, Port St. George.

Venkateswari Chetti Plaintiff.
Subramaniam Chettiar and four others Defendants.

Notice is hereby given, under section 39(4) of Act III of 1907, that the creditors of the abovementioned insolvent who have not yet proved their debts do so as on or before 26th February 1914 at 7 A.M., failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claims.

Official Receiver's Court, South Arcot, Cuddalore,
7th January 1914.

P. B. RANGA ACHARIYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 19 of 1914 (No. 4 of 1914 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Ponnani)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

Ramachandran Chettiar Plaintiff.
Chakrapati Chettiar and five others Defendants.

Notice is hereby given, under section 39(4) of Act III of 1907, that the creditors of the abovementioned insolvent who have not yet proved their debts do so as on or before 26th February 1914 at 7 A.M., failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claims.

Official Receiver's Court, South Arcot, Cuddalore,
7th January 1914.

P. B. RANGA ACHARIYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 16 of 1914 (No. 16 of 1914 on the file of the District Court, South Arcot)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

Mashika Chettiar Plaintiff.
Lakshman Naidu and eleven others Defendants.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that Mashika Chettiar, son of Subramanyam Chettiar, residing at Kiliyan village, Villupuram taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 26th December 1913 and that creditors are called upon to prove their debts as on before the 26th February 1914 at 7 A.M. by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, South Arcot, Cuddalore,
7th January 1914.

P. B. RANGA ACHARIYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 22 of 1914 (No. 22 of 1914 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Villupuram)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

Tsiruppa Ganesan Plaintiff.
Vallaiyan Chettiar and eleven others Defendants.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that Tsiruppa Ganesan, son of Bagavu Ganesan, residing at Mathesapalyam, Villupuram taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 26th December 1913 and that creditors are called upon to prove their debts as on before the 26th February 1914 at 7 A.M. by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, South Arcot, Cuddalore,
7th January 1914.

P. B. RANGA ACHARIYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 44 of 1914 (No. 50 of 1914 on the file of the District Munsif's Court,
Cuddalore) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

Annamalai Mudali Plaintiff.
Rappi Rao and three others Defendants.

Notice is hereby given under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that Annamalai Mudali, son of Meengai, Mudali, residing at Chidambaram, Cuddalore taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 26th December 1913 and that creditors are called upon to prove their debts as on before the 26th February 1914 at 7 A.M. by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, South Arcot, Cuddalore,
7th January 1914.

P. B. RANGA ACHARIYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 96 or 1946 (No. 24 or 1946 as the case of the District Court, Santa Ana) or 966 County of the Criminal Section, Santa Ana.

Muthusundarapadhyay
Subbaraya Bandal and six others

Notice is hereby given under clause 7 of section 24 of Act III of 1937, that Mahomedul Faiq-ud-din of Sabukha Pindari, residing at Ellery, Chittenden, Vermont, the petitioner aforesaid, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 21st December 1914 and that creditors are called upon to prove their debts on or before the 20th February 1915 at 1 o'clock, by delivering a statement by registered post or affidavit in Form No. 5 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1912.

Official Receiver's Court, South Africa: Conditions,
1st January 1916.

P. B. DASGA ACHARYA,
Obituary

No. 88 of 1934 (No. 9 of 1934 of the Bill of the District Muncy's County, Pennsylvania)
in the County of the District Muncy's, Pennsylvania.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1937, that Arvindkumar Modak, son of Bhawanshu Modak, residing at Naligarharpur, Cuttack district, the petitioner above named, was adjudged bankrupt by this Court on 25th December of 1914 and that notice is given to all persons upon whom these debts are or before the 20th February 1918 at 2 o'clock, by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit on Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1901.

Official Receiver's Court, Southwark, Old Bailey,
11th January 1916.

P. B. RANASINGHE,
Editor

No. 97 or 1936 (See p. 9 of 1914 or the Bill of the Director Major's Order, Tukomtsev)
 at the Court of the General Staff, St. Petersburg.

Nation is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 19 of Act III. of 1867, that Taluk Bubli, one of Alappuzha District, passing at Vellayani, Thiruvananthapuram while, the parties above named, were adjudged bankrupt by this Court on 10th December of 1864 and that no expenses are called upon in respect of their debts on or before the 20th February 1865 at 7 A.M. by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvent Rules, 1868.

Official Gazette's Office, South Africa, Government,
No. January 1815.

P. B RAJBA ADEKHTAH,
Editor-in-Chief

No. 181 by 1814 (See 28 of 1814 on the file of the Duxbury Minot's Creek, Villanova) or 1815 COUNTRY OF THE ORIGINAL EXHIBITOR, NORTH EAST.

Chakkavathi Chatti -- -- -- -- Politician,
Mangala Pillai and eight others -- -- -- -- Expenditure.

Notice is hereby by gone, under clause 7(2) section 15 of the Act III of 1907, that Chakrabati Ghosh, son of Chakrabati Gopal, residing at Vilasipur, Taltapara taluk, has applied for his discharge as witness and that his application is rejected. His hearing is 20th February 1915. Any person wishing to oppose the same may appear before the Court either in person or by pleader at 1 P.M. on the said date.

Official Souvenir Copy, South Arm, Orkney,
1st January 1915.

P. B. RANJAH ACHARIYAR,
Official Examiner

No. 123 of 1914 (No. 8 of 1913 of the file at the Director Xanthus's Court, Tashkent) on the basis of the Official Register, State Bank.

Downtown, Nevada 14 10 10 10 10 10 10 Parliament,
Union Club and other 10 10 10 10 10 10 Assembly

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of the Act LVI of 1947, that Dhananjaney Nayak, son of Balaram Nayak, residing at Deonar, Thane, Maharashtra, has applied for being declared as insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 18th February 1948. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 1 p.m. on the said date.

Official Business's Desert, South Africa, October 10-14.
20 December 1914.

P. B. BANOS ASHARIEH,
Official Speaker

No. 15 of 1914 (No. 15 of 1914 of the 15th of the District Court, Sivacur Amyot)
IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, SIVACUR AMYOT.

Rajulu Lakshminarayudu Chetti, Plaintiff,
Kumara Venkateswaran Chettiar and twenty-seven others Respondent.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 5 of section 15 of the Act III of 1867, that Rajulu Lakshminarayudu Chettiar, son of Rajulu Chettiar, residing at Tindivanam, Madras Presidency, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application reported for hearing to 20th February 1914. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pliant at 7 A.M. on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, South Amoy, Cuddalore,
10th January 1915.

P. R. RAMA CHANDRA ATTAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 16 of 1914 (No. 6 of 1914 of the 15th of the District Court, Tanjore)
IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, TANJORE.

Bangalore Arayur, adopted son of Subbaramayya Naivali, residing at
Tirukkannamalai, Tiruchirappalli taluk Plaintiff,
P. V. U. K. Karai Karaiyan Chettiar and others Respondent.

Notice is hereby given, under section 16, clause 7 of Act III of 1867, that the petitioner whose name was adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 7th January 1914. The sum stands adjourned to 10th February 1915 for further proceedings.

The creditors of the abovesigned insolvent should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1898.

Official Receiver's Court, Tanjore,
10th January 1915.

O. S. RAMACHANDRA ATTAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 16 of 1914 (No. 8 of 1914 of the 15th of the District Mysore's Court, Mysore)
IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, MYSORE.

Pedavaram, son of Subbaramayya Arayur, residing in Seengaliparam,
Kadur taluk Plaintiff,
Subbaramayya Arayur and others Respondent.

Notice is hereby given, under section 16, clause 7 of Act III of 1867, that the petitioner whose name was adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 7th January 1915. The sum stands adjourned to 10th February 1915 for further proceedings.

The creditors of the abovesigned insolvent should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1898.

Official Receiver's Court, Mysore,
10th January 1915.

O. S. RAMACHANDRA ATTAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 16 of 1914 (No. 11 of 1914 of the 15th of the Madras High Court, Madras)[IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, TANJORE]

S. R. Govinda Rayar, son of Nagappa Rayar, Boddi Rayar Agraharam, Kalasikarai Taluk Plaintiff,
S. T. Lakshminarayudu Chettiar and others Respondent.

Notice is hereby given, under section 16, clause 7 of Act III of 1867, that the petitioner whose name was adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 10th January 1915. The sum stands adjourned to 10th February 1915 for further proceedings.

The creditors of the abovesigned insolvent should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1898.

Official Receiver's Court, Tanjore,
10th January 1915.

O. S. RAMACHANDRA ATTAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 16 of 1914 (No. 4 of 1914 of the District Mysore's Court, Mysore)[IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, TANJORE]

Bangalore Pillai, son of Subbappa Pillai, residing in Vandhurn Street,
Kadur, Nagapattinam taluk Plaintiff,
Anilakutty Chettiar and others Respondent.

Notice is hereby given, under section 16, clause 7 of Act III of 1867, that the petitioner whose name was adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 7th January 1915. The sum stands adjourned to 10th February 1915 for further proceedings.

The creditors of the abovesigned insolvent should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1898.

Official Receiver's Court, Tanjore,
10th January 1915.

O. S. RAMACHANDRA ATTAR,
Official Receiver.

wanted to prove their claims, as soon as possible, by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, an affidavit in Form No. 2 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1868.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly,
2nd December 1874.

C. KUMARACHAN RAVARTI AYYANGAR,
Official Receiver.

NOTICE TO THE COURT OR THE DISTRICT MYSURU, TALUKA.

Notice, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act 112 of 1865, is hereby given that Mattoor Mudali, son of Subbanna Mudali, residing in Shanthanam, Colva taluk, has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 6th February 1875 for hearing.

District Mysore's Court, Colva,
6th January 1875.

T. A. KARASIMHA ACHARYA,
District Mysore.

NOTICE BY THE ASSISTANT BRIGTHAM OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, MADURA,
UNDER SECTION 147 (1) OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII, 1865.

Having cause to know that the Sankaranarayana Peppal Company, Madura, is not carrying on business in its corporation and not having received any reply to notices issued to the Manager of the Company under sections 147 (1) and (2) of the Indian Companies Act, the Assistant Brigtham of Joint Stock Companies, Madura, hereby gives notice, under section 147 (3) of the Act, to all those whom it may concern, that at the expiration of three months from the date of this notice the name of the above Company will, unless name is given to the contrary, be struck off the register and the Company will be dissolved.

Office of the Ass't. Brig. of Joint Stock Companies, P. D. A. ANDAPERUMAL PILLAI,
Madura, 1st January 1875.
Assistant Brigtham.

CHITKARI.

[Under Section 49 of Act V of 1865.]

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF NORTH ARKOT.

THE MUSKIMMATH PARTNER NO. 608 OF 1874 (ORIGINAL PETITION NO. 99 OF 1874).

I hereby call upon all persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the late Thandu who died in February 1874 at Thanchiabu, Polar Taluk, within the jurisdiction of this Court to come and see the proceedings before this Court prior to the grant of probate to his widow Muskimmath alias Maduram, residing in Thanchiabu, Polar Taluk.

The 22nd day of January 1875 has been fixed for the hearing of this matter.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this, the 7th day of January 1875.

T. A. BOOTT,
District Judge.

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

**STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE
HALF-YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1874.**

TRANSACTIONS.	RS.	RS.	TRANSACTIONS.	RS.	RS.
Capital 1867/86	15,00,000	0	Government Securities	1,26,64,044	0
Reserve Fund	10,00,000	0	Other Government Investments	6,19,291	1
Trade Deposits	10,00,000	0	Loans to Government and other officers	1,04,79,288	14
Public Deposits at	10,00,000	0	Assessments of Credit on Government and other officers	74,08,328	0
Bankers	10,00,000	0	Bill of Exchange and presentment	81,01,304	0
Other Deposits at Bank	10,00,000	0	Balance with other Banks	20,01,294	0
Post Office	1,27,000	0	Bills	12,758	0
Postage	7,07,078	0	Bank	4,36,564	0
General Cash	1,04,000	0	Cheques	39,618	0
Foreign Bills	1,04,000	0	Bankers	2,41,470	0
Total	10,00,000	0	Bank and Currency House at Bank Office	9,07,31,000	18
			and Branches		
			Total	10,10,00,000	0

G. W. BLACK,
As. Secretary and Treasurer,
H. E. WILLIAMS,
Chief Accountant.

W. O. DAVID,
J. C. ARMSTRONG,
R. P. M. RAE,
ARTHUR J. LEITCH,
J. O. MULHOLLAND,
Directors of the Bank of Madras.

**STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK
ENDING ON JANUARY 1915.**

Amounts.	Rs.	Accts.	Amounts.	Rs.	Accts.
Cash in hand	—	—	Government Income	—	—
Interest Fund	—	—	Other external Investments	—	—
General Revenue	—	—	Bank or Government and other authorised Investors	—	—
Bank Notes	Rs. 45,142,427-8-8	10,20,000	Amounts of notes received and other external Income	—	—
Postage Deposits at	—	—	Bank or Government and other external Income	—	—
Bank	Rs. 10,151,261-8-8	10,20,000	Bank or Government and other external Income	—	—
Other Deposits at	—	—	Bank or Government and other external Income	—	—
Bank	Rs. 10,151,261-8-8	10,20,000	Bank or Government and other external Income	—	—
Bank Post. Advances	—	—	Bank or Government and other external Income	—	—
Bank	Rs. 10,151,261-8-8	10,20,000	Bank or Government and other external Income	—	—
Bank Advances	—	—	Bank or Government and other external Income	—	—
Bank	Rs. 10,151,261-8-8	10,20,000	Bank or Government and other external Income	—	—
Total	Rs. 10,151,261-8-8	10,20,000	Total	Rs. 10,151,261-8-8	10,20,000

* Includes Rs. 10,151,261-8-8.

H. E. FORD, M.A.,
Chief Accountant.

G. W. BLACK
Asst. Comptroller and Auditor.

Note Pay Demand Account—8 per cent.

Percentage of Cash to Liquid Assets payable on demand, 62.48.

Bank of Madras, Madras, 10th January 1915.

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS.

List of VESSELS in the MADRAS PORTFOLIO with their DESTINATIONS, etc., as on the 10th January 1915
as reported by Commanders of Agents at this office.

Vessel's name.	Ton-	Comman-	Destina-	When to sail.	Agents.
S.S. "Essex"	1000	H. C. Robertson	Singapore	10th	Messrs. Bown & Co., Ltd.
S.S. "City of Glasgow"	1000	H. C. Robertson	Calcutta	10th	Messrs. Bown & Co., Ltd.
S.S. "Sheldwell"	—	H. C. Robertson	Calcutta	10th	Messrs. Gurdit, Woodroffe & Co.

Extract of TRADE arrived at and departed from the PORT of MADRAS from the 10th
to the 10th January 1915.

ARRIVALS.

Date arrived.	Vessel's name.	Tons.	No. B.R.	Commander's name.	Where from.	When left.
10th Jan.	S.S. "Sheldwell"	—	1001	H. C. Robertson	Kepo Quay Singapore	10th
10th	S.S. "Glas."	—	1001	H. C. Robertson	—	10th
10th	S.S. "City of Glasgow"	1000	—	H. C. Robertson	Rangoon	10th
10th	S.S. "Glas."	1000	—	H. C. Robertson	Rangoon	10th
10th	S.S. "Sheldwell"	—	1010	H. C. Robertson	Rangoon	10th

DEPARTURES.

Date sailed.	Vessel's name.	Tons.	No. B.R.	Commander's name.	* Where bound.
10th Jan.	S.S. "Sheldwell"	—	—	H. C. Robertson	Calcutta
10th	S.S. "Sheldwell"	—	—	H. C. Robertson	Calcutta
10th	S.S. "Glas."	—	—	H. C. Robertson	Calcutta
10th	S.S. "Glas."	—	—	H. C. Robertson	Calcutta
10th	S.S. "City of Glasgow"	1000	—	H. C. Robertson	London and Liverpool via Ceylon Port
10th	S.S. "Sheldwell"	—	—	H. C. Robertson	Calcutta

Post Office, Madras,
10th Jan. 1915.

A. S. HALSTED, Commander, R.I.M.
Deputy Commissioner of the Port.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

RATE OF RENT OF MANUFACTURE OF SALT IN KATTUR, VAYALAR, ATTIPALU AND VALUR FACILITIES.

The public are hereby informed that the right of manufacture of salt under the monopoly system in the undivided areas of the Kattur, Vayalar, Attipal and Valur factories will be sold by auction by the Inspector of the Salt, Alkali and Chemical Department, Baroda Circle, at his office at Tepiler on Friday, 2nd January 1916, at noon, subject to the following conditions.

1. A deposit of Rs. 20 must be made by every intending bidder previous to bidding.
2. No person will be allowed to bid for another unless he holds a power-of-attorney from him authorizing him to do so.

3. The selling officer may, for valid reasons, refuse to accept any bid and, in case of dispute, his decision shall be final. If, in the same reason, the highest bid is rejected, the selling officer may, at his discretion, either accept the next highest bid or re-open the auction again.

4. The sale will be subject to formal confirmation by the Deputy Commissioner, who may either accept or reject the final bid at his discretion; such formal confirmation will tantamount to an acceptance of the bid.

5. As soon as possible after the auction is completed, the deposits made by the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them.

6. At the auction proceeds, each successful bidder shall, at once, if so required by the selling officer, or otherwise, on the day of the sale, make a further deposit equal to one-fifth of the purchase-money. Should he fail to do so, the deposit made by him under condition 3 above will be forfeited and the salt price will be put up to another again on the above conditions or otherwise disposed of as the Deputy Commissioner may determine, and the defaulter may be debarred from bidding again at any subsequent sale of salt, pure by the Deputy Commissioner.

7. On receipt of the intimation of the final acceptance of the bid, the successful bidder shall at once pay the whole amount of his bid after deducting from it the amount of deposits already paid by him. Should he fail to do so, the deposits made by him under conditions 5 and 6 above will be forfeited and the salt price will be sold as otherwise disposed of as the Deputy Commissioner may determine.

8. Besides effected under condition 6 will be, at the risk of the defaulting bidder, who will forfeit all gain and, in the event of a loss, will be required to make good the deficiency between the amount payable under the terms of the original sale and that payable by the successful bidder at the sale. In the latter case, the forfeited deposits will be deducted from the loss amount. If the results and the remainder, if any, will be remitted from the defaulting bidder back down in section 84 of the Madras Salt Act 17 of 1887. Should, however, the forfeited deposits be greater than the loss by result, the whole of such deposits will be retained by Government. The defaulting bidder will be similarly liable if the salt price be disposed of otherwise than by results and such deposit results in loss to Government as compared with the original sale.

9. The purchaser will be required to sign and deliver to the Commissioner a affidavit or agreement to observe all the regulations of the license to be granted to him. The prescribed form of affidavits and license can be seen at the office of the Inspector of the Madras Circle.

10. License to manufacture salt under the monopoly system will be granted to the successful bidder who has accepted a lease (the term of which may be even in the Circular itself). The term of such lease will be for five years and the license granted to such user will be free only during the continuance of such lease. In the event of the lease being determined before the expiry of the period fixed in consequence of the party being at any time removed by Government or if the factory being converted into use for manufacture of salt for general sale, the purchaser will not be entitled to any compensation.

Process.

		Salt number	Amount			Successor number	Average
Kattur	..	171	3.14	Attipal	..	171	2.35
	..	172	3.41		..	172	2.20
	..	173	3.32		..	173	1.79
	..	174	3.03		..	174	0.91
	..	175	1.72		..	175	0.00
Vayalar	..	176	2.68	Valur	..	7.61	
	..	177	3.00		..	7.61	
	..	178	2.93		..	7.61	
	..	179	2.68		..	7.61	
	..	180	4.00		Grand Total	41.95	
		Total	.. 38.95				

Office of the Hon. Comr. of Salt, Alkali and Chemical Department, Chingleput Salt-Division, Park Office, Premises, North Beach Road, Madras,
26th December 1915.

G. E. JOHNSTON,
Assistant Commissioner.

**TENDERS FOR EXCAVATING SHELL IN CERTAIN SHELL PIT AREAS
OF THE TADA CIRCLE, NELLORE SUB-DIVISION.**

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the Assistant Commissioner of Salt, Akbari and Customs Department, Nellore Sub-Division, Nallam, for excavating shells in the Kandy, Kondaloda, Danneram and Nadapeta shell pits areas of the Tada Circle, for a three-year lease which will commence from the date of acceptance of the tender by the Deputy Commissioner, Salt, Akbari and Customs Department, Nellore Division, Visakhapatnam.

2. The latest day for receiving the tenders is 1st February 1915, after which date will be accepted. The notice concerning tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Kandy, Etc., Shells Areas" or "Etc."

3. The tender containing the tender should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 for Kandy area and Rs. 100 for the Kondaloda, Danneram and Nadapeta areas.

4. The amount of such tender will be paid for each year of the lease.

5. The final acceptance of the tenders will rest with the Deputy Commissioner, Salt, Akbari and Customs Department, Nellore Division, Visakhapatnam, who reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all the tenders without assigning any reason and no reply can be expected by the unsuccessful tenderers as to why the tenders were rejected.

6. Tenders which contain conditions of any sort will not be accepted.

7. The address and occupation of each tender should be given in full.

8. The tenders should also be accompanied by satisfactory proof of their status and good conduct.

9. Immediately after the tender is accepted by the Deputy Commissioner, the tenderer will be required to deposit a further sum or sums as may be deemed necessary by the Assistant Commissioner.

10. The successful tenderer will be required to execute within fifteen days of intimation of acceptance of the tender a formal agreement on Form A-1B which can be seen in the office of the Inspector, Salt, Akbari and Customs Department, India Circle. In default of this the total amount deposited by the tenderer will be forfeited to the government.

11. The deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned as early as possible.

12. Any further details may be obtained from the office of the Assistant Commissioner, Salt, Akbari and Customs Department, Nellore Sub-Division, Nallam.

Office of the Asst. Commr., Salt, Akbari and
Customs Dept., Nellore Sub-Division,
11th December 1914.

C. R. HEADWELL,
Asst. Commissioner.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF SHREPSKINS.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received up to 3 o'clock on Monday, the 10th January 1915, by the Superintendent, Government Press, Mist Buildings, Madras, for the supply of shrepskins, size 12, not less than 21" x 37", No. 3,000. Tenders must be accompanied with samples and a deposit of Rs. 25, which will be retained if the tender is not accepted.

2. The shrepskins supplied should, in all respects, be equal to the samples accepted. One thousand must be delivered within seven days and the remainder within one month from the date of acceptance of tender.

3. The successful tenderer must deposit at least 10 per cent. of the amount of his tender. This deposit will be forfeited in case of failure to supply shrepskins of the correct size and quality within the time mentioned above.

4. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders and to reducing the quantity from 10% or more incidentally without assigning any reason for doing so.

Government Press, Mist Buildings,
Madras, 22nd December 1914.

T. FISHER,
Superintendent.

RECOVERY OF WRECKS

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 76 of the Act VII of 1881, that the unclaimed property has been adjudged within the limits of the Port of Madras, and all claims thereto must be presented and proved within [6] six months from this intimation before the Port Officer, Madras.

Description.	Date of recovery.	Place of recovery.
One teak wood log measuring length 16th December 1914 is 4' broad 2' 2" and depth 1' 1" with width 17", 110 and 56 cm.	..	In the sea near Adamb and dome.

Exhibit 184-1-Government Tadka, 1914, 78-1914. Corresponding document 26-1914 in Gadda.
Reference documents 26-1914, 78-1914, 10-1914, 11-1914, 12-1914, 13-1914, 14-1914, 15-1914, 16-1914, 17-1914, 18-1914, 19-1914, 20-1914, 21-1914, 22-1914, 23-1914, 24-1914, 25-1914, 26-1914, 27-1914, 28-1914, 29-1914, 30-1914, 31-1914, 32-1914, 33-1914, 34-1914, 35-1914, 36-1914, 37-1914, 38-1914, 39-1914, 40-1914, 41-1914, 42-1914, 43-1914, 44-1914, 45-1914, 46-1914, 47-1914, 48-1914, 49-1914, 50-1914, 51-1914, 52-1914, 53-1914, 54-1914, 55-1914, 56-1914, 57-1914, 58-1914, 59-1914, 60-1914, 61-1914, 62-1914, 63-1914, 64-1914, 65-1914, 66-1914, 67-1914, 68-1914, 69-1914, 70-1914, 71-1914, 72-1914, 73-1914, 74-1914, 75-1914, 76-1914, 77-1914, 78-1914, 79-1914, 80-1914, 81-1914, 82-1914, 83-1914, 84-1914, 85-1914, 86-1914, 87-1914, 88-1914, 89-1914, 90-1914, 91-1914, 92-1914, 93-1914, 94-1914, 95-1914, 96-1914, 97-1914, 98-1914, 99-1914, 100-1914, 101-1914, 102-1914, 103-1914, 104-1914, 105-1914, 106-1914, 107-1914, 108-1914, 109-1914, 110-1914, 111-1914, 112-1914, 113-1914, 114-1914, 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Panama Post Office,
11th Dec. 1914.

W. J. SWANSON,
First Officer

Borris is hereby given, under section 74 of the Act VII of 1890, that the undersigned property has been sold within the limits of the Port of Tualock, and all claims thereto must be presented within 18 months from this notification, before the Port Collector, Tualock.

Definitions

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Volume 28 No. 1

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Pawhus Post Office,
#1 Dec. 1814.

W. J. SHEAN,
F.R.S.

Notice is hereby given, under section 75 of Act VIII of 1869, that the unclaimed property has been salvaged within the limits of the Port of Madras, and claimants should submit their claims within a week's time from the date of the circular and remove the articles claimed within the class of the merits in payment of the salvage share. Should they fail, the articles will be sold in the following month by the order of the Collector, Port Trust, Madras.

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Post Office, Medina,
the January 18th.

A. H. HALIFAX, Commandant, R.I.M.,
Dwight Observatory of the Port,
for Keeper of Weather for the Port of Halifax.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

AT THE GOVERNMENT BRANCH PRESS, 118, HOWSET ROAD, KARACHI, PAKISTAN.

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Answers to Exercise

Hoover, Comptalde & Co., M., Design Street, London, W.C.
Hornet, Retford in Co. Gt. N.E. 100 present street, denmark 4, N.W.
Hosier, F. J., King St. W., Gt. Central, London, E.C.
Hough, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. 6, Queen's Mount Street, London, W.C.
Hosier, Edgar Paul French, Tattersall & Co., 11-14, Conduit Street, London, W.C.
Mr. R. Danckw. L., Grosvenor Place, London, W.
Homes, W., Eleanor & Co., 3, Great James, London, C.R.
Mr. H. H. Brewster, 16 & 18, Regent Street, Oxford
Hosier, Douglas, 2nd & Co., Cambridge
Hosier, F. J., 10, Rue de la Paix, Paris
Mr. Marjorie Wilson, the singer, Manchester
Morris, Lewis & Co., 16 Old Bond Street, London, W.C.
Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, Esq., 1, Littlemore Terrace, Paddington, W.L.

A Catalogue of all Her Majesty's Government Publications destined for sale may be obtained gratis from the Government Press, West Buildings or at Mount Street, Madras.

The sample written perceptions are for positive and negative

List of Books published during the present quarter.

DISAPPOINTED INVESTMENT

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE TO OBTAIN BAPTISM RECITALS. Addenda and Corrections No. XLV. Page 4.
(Continued)

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENTS

NOTES OF RECENT SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MARINE TREATMENT, 1875. Diary No. 1, called,

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

LIST OF EXAMINERS FOR THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS (published in December 1914). Postage free, stitched. Rs. 2-5 (1 s.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CABINET LIST AND DISTRIBUTION RECORD OF ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, compiled up to 31st December 1914. Royal 8vo, bound. Rs. 1-8. (1 s. 8 p.)

List of Books published from 1st July to 31st December 1914.

THE PECULIAR FEATURES WHICH HAVE BEEN REMOVED.

KALYANI. Vol. I, II, III, IV, V. Each Rs. 1. (1 m.)
NEHRUGRAMA, Chota, As. 12. (1 m.) Cheap edition. As. 4. (4 m.)

ADMISSIONS LIST OF BANKERS' MANUSCRIPTS IN THE GOVERNMENT LIBRARY. 1913. As. 15. (1 m.)

THEATRICAL CATALOGUE OF MANUSCRIPTS, collected during the intervals 1893-94 to 1902-03. Vol. I, Part I. Sanskrit, A, B and C, and Part II, Each As. 4. (1 m.)
Do. Do. Do.
Part II. Free 6. (8 p.)

MANUSCRIPT CATALOGUE OF SANKHET MANUSCRIPTS—

Vol. I, Parts I and II. Each As. 2. (1 m.)

Vol. II. Part III. As. 4. (2 m.)

Vol. II, Vol. III, Vol. IV. Vol. V, Vol. VI, Vol. VII, Vol. VIII, Vol. IX, Vol. X, Vol. XI, Vol. XII, Vol. XIII, Vol. XIV, Vol. XV and Vol. XVI. Each As. 4. (8 m.) REPORT OF MANUSCRIPT MANUFACTURERS IN INDIA. 1914. Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Each As. 2. (2 m.)

REPORT OF A TRAILOR FOR SANKHET AND TAKRI MANUSCRIPTS No. I (1906-07) and No. II (1908-09). Each As. 4. (2 m.)

DANGEROUS CATALOGUE OF THE TIBET MANUSCRIPTS IN THE GOVERNMENT GENERAL LIBRARY. Vol. I. As. 6. (1 m.)

INSTRUCTIONS SENT BY POSTMASTER GENERAL TO THE GOVERNMENT MAIL, MAILS, LETTER-CO. H. E. L. LTD. Published 1913. Imperial size, cloth, bound. Rs. 6-0. (9 m.)

Do. Do. Do. (1 m.)

A HISTORY OF GUJARAT, BY SIR JAMES FRASER, FRS., KCSI, ROYAL 8VO, CLOTH, BOUND. RS. 7. (1 s. 6 p.)

MATERIALS OF ADMINISTRATION OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. VOL. III. GOVERNMENT OF O. D. MARSHAL, M.C.S.I. Published 1913. Postage free, half bound, leather, bound. Rs. 8-12-0 (Rs. 1-8-0)

MANUSCRIPTS AND ALIQUOT DIVISIONS, BY J. MARTINDALE, M.A. Published 1913. Royal 8vo, cloth bound. As. 8. (2 m.)

MEMOIRS OF A JOURNEY FROM KARACHI TO KARACHI COAST, BY J. D. BROWN 1913. Royal 8vo, bound. As. 6. (1 m.)

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT LIST OF THE CIVIL SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS, compiled up to 31st August 1913 and 31st November 1914. Royal 8vo, paper cover. Each Rs. 1-2-0 or Rs. 1. (1 s.)

SECRETARY LIST OF CIVIL SECRETARIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, compiled up to 1st August, 31st September, 1st November and 31st December 1914. Royal 8vo, paper cover. Each As. 8. (1 p.) MADRAS GOVERNMENT CIVIL LIST, extracted up to 1st July and 1st October 1914. Royal 8vo, paper cover. Each Rs. 1. (1 m.)

GOVERNMENT CATALOGUE OF THE LIBRARIES ASSOCIATED WITH THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1913. Postage free, paper cover. As. 1. (1 m.)

BUDGET BILL, 1914. A. B. C. and D. Postage free. Each Part 6. (6 p.)

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FIRST LIST OF CLASSIFICATION OF THE CIVIL RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY IN THE OFFICE OF THE GOVERNMENT, GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAL DEPARTMENT, 1913. Postage free, paper cover. As. 8. (1 p.)

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE APPROPRIATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS CIRCLE, MADRAS, FOR THE YEAR 1913-14. Postage free, bound. As. 1-2-0. (2 m.)

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ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT, MADRAS, 1913-14. Postage free, bound. Rs. 2-4-0. (2 m.)

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LEGAL EXPENSES BILL, 1914. Postage free, stitched. As. 1. (1 m.)

LIST OF GRANTED ORDERS IN THE MADRAS HIGH COURT, extracted up to 31st July 1914, 1st August 1914, 1st September 1914, 1st October 1914, 1st November 1914 and 1st December 1914. Royal 8vo, paper cover. Each As. 6. (1 p.)

LIST SHOWING THE NAMES OF THE TOWNS AND VILLAGES CONSTITUTING THE INTERNAL BOUNDARIES IN THE GOVERNMENT DISTRICT. CORONATION HIGH COURT, 26, 27 and 28, dated 28th May 1914, of Madras High Court. Each Part 6. (6 p.) CORONATION HIGH COURT, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30, dated 1st August 1913 and Nos. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29, dated 1st August 1913, of Trichinopoly District. Each Part 6. (6 p.) (CORONATION HIGH COURT, 29, dated 1st August 1913, of Tanjore District. Each Part 6. (6 p.)) CORONATION HIGH COURT, 46, 47 and 48 to Madras District. Each Part 6. (6 p.)

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR THE THREE YEARS ENDING 1918. *Folsom folio, paper cover.* Ar. 8 or 14. (1 a.)

POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1918-19. *Folsom folio, bound.* Ar. 12. (2 a.)

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Bi-MONTHLY LIST OF SUBORDINATE OFFICERS OF THE MADRAS POLICE, corrected up to 1st October 1918. *Royal two, Paper cover.* No. 12. (2 a.)

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QUESTION AND ANSWERS AT THE MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF PORT ST. GEORGE, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS. VOL. V. (INTEREST IN JUNE 1913)
20 Tolsay, Port St. George, British. Pg. 3-8. (8 p.)
FOURTH EDITION. BILL FOR ADDITION TO THE IMPERIAL AND MICHIGAN LANDLAWES ORDINANCE (20th October 1904). Port St. George. Pg. 9-11. (8 p.)
THIRD SUPPLEMENT TO VOL. IV OF THE LIST OF LOCAL BEIRS AND OTHERS, 1913 EDITION. Pg. 2-3. (8 p.)
THIRD SUPPLEMENT TO VOL. II OF THE LIST OF LOCAL BEIRS AND OTHERS, 1913 EDITION. Pg. 2. (8 p.)
FOURTH SUPPLEMENT TO VOL. I OF THE LIST OF LOCAL BEIRS AND OTHERS, 1913 EDITION. Pg. 2. (8 p.)
FIFTH SUPPLEMENT TO VOL. II OF THE LIST OF LOCAL BEIRS AND OTHERS, 1913 EDITION. Pg. 3. (8 p.)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACTS.

ACT VI OF 1914. AN ACT TO AMEND THE PRINCIPAL SMALL CATTLE COTTON ACT, 1905. Port St. George. Pg. 4. (8 p.)
ACT VII OF 1906. AN ACT ENTITLED TO AMEND THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885. Port St. George. Pg. 6. (8 p.)
ACT VIII OF 1906. AN ACT TO CONSOLIDATE AND AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO MOTOR VEHICLES IN CERTAIN STATES. Port St. George. Pg. 6. (8 p.)
ACT IX OF 1914. AN ACT TO CONSOLIDATE AND AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO THE GRANT OF LEADS AND LOCAL AUTOMOBILES. Port St. George. Pg. 5. (8 p.)
ORDINANCE NO. 1 OF 1914. INVESTMENT FUND AND SECURITY FUND (EMERGENCY). Royal Dec. Regd. Pg. 1-8. (8 p.) Port St. George. Pg. 1. Tamil, Telugu, Chittagore, Madras and Urdu. Each Pg. 8. (8 p.)
ORDINANCE NO. II OF 1914. IMPERIUM OF TONK. Royal Dec. English. Pg. 1-8. (8 p.)
Port St. George. Tamil, Telugu, Chittagore, Madras and Hindustani. Each Pg. 8. (8 p.)
ORDINANCE NO. III OF 1914. FOREIGN. Royal Dec. English. Pg. 1-3. (8 p.) Port St. George. Tamil, Telugu, Chittagore, Madras. Each Pg. 8. (8 p.)
ORDINANCE NO. IV OF 1914. INDIAN TELEGRAPH. Royal Dec. English. Pg. 1-2. (8 p.) Port St. George. Tamil, Telugu, Chittagore, Madras and Hindustani. Each Pg. 8. (8 p.)
ORDINANCE NO. V OF 1914. INGRESS INTO INDIA. Royal Dec. English. Pg. 1-2. (8 p.) Port St. George. Tamil, Telugu, Chittagore and Malayalam. Each Pg. 8. (8 p.)
ORDINANCE NO. VI OF 1914. COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE WITH CHINA. Royal Dec. English. Pg. 1-4. (8 p.) Port St. George. Tamil, Telugu, Chittagore and Malayalam. Each Pg. 8. (8 p.)
ORDINANCE NO. VII OF 1914. FOREIGN (AMENDMENT). Royal Dec. English. Pg. 1-3. (8 p.)
Port St. George. Tamil, Telugu, Chittagore and Malayalam. Each Pg. 8. (8 p.) Urdu Pg. 2. (8 p.)
ORDINANCE NO. VIII OF 1914. FOREIGN (FURTHER AMENDMENT). Royal Dec. English. Pg. 1. (8 p.)
Port St. George. Tamil, Telugu, Chittagore and Malayalam. Each Pg. 8. (8 p.)
ORDINANCE NO. IX OF 1914. RIGHTS OF ACTION OF CHINAMEN. Royal Dec. English. Pg. 1-3. (8 p.) Tamil, Telugu, Chittagore and Malayalam. Port St. George. Tamil Pg. 2. (8 p.)
ACT XII OF 1914. INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES (AMENDMENT). Port St. George. English, Tamil, Telugu, Chittagore and Malayalam. Each Pg. 2. (8 p.)
ACT XIII OF 1914. INDIAN POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH (AMENDMENT). Port St. George. English, Tamil, Telugu, Chittagore and Malayalam. Each Pg. 2. (8 p.)
ACT XIV OF 1914. INDIAN ARMY (AMENDMENT). Port St. George. English, Tamil, Telugu, Chittagore and Malayalam. Each Pg. 2. (8 p.)
ACT XV OF 1914. INDIAN AIRWAYS (AMENDMENT). Port St. George. English, Tamil, Telugu, Chittagore and Malayalam. Each Pg. 2. (8 p.)
ACT XVI OF 1914. INDIAN AIRWAYS (AMENDMENT). Port St. George. English, Tamil, Telugu, Chittagore and Malayalam. Each Pg. 2. (8 p.)
ACT XVII OF 1914. SECOND EXPANDING AND AMENDING ACT. Port St. George. English. Pg. 2. (8 p.)

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS ACTS.

ACT I OF 1909. AUGUST, AS MODIFIED UP TO 1st JULY 1914. Royal Dec. English. Pg. 1-8. (8 p.)
ACT IV OF 1909. BILL, AS MODIFIED UP TO 1st APRIL 1912. Royal Dec. English. Pg. 7. (8 p.)
ACT VI OF 1910. THE GOVERNMENT RAILWAY VILLAGE SERVICE, AS MODIFIED UP TO 1st JULY 1914. Royal Dec. English. Pg. 4-6. (8 p.)
ACT IV OF 1910. EMERGENCY CLERKS, AS MODIFIED UP TO 31st MARCH 1914. Royal Dec. English. Pg. 4-6. (8 p.)
ACT VII OF 1910. INVESTIGATION CLERKS, AS MODIFIED UP TO 31st MARCH 1914. Royal Dec. English. Pg. 7. (8 p.)
ACT XII OF 1904. CITY' MUNICIPAL ACT, AS MODIFIED UP TO 1st JUNE 1914. Royal Dec. English. Pg. 1-2. (8 p.)
ACT V OF 1914. CHINAMAN AND PUBLIC HEALTH (ASSESSMENT) ACT. Royal Dec. English. Pg. 1. (8 p.)
Port St. George. English, Tamil, Telugu, Chittagore, Madras and Hindustani. Each Pg. 1. (8 p.)

PUBLISHED WORKS DEPARTMENT.

REVISED EDITION OF NAVARATNA RULES UNDER ACT II OF 1906 (APPROVED IN G.O. NO. 825 DATED 15TH JUNE 1906), AND PUBLISHED IN THE PORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE OF THE 20TH JUNE 1906. 1914.
Royal Dec. paper cover. Pg. 1. (8 p.)

Applicants are invited for the post of a temporary Draughtsman on Rs. 20—1—30 in the Executive Engineer's Office, Treasury Division. Those but those who have passed the aforementioned General merit Technical Examinations need apply:—

- (1) Geometrical Drawing.
- (2) Building Drawing and Estimating.
- (3) Free-hand Outline Drawing.

20th December 1912.

E. P. DILLON,
Executive Engineer, Treasury Division.

Applicants are invited for the post of a Clerk in the office of the Executive Engineer, Tank Structures Section Division, I Circle. The post is temporary but will last for some years. Salary will be Rs. 18 rising to Rs. 28 by annual increments of Rs. 1.

3. Those but those who have passed the Government Technical Examinations of the Elementary Grade at least in the following subjects need apply:—

- (1) Geometrical Drawing.
- (2) Building Drawing and Estimating.
- (3) Free Hand and Colour Drawing.

Mysore, 1st January 1913.

R. KARANDHARA ATYAHAR,
Executive Engineer, T.S.D. Division, I Circle.

Applicants are invited for the posts of Surveyors at Rs. 130—4—140, Orangemen at Rs. 45—2½—50 and Sub-Surveyors on Rs. 38—2—50 in the Mysore Irrigation establishment in Bengaluru district. The requirements are general. Those but those who are fully qualified under the public service examination need apply and qualifications passed should be specified in the application.

Chittagong,
2nd January 1913.

S. MAGOMICHARI,
Collector,

Applications are invited from candidates who have passed the Lower Subordinate test or the old Sub-Civilian and Surveyor's test of the College of Engineering, Madras, for the post of Sub-surveyor on a salary of Rs. 40 per month, for three months, for taking levels and preparing estimates in connection with the first class survey of the three Country districts of the Madrasahil taluk. Applications should reach this office on or before the 10th January 1913.

Clerk of the Executive Engineer,
Palan Mamudi,
Palan Mamudi, 1st January 1913.

J. INGLEIS,
Executive Engineer.

Applicants are invited from duly qualified engineers for temporary Surveyor's post as Rs. 45 per month for the investigation of water-supply and drainage schemes in the towns of Ponnai, Cuddapah and Tirumala. The appointments will last from three to twelve months.

Madras,
1st January 1913.

H. RUMMERY HOWBURN,
Surveyor-Superintendent, Irrigation and Water-works Circle.

Applicants are invited from persons who have passed the Lower Subordinate test or the old Districts' test of the College of Engineering, Madras, for two vacancies of temporary Draughtsmen on Rs. 40 and Rs. 35 in the Circle Office at Bellary. The appointments are likely to last for some years. Applications should reach the office of the undersigned on or before the 1st instant.

Bellary,
1st January 1913.

A. C. LANGSTON,
Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

WANTED for the investigation of the sanitary scheme in the Adyar, Madraspally—

- One Engineer on Rs. 200.
- Two Surveyors on Rs. 40 each.
- One Peon on Rs. 60.
- One Draughtsman on Rs. 35.

The applicants will be given a place. Applications with testimonials and references from qualified persons will be received by the undersigned up to 5th February 1913.

Registered Office, Adyar,
1st January 1913.

A. BANGANAPATI MUDALIAR,
Chairman-Native.

Wanted two Temporary Lower Subordinates on Rs. 45 per month for doing duty under the temporary Engineer appointed for the investigation and execution of the engineering works required by the Public department.

Applicants should be passed men of the College of Engineering, Madras, and state their age. Service and previous experience. One experienced in Forest Great Road Survey will be preferred. Applications should reach the undersigned before the 22nd instant and, unless applicants be prepared to join apprenticeship within a week from the date of the order.

Chittagong,
1st January 1913.

J. H. PARKER,
Superintending Engineer, IV Circle.

ANNOUNCEMENT is invited from candidates who are duly qualified under examination rules to hold appointments carrying a salary of over Rs. 20 per month, for the post of eighth clerk of the Court at Rs. 20 which is permanently vacant.

1. The candidate recommended should be Telugu, and he should elsewhere possess the intermediate Grade of shorthand.

2. He will at once be posted to act as shorthand writer of this Court for a period of six months, and he will, during the period, draw allowance at Rs. 20 per month in addition to the salary of his permanent appointment.

Cuddapah,
6th January 1915.

T. S. SUDHISHMANTHA,
District and Session Judge,

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

I intend moving High Court, on or after 10th February 1915, for enrollment as a Valid Servant.
Egmore, 10th December 1914.

B. RAJAGOPALA ATYAL.

Or or after 10th January 1915, I intend moving the High Court to enroll me as a Valid Servant.
Trichinopoly, 10th December 1914.

P. HARI KAO.

Or or after 17th January 1915, I intend moving the High Court for enrollment as a Valid Servant.
Madras, 12th December 1914.

M. S. ARAVAKUDA ATYANGAR.

Or or after the 1st February 1915, I intend moving the High Court to enroll me as a Valid Servant,
Tirunelveli, 10th December 1914.

V. E. KRISHNASWAMI, M.A., B.L.

Notice is given that I, J. B. Dasid, intend changing my name to J. Dasid Bhagavandham at
J. D. Bhagavandham from this date.
Mylancherry, 6th January 1915.

J. D. BHAGAVANNDHAM.

BANK OF MADRAS.

The following change in the Bank's Staff is hereby notified.—

Mr. C. E. Bushell to be Agent at Madraspatnam Branch, via Mr. H. A. Gray greatest late.

Madras, 12th January 1915.

O. W. BLACK,
Asst. Secretary and Examiner.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OR
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

No. 2.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 12, 1911.

[Price, 2 annas]

TABLE OF RAINFALL

RECORDED AT

STATIONS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE MONTH OF

NOVEMBER 1914.

[Jan. 19, 1895.]

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the

Madras Presidency for the month of November 1814.

Jan. 13, 1915.

Table of Rainfall recorded at Shattocks in the

Wadham Predecey for the month of November 1868—cont.

(Jan. 19, 1914.)

Table of Bassell recorded at Statione in the

Madras Presidency for the month of November 1864—cont.

Table of Rainfall recorded at Bistana in the

Midwest Presidency for the month of November 2014—2015.

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the

White Presidency for the month of November 1844-1845

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	

[Jan. 18, 1915.]

Table of Baseline recorded at Stations in the

Madras Presidency for the month of November 1874—cont.

(JAN. 20, 2015)

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the

Mathematical Office, Boston,
1910 December 18.

Madras Presidency for the month of November 2014—no.

M. L. 42858,
University, Madras



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 23

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 12, 1855.

(Price, 8 p.m.)

MADRAS PORT TRUST.

MINUTES OF MEETING.

Minutes of a Board Meeting, No. 53 of 1854-1855, held on the 23rd December 1854.

PRESIDENT:

The Hon'ble Sir Francis J. X. Spring, K.C.M., Collector.

Mr. P. Becker, M.A., F.C.S.
Comptroller W. B. Hollington, R.F.M.
Mr. J. M. Levy, A.M.L.B.
The Hon'ble Sir Hugh B. Erskine, M.P.
Mr. C. B. Simpson.
Mr. H. T. M. Mac.

Mr. G. U. Godwin.
S. I. Bahadur Mohammed Abdul Khader
Dutta Sahib.
M.R.E. Mr. Bahadur P. Thangamay Chett
Gove, M.A.
M.R.E. G. Ramaswamy Chettiar.

208. Read, approved and recorded the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting held on Friday the 21st December 1854.

209. Read again (D.O. No. 317, Marine), dated the 23rd July 1854, respecting the publication of the Trust's current table of rates. Read also O.Cs. Nos. 435 and 436, Marine, dated respectively the 23rd November and 17th December 1854. Also read again Port Trust Board Resolution No. 181, 1854 and 185, dated 12th December 1854, agreeing to certain changes in the present scale.

Read a note by the Chairman authorizing for the approval of the Board a conditional scale of rates containing the alterations mentioned at proposed above, with a number of others as fully explained.

Resolved to accept the scale now submitted by the Chairman and that, as is necessary under section 44 of the Madras Port Trust Act, it be sent up to Government for sanction and publication with a view to its being brought into force on the 1st of January 1855.

210. Read and adopted a draft of a letter to Government by the Chairman, asking for sanction, under section 49 of the Madras Port Trust Act, to certain changes in the remuneration of some of the sub-heads of the Port Trust Revenue Account.

211. Read a letter No. 52, dated the 21st November 1854, from Messrs. Reedel, Palmer and Tritton enclosing a letter from the contractors for the new wall of the new Harbour's Workhouse, begging the Trust to accept debt for two extra charges not anticipated when their contract was made, viz., war charges on freights and war insurance.

Resolved to accept the latter charge but not the former and that the Chief Engineer inform Messrs. Reedel, Palmer and Tritton of this decision.

212. Mentioned that at about 22 hours on December 21st there was registered, at the Port Trust's automatic tide gauge, the highest tide ever observed at the port of Madras, viz., 9 ft 9 inches above Mean Sea Level. The previous highest, 8 ft 9, was observed in October 1850. This 22 feet tide occurred during the passage of a cyclonic storm at a distance of about 200 miles east of Madras which caused a very heavy swell, the result of which was that the sea receded north of the harbour and dropped down suddenly in several places excavating channels; lastly rapids which shall be dealt with in due course.

223. Recorded that yesterday the 2nd December three dock labourers A. Jagannathappa Nayak, Haringaiah, who had been in the Trust's employment for 31 years & a break of service of one year.

224. Received a list of claims amounting to Rs. 288-10-9 paid during November 1914.

225. The following statement of estimates sanctioned since the 10th December 1914 was ordered to be recorded:—

Statement of sanction by Chairman and Board.

Serial number	Activity.		Name of work.	Amount sanctioned	Balance of Budget allowances still available.	Charged to	Source
	No.	Date					
			Capital Works. Bd.	**		J	
			Repairs Works.			J	
3	Board's Resolution No. 244.	10th Dec. 1914.	Repair of Concourse of the above mentioned work of the harbour.	8200		Harbour repair fund account P (2111). Board work of the harbour.	**
			Harbor Port Areas. Bd.	**			
			Harbor Docks Fund. Bd.	**			

226. Recorded G.O. No. 452, Madras, dated 25th November 1914, sanctioning an addition to rule 22 of the Port Trust President Fund Rules to provide for the recovery of arrears of subsistence to subscribers—viz. Board's Resolutions Nos. 187 and 214, dated respectively 18th September and 10th November 1914.

227. Recorded G.O. No. 454, Madras, dated 9th December 1914, recording the administration report of the Madras Port Department for 1913-14.

228. Recorded G.O. No. 459, Madras, dated 12th December 1914, amending the amendment proposed by the Board to clause 11 (a) of the authorized statement of the services which the Trust may render to the public, and of the conditions and charges attaching to such services—viz. Resolution No. 221, dated 22nd November 1914.

229. Securities and cash held by the Bank of Madras for the Madras Port Trust as on the 31st December 1914 were ordered to be recorded as follows:—

	Operational Balances.			Bank Balances.	
Reserve Account	**	**	**	Rs.	A.
President Fund Account	**	**	**	1,12,000	27,372 8 4
Report	**	**	**	5,300	5,300 14 10
Eden Salons' Hope Charity Account	**	**	**	55,200	428 23 0
Qualified Seamen's Fund Account	**	**	**	97,700	1,039 3 0
Postage Fund Account	**	**	**	15,900	1,011 3 6
Harbour Dues Advance Account	**	**	**	16,400	5,327 8 12
				200	200 14 0

Port Trust Office, Madras,
10th January 1915.

F. J. B. SPEDDING,
Chairman, Madras Port Trust.



3
**SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
 OF
 THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE**

No. 2.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 12, 1811.

[Price, 8 p.m.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY REGISTER,

1811.	Barometer in in.	Temperature.				Mean Rate of Rain. mm.	Humidity.	Wind.		Depth of rain. mm.	Cloudy days.	Sight distance.	General weather.						
		Observed Daily during		Observed Twice-daily.															
		Hrs.	Min.	Max.	Min.			Prevailing direction.	Shift Velocity.										
January	Barometric																		
1st Mon.	29.925	29.9	29.4	30.0	97.0	130.9	30	N. E. by N.	100	..	40	14	Fine with pass- ing clouds.						
2nd Tues.	29.9	29.2	27.4	30.0	97.8	147.4	20	N. W. by E.	100	..	40	12	Passing clouds.						
3rd Wed.	29.4	28.3	25.9	30.0	97.2	139.9	20	S. by S. E.	100	..	30	10	Fine with pass- ing clouds.						
4th Thurs.	29.1	28.8	25.9	30.7	97.9	148.6	30	S. by S. E. by N.	100	..	30	10	Fine.						
5th Fri.	29.948	28.6	25.0	30.5	98.0	151.8	30	S. by S. E. by N.	100	..	30	9	Fine with pass- ing clouds.						
6th Sat.	29.915	28.8	25.2	30.7	98.2	153.8	20	N. E. by S.	100	..	40	10	Passing clouds.						
7th Sun.	29.927	29.2	25.8	30.7	98.7	151.8	20	N. E. by S.	100	..	40	12	Passing clouds.						

The Standard Barometer and Thermometer are read at 8 a.m., 12 a.m., 4 p.m., and 8 p.m., and the daily means are obtained by the application of Brinsford's correction, deduced from twenty years' observations. The station of the Observatory is nearly two feet above the level of the sea, and the centre of the Rain Gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rate and general weather, registered are for the interval 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 10.1 mm., the average due for the same period being 8.57 inch.

R. L. JONES,
Surveyor Director.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY, 12th January 1811.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

of

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 23

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 12, 1815.

[Price, 8 p.m.]

AIKARI NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE OF ASHRIE AND OPIUM PRIVILEGES IN MADRAS TOWN FOR THE LEASE, 1815-16.

Notice is hereby given that the Patali Arikari shops, Tattoma, Gurjia and Opium shops shown in the subjoined schedules will, for the lease commencing from 1st April 1815, be put up to public auction by the Collector of Madras at his office on the dates shown against each. The sale will commence at 11 noon daily and if not completed on the date specified will be continued on the following days commencing at the same hour.

Schedule I.—Patali Arikari Shops.

Place, date and time of sale.—Collector's Office, Madras, on Monday, the 1st February 1815, at 11 a.m.

Shop.

Locality.

1. New Mahadevapet, Thiruvalluvar High Road, between Rennode/Chettipalayam Rd and Thakkili-Kottai Street, 100 yards.
2. Rapparapet, Manmohanji's Club House, between Tatta Street and premises No. 10, 100 yards.
3. Old Water-mill, Tattoma/Tatta Street, between Goldsmith's Club House and Cemetery Road.
4. Ropewalks, Ropewalk High Road, between Tatta Street and Tattoma Street.
5. Tattoma, Tattoma High Road, between Tatta Street and Tattoma Street.
6. Government, Government High Road, between the Boundary and Rammam Street.
7. Dr. S. Gold's Vinaigrette Works, between the Boundary and Rammam Street.
8. Dr. Thakur Mallickapet House, between Government High Road and Mutt Road.
9. Vannan Mam's House, between Chettu Chettu Street and Mutt Road.
10. Dr. S. Sivaji Wall Street, between Government High Road and Government Street, 100 yards.
11. Patali Street, between Chettu Chettu Street and Government Street.
12. Dr. D. Pillai, Mungapet Street, between Wall Tax Road and Sarathy Mukhi Street, 100 yards.
13. Government High Road, between the bridge and Thakkili.
14. Chettu, D. Maje's Road, between the Spice Emporium Road and the lane leading to Chettu (Sugnigiri-karan).
15. Newpetapet, Pembari Bourne's Road, between Yamunai and Jitna Street and Varadachalam Road, 100 yards.
16. Chettu, 100 yards from Government High Road, between Yamunai and Jitna Street and Varadachalam Road, 100 yards.
17. Patali, 100 yards from Government High Road, between Paramekkere Engt. Road and Shrikali Balaji Street, 100 yards.
18. Patali, Parappu Street, anywhere in the street which is 100 yards long.
19. Chettu, 100 yards from Government High Road, between Arambalai Street and Chettu Chettu Street.
20. Patali, 100 yards from Government High Road, between Government High Road and the Police Station.
21. Government, Government Old Road or Villaga Road, between Kalgachchilai High Road and the Police Station.
22. Chettu, Government High Road, between Arambalai Chettu and Arambalai Achuthy's Street, 100 yards.
23. Chettu, anywhere in Patali Street, Palkkam Bazaar.
24. Chettu, anywhere in Patali Street in Patai Jalan Khan Street, south of house No. 11, or in Takkili-villi Market Street (part of Patali's Road).
25. Kalkkum, Raman's Wall Street, between Chettu and Patali's Road, 100 yards.
26. Patali, High Road, between 100 and 150 feet between Patali and Patali's Road, 100 yards.
27. Patali, High Road, within 200 yards east of the bridge which is over the Big International Garden, Government, Government Road, between Patali Road and Chettu Bridge.

Schedule II.—Opium Shops.

*Place, date and time of sale.—Collector's Office, Medina, on Monday, the 1st February 1915,
at 12 noon.*

Shop No.	Locality.
1	PM Washnaghpol, between Upper High Road, between Cemetery Road and Tandridge Road.
2	Opposite to a Tandridge Lane Bridge, between Anthopey Road Street and Anse Hill Street, or in Anthopey Road Street, between Anthopey Road Street and Tandridge Lane Bridge.
3	Opposite to a Tandridge Lane Bridge, between Anthopey Road Street and Tandridge Lane Bridge.
4	Opposite to a Tandridge Lane Bridge, between Anthopey Road Street and the lane leading to Chelmsford Station.
5	Chelmsford, Park Road, between between Anthopey Road Street and Victoria Street.
6	Typhoo, Typhoo Road, between Typhoo High Road, Lane, and Annesdale, Ware.

Schedule III.—Foreign Liquor Taverns.

*Place, date and time of sale.—Collector's Office, Medina, on Tuesday, the 2nd February 1915,
at 12 noon.*

Shop No.	Locality.
1	PM Washnaghpol, Three-Horse High Road, between Venetian Avenue Street and Beauchamp's Road, 200 yards.
2	Bengaloo, Anthopey Avenue Street, which is 200 yards long.
3	Annesdale, Park Road, between the Victoria Road and Anthopey Road Street, 100 yards.
4	Washnaghpol, Beauchamp's Road, between Chelmsford Station and the Anthopey Road, 100 yards.
5	• • •
6	• • •
7	Anthopey Road, between Marshfield and Chelmsford Road, between Beauchamp's Road and Beauchamp's Lane Street.
8	Fowey, Fowey, in Ware, between Chelmsford Road and Forest Road, 200 yards.
9	• • •
10	• • •
11	• • •
12	Chelmsford, in Ware Park Lane and Victoria Market Street.
13	Typhoo, Park Road, between Typhoo Fire Station and Post Office.
14	Typhoo, Typhoo Lane, between Typhoo Lane and Typhoo's Lane.
15	Typhoo, Typhoo's Lane, between Typhoo Lane Street and Typhoo Lane High Road, a distance of 200 yards.
16	Typhoo Lane, between Typhoo's Lane and the Chelmsford Hotel Site, 200 yards.
17	Typhoo Lane, between Typhoo's Lane and Typhoo's Lane, a distance of 200 yards.
18	Stigman, Cemetery Road, between Typhoo Lane Street and Typhoo Lane, and the vicinity of Stigman Road.

Schedule IV.—Gauge Shops.

*Place, date and time of sale.—Collector's Office, Medina, on Tuesday, the 2nd February 1915,
at 12 noon.*

Shop No.	Locality.
1	Grocer's, Vicarage Street, between Typhoo Lane Street and Vicarage Street.
2	• • •
3	• • •
4	Washnaghpol, Lower High Road, between Chelmsford Station and Typhoo Lane Street.
5	Chelmsford, Lower High Road, between Chelmsford Station and Typhoo Lane Street.
6	Chelmsford, Lower High Road, between Typhoo Lane Street and Typhoo Lane Street.
7	Chelmsford, Lower High Road, between Typhoo Lane Street and Typhoo Lane Street.
8	Chelmsford, Lower High Road.
9	Postmaster, Chelmsford High Road, between Beauchamp's Hotel High Road and Beauchamp's Hotel.
10	Stigman, Fowey, Fowey Lane, between Typhoo Lane Street and Beauchamp's Hotel.
11	Stigman, Fowey, Fowey Lane, between Typhoo Lane Street and Beauchamp's Hotel.

B.——As the auctioneer, provided, at each place where bid is accepted shall at once make a further deposit of half a month's rent (in addition to the initial deposit of £10/-) for each shop unless the initial deposit equals or exceeds two months' rent. Should he fail to do so, the initial deposit made by him will be forfeited and the shop will be put up again immediately on the above conditions or otherwise disposed of by the Collector and the defaulter will be debarred from bidding again for the name or for any other shop.

C.——Successful bidders will be allowed to open their shops only in non-residential sites within the limits specified above, and at a distance of not less than 100 yards from one another.

D.——Successful bidders will be required to furnish the Inspector, Medina Town Circle, with quarterly lists of the premises let to them within ten days from the date of sale and immediately on the approval of the lists by the Commissioner of Police, to execute the counterpart agreements required by the general conditions of sale, and get them registered, where necessary.

E.——Successful bidders of whom entirely the Collector has not interested, will completely or, where necessary, up to an additional deposit of two months' rent or produce a survey or certificate to the satisfaction of the Collector and get the necessary security bonds executed and registered, failing which the sum of their bidders will be withheld.

F.——Temporary licenses will not be issued except in special cases, and in no case where the issue of the original license is delayed through the failure of the licensee to comply with the conditions set forth above.

G.——As regards the payment of shop rent the following rules will be observed—

(i) The bills should be paid not later than the 10th of each month.

(ii) For payment made after the 10th interest at 5 per cent per annum will be charged from the 10th and a fine of £1 for each shop will be levied.

(iii) Failure to pay the bill before the 10th of the month will render the shop liable to be sold at the risk of the licensee.

1. A-9 street shop or foreign liquor tavern in Chelmsford should be opened before 8-30 a.m.

* Madras Collector's Office,
12th January 1915.

D. W. D. COYNE,
Collector.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 2.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 10, 1845.

[Price, 4 p.m.

ABSTRACT OF SEASON'S REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING 5TH JANUARY 1845.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANNAM.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Household and Barach reservoirs 77-90 and 8-20 feet deep respectively. Sowing greengram and gram; and transplantation of ragi and paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, indigo, and vegetables; cotton generally fair; kharif, poor. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

VIRAPATAM.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Sowing of ragi proceeding or established; of gram, cotton and other pulse proceeding. Transplantation of ragi proceeding in small clumps; of cotton continuing. Standing crops generally thriving. Harvested cassava, ragi, indigo, vegetables, paddy, wheat, cotton, tobacco and groundnut; cotton fair. Durrah and Kadar generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

KODATARI.

Water-supply sufficient. Distances 12 feet above sea-level. Transplantation of tobacco and paddy and sowing of seed-crops is progressing in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cotton fair to normal; ragi, cotton and cotton, fair; vegetables fair to normal; pulses, poor to fair and gram, poor. Pasture sufficient except where tobacco is raised; fodder sufficient except where tobacco is raised. Condition of cattle generally fair, but tobacco precludes their drives. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

KINTH.

Water-supply insufficient in parts of two talukas. Distances 200 feet above sea-level. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy, cotton fair to normal; tobacco, kharif, mustard, urad, vallam and urid, fair; and cotton, poor to fair. Pasture growing scarce and fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good, but indigo prevents its use much. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

GONUR.

Water-supply generally insufficient. Ploughing and sowing crop under-water is progress. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy, cotton fair to normal; tobacco, kharif, mustard, urad, vallam and urid, fair; and cotton, poor to fair. Pasture growing scarce and fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good, but indigo prevents its use much. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KURNOO.

Water-supply generally insufficient. Partial supply in Kurruo-Cudupur canal owing to break. Teggakadu 4-10 feet above sea-level. Sowing of paddy and gram; and transplantation of ragi under water proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cotton, kharif, tobacco and groundnut; cotton fair to normal. Pasture growing scarce and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but indigo prevents its use much. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

NARANGAPALI.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing of paddy and maize under tanks and wells; of kharifgram and wheat proceeding. Distances 100 feet. Harvested tobacco; cotton poor. Pasture available and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

RELLAUR.

Water-supply generally insufficient except under river channels and wells. Ploughing, sowing, plating and weeding of water, cholam and paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested, greenish and yellow, cotton poor to fair; maize and kharifgram, poor; cholam and ragi, fair; and paddy and cotton, fair to normal. Pasture available except in parts of two talukas and fair to fairly available except in parts of one taluka. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SARDAR.

Water-supply sufficient. Weeding of land in progress. Standing crops good. Harvested pulses, eastern, bad to poor. Pasture and fodder available. Condition of cattle good, but fair to medium. Animal disease prevalent in five villages. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

ASAMALIPUR.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts of two talukas. Ploughing and sowing of paddy, cholam and bhupgram proceeding in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, groundnut, cholam, mungo, mungur, urad (field), Bengal gram, beans and ragi; cotton fair. Pasture scarce except in three talukas; fodder available except in parts of two talukas. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient.

CUDDAPAH.

Water-supply generally insufficient except under wells. Ploughing, sowing, plating, crop and ridge, weeding and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good, but fairly withdrawn in parts of two talukas, diminished in parts of two other talukas and rendered scarce in others. Ragi substrate in parts of one taluka. Harvested paddy, greenish-yellow, cholam, urad, cotton poor to fair; maize and kharifgram, cotton fair. Pasture and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally fair to good, but unsatisfactory. Lepto-nutrient disease and gastro-enteritis prevalent in two talukas and non-existent. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair, notwithstanding crops in parts requiring rain.

NELLOR.

Water-supply generally insufficient. No flow over the Nellore market. Discharge at the Nellore market unreliable, no discharge at the Sengara market. Supply is both the delta (inadequate) but ample in the Kurnool stream (adequate). Ploughing, sowing, transplanting of paddy, ragi, cholam and cholam and weeding in progress in parts. Herd's cattle fair to good, but paddy withdrawal in four talukas. Harvested paddy, cotton fair; maize, cholam and beans, normal; ragi, fair to normal; groundnut, fair; urad, fair to fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good, but paddy-free, maize-free, urad-free. Lepto-nutrient disease and black-quarter prevalent in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally good, but rain needed in parts.

CHENNAI.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing and sowing, transplanting and weeding of paddy in progress. Standing crops generally good. Harvested paddy and groundnut, cotton fair. Pasture and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but irrigation unreliable and riverbeds in some areas. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADRAS.

Employment generally available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

SOUTH ARKOT.

Water-supply sufficient except in one taluka and parts of another. Ploughing, sowing of ragi, mungo and ridge, transplanting of paddy and ragi and weeding of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, greenish, cholam, mungo and ragi; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient and fodder scarce in one taluka and parts of another taluka. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

CHILKOOR.

Water-supply generally insufficient except in parts of one taluka and in two districts. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, ragi and cholam, weeding and transplanting of paddy proceeding in considering in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, cholam, ragi, mungo, urad, ragi, mungo and kharifgram; cotton fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder sufficient in three talukas and above districts. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

NORTH ARKOT.

Water-supply insufficient in parts of three talukas and one district. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting of paddy, ragi and cholam proceeding in parts. Standing crops generally good. Harvested paddy, ragi, cholam, greenish, mungo, urad, mungo, ragi, mungo and kharifgram; cotton fair to normal. Pasture generally available; fodder available, but dear in three talukas and one district. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

BALAS.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Sowing of paddy, ragi and cholam and transplanting of ragi proceeding in parts. Standing crops good, but not crops in parts requiring rain. Harvested ragi and greenish, cotton fair to normal; cholam, fair; paddy and cholam, poor to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

COMBATORE.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Two and a half feet of water in the Cauvery at Erode, flowing in cholam and transplanting of ragi and injuris proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair to good, but require rain in certain talukas. Harvested paddy, ragi, cholam; cotton fair to second and third fair. Pasture sufficient except in parts; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle fair to good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply generally sufficient. No flow over Searavali. Sowing and transplanting of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crop fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, canna and cotton varieties fair to good. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

TANJORE.

Water-supply generally sufficient. No flow over the Grand Canal. Sowing of paddy in parts of one tank and transplanting in parts of another in progress. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, ragi and groundnut (oilseed) fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of soils generally good, but "other diseases" prevailing in one tank. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

PUDUKKOTTAI.

Not required.

MADUVA.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts of four tanks. Discharge from the Periyar main canal 900 cusecs. Ploughing, sowing, standing and transplanting of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair, but withering in parts of one tank. Harvested paddy, ragi and cotton, cotton fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of lands generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally good.

RAMESWARAM.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts under bounded tanks. No flow over Rishikambam arachal but the discharge is adequate. Ploughing, sowing and sowing of dry lands proceeding or continuing in parts. Transplanting of paddy and ragi and weeding proceeding or continuing in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy, cotton, maize, sorghum and blackgram (urid) fair; ragi poor to fair; canna poor. Pasture sufficient; fodder available though dear in parts. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TIRUNELVELI.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts under bounded tanks. No flow over Rishikambam arachal but the discharge is adequate. Ploughing, sowing and sowing of dry lands proceeding or parts, and sowing and transplanting at paddy in flood-affected areas in progress. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy; cotton poor to fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but fair and much disease prevailing in two tanks. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

MALLABAI.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle fair, but fair and much disease prevailing in three tanks. Condition of labouring classes and labour market fair. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SOUTH CANARA.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops generally good. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply and pasture sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply sufficient. Second crop paddy harvest begins; cotton fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Uring male crops and among modelling. Standing crops fair. Harvested rice and cotton fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Labour market fair. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SEASON TELGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE
AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

West acting till January 1915.—Rainfall light Trichinopoly; nil elsewhere. Standing crops fair to good, but withering, withered or damaged in parts of three districts, require rain in parts two others. Harvests of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops proceeding generally; cotton fair to normal generally. Sowing of paddy and dry crops proceeding normally. Condition of cattle generally good. Water-supply generally sufficient except in parts of Gajjodu, Kitan, Ilercan, Nallur, South Arvel, Ullitton, North Arvel, Salem, Madura and Tirunelveli. Pasture sufficient except in parts of four districts, getting scarce in parts two others. Fodder sufficient except in parts of five districts. Prospects mixed to fair.

Dept. of Rev. Serv., Recd. by R.R. and
Ass'tt. Comr. of Revenue, MADRAS,
12th January 1915.

V. T. KRISHNAMACHARI,
Asst. Secretary.

HAILFALL AND THUMB OF THE STAVEN FOOT-CHAIN FOR THE WEEK ENDING 1st JANUARY 1918.

District	Hailfall or thumb										Pound or Piles per 100 miles per week										
	In the week.					Up to the end of the week from last April					This week.					Last week.					
	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	
London	18.9	45.9	10.1	..	..	18.2	16.0	14.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cheshire	44.8	55.0	10.8	..	..	19.4	14.8	10.8	..	18.0	11.0	20.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
Bedfordshire	18.0	45.0	..	..	..	18.4	16.0	10.5	12.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Kent	56.1	50.0	10.6	..	..	18.4	16.0	10.5	12.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Wiltshire	32.0	50.0	..	..	..	19.0	17.0	14.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Gloucestershire	31.0	30.0	10.5	..	..	19.0	17.0	14.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Warwickshire	25.0	30.0	10.5	..	..	17.0	14.0	11.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Buckinghamshire	19.0	55.0	10.5	..	..	17.0	14.0	11.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Beds.	22.0	25.0	8.0	..	..	17.0	14.0	11.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Dorset	18.0	55.0	..	..	..	17.0	14.0	11.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Devon	17.0	25.0	..	..	..	17.0	14.0	11.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Cornwall	24.0	21.0	..	..	..	17.0	14.0	11.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Wales	44.0	44.0	..	..	..	17.0	14.0	11.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Cardigan	2.0	8.0	4.7	..	..	17.0	14.0	11.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
North West	52.0	45.0	8.0	..	..	17.0	14.0	11.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
North East	29.0	31.0	10.5	..	..	17.0	14.0	11.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Midland	22.0	21.0	8.0	..	..	17.0	14.0	11.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Central	19.0	20.0	8.0	..	..	17.0	14.0	11.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Nottingham	19.0	20.0	8.0	..	..	17.0	14.0	11.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Leeds	19.0	20.0	8.0	..	..	17.0	14.0	11.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Sheffield	19.0	20.0	8.0	..	..	17.0	14.0	11.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
South	19.0	20.0	8.0	..	..	17.0	14.0	11.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
South West	19.0	20.0	8.0	..	..	17.0	14.0	11.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
South East	19.0	20.0	8.0	..	..	17.0	14.0	11.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
South Wales	19.0	20.0	8.0	..	..	17.0	14.0	11.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
West Coast	19.0	20.0	8.0	..	..	17.0	14.0	11.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
North Wales	19.0	20.0	8.0	..	..	17.0	14.0	11.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
West Coast	19.0	20.0	8.0	..	..	17.0	14.0	11.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Wales	19.0	20.0	8.0	..	..	17.0	14.0	11.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Wales	19.0	20.0	8.0	..	..	17.0	14.0	11.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Wales	19.0	20.0	8.0	..	..	17.0	14.0	11.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Wales	19.0	20.0	8.0	..	..	17.0	14.0	11.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Wales	19.0	20.0	8.0	..	..	17.0	14.0	11.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Wales	19.0	20.0	8.0	..	..	17.0	14.0	11.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Wales	19.0	20.0	8.0	..	..	17.0	14.0	11.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Wales	19.0	20.0	8.0	..	..	17.0	14.0	11.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Wales	19.0	20.0	8.0	..	..	17.0	14.0	11.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Wales	19.0	20.0	8.0	..	..	17.0	14.0	11.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Wales	19.0	20.0	8.0	..	..	17.0	14.0	11.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Wales	19.0	20.0	8.0	..	..	17.0	14.0	11.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Wales	19.0	20.0	8.0	..	..	17.0	14.0	11.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Wales	19.0	20.0	8.0	..	..	17.0	14.0	11.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Wales	19.0	20.0	8.0	..	..	17.0	14.0	11.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Wales	19.0	20.0	8.0	..	..	17.0	14.0	11.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Wales	19.0	20.0	8.0	..	..	17.0	14.0	11.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Wales	19.0	20.0	8.0	..	..	17.0	14.0	11.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Wales	19.0	20.0	8.0	..	..	17.0	14.0	11.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Wales	19.0	20.0	8.0	..	..	17.0	14.0	11.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Wales	19.0	20.0	8.0	..	..	17.0	14.0	11.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Wales	19.0	20.0	8.0	..	..	17.0	14.0	11.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Wales	19.0	20.0	8.0	..	..	17.0	14.0	11.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Wales	19.0	20.0	8.0	..	..	17.0	14.0	11.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Wales	19.0	20.0	8.0	..	..	17.0	14.0	11.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Wales	19.0	20.0	8.0	..	..	17.0	14.0	11.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Wales	19.0	20.0	8.0	..	..	17.0	14.0	11.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Wales	19.0	20.0	8.0	..	..	17.0	14.0	11.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Wales	19.0	20.0	8.0	..	..	17.0	14.0	11.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Wales	19.0	20.0	8.0	..	..	17.0	14.0	11.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Wales	19.0	20.0	8.0	..	..	17.0	14.0	11.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Wales	19.0	20.0	8.0	..	..	17.0	14.0	11.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Wales	19.0	20.0	8.0	..	..	17.0	14.0	11.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Wales	19.0	20.0	8.0	..	..	17.0	14.0	11.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Wales	19.0	20.0	8.0	17.0	14.0	11.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Wales																



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

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MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING,

JANUARY 12, 1915.

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Part 30.—Proceedings of the Madras Legislative Assembly.

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Acts of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council.

The following Act of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council received the assent of the Governor on the 14th December 1914 and that of the Governor-General on the 31st December 1914, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

MADRAS ACT No. VI OF 1914.

The Tirupati Devasthanam Schools Act, 1914.

WHEREAS doubts have been entertained as regards the legality of using the funds of the Tirupati and Tirumalai Devasthanams for the maintenance of the schools in the schedule hereto; and it is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Tirupati Devasthanam Schools Act, 1914.

2. It shall be lawful for the Vicarapanchakam or Trustee for the time being of the Tirupati and Tirumalai Devasthanams to maintain the schools in the schedule free out of the funds of the said Devasthanams.

3. The expenses incurred hitherto from the funds of the said Tirupati and Tirumalai Devasthanams in building and maintaining the schools in the schedule shall be deemed to have been properly incurred in the administration of the Devasthanams.

GANTHI.
SACRED
SHRINE
MANUFACTURE
FROM DENSE
FOREST
WATER
VALLEY OR
POND EXPENDITURE.

SCHEDULE.

- (1) Devasthanam Hindu High School, Tirupati.
- (2) Sri Moksh Devasthanam Hindu High School, Vallooo.
- (3) Sri Venkateswara Vidyala, Tirupati.

W. FRANCIS,
Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

The following Act of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council received the assent of the Governor on the 1st December 1854 and that of the Governor-General on the 6th January 1855, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

MADRAS ACT No. VII of 1854.

An Act to amend the Madras Uncommissioned Officers Act, 1837.

WHEREAS it is necessary to define more clearly the powers of Deputy Collectors appointed under the Madras Uncommissioned Officers Act, 1837; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Madras Deputy Collectors Act, 1854.
Sect. 1. (1).
Expt.
- (2) It extends to the whole of the Presidency of Madras.
2. Section 3 of the Madras Uncommissioned Officers Act, 1837, is hereby repealed.
Sect. 3.
Repeal.
3. Subject to the control of the Governor in Council, Deputy Collector appointed under the Madras Uncommissioned Officers Act, 1837, may be used by the District Collector in charge of a particular division of the districts which the Collector has been appointed.
Powers
Deputy
Collector
in charge
of districts.
4. The expressions "Subordinate Collector" and "Assistant Collector" in section 3 of Madras Regulation VII of 1826 shall include and be deemed always to have included a Deputy Collector appointed under the Madras Uncommissioned Officers Act, 1837.
Subord.
and
Assist.
Collectors.

W. FRANCIS,
Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.